

Internal Audit AI Testing Framework

1. Purpose of This Framework

Artificial Intelligence introduces **new types of risk, new control expectations, and new assurance challenges** that traditional audit approaches do not fully address.

This matrix helps internal auditors:

- Understand where AI risk appears across the business
- Articulate control objectives for AI systems
- Identify key failure modes and red flags
- Align assurance work with recognized AI governance frameworks
- Determine testing focus based on risk/materiality

2. Where AI Shows Up in Internal Audit Work

Internal audit may encounter AI in four ways:

A. AI embedded in processes

- Forecasting tools
- Fraud detection
- Routing/triage
- Scoring models

B. AI augmenting audit procedures

- Generating test scripts
- Summarizing workpapers
- Extracting text

C. AI embedded within enterprise systems

- ERP system AI
- HRIS AI features
- Procurement tools
- Cyber detection engines

D. Custom AI models built by data science teams

- Predictive risk models
- Chatbots
- Natural Language Processing (NLP) analysis engines
- Computer vision models

This framework applies to all four categories.

3. Core AI Assurance Domains

Below are **the eight domains** every internal audit should consider when AI is in scope.

Domain	Risk Examples	Control Objective
1 Data Quality & Data Governance AI outputs depend entirely on data inputs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incomplete or biased data • Poor lineage documentation • Uncontrolled data transformations 	Ensure data feeding AI is complete, accurate, authorized, and fit for purpose.
2 Model Design & Development How the model is built.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorrect algorithms • Overfitting • Misalignment with business purpose 	Models are designed using sound methodologies aligned to documented requirements.
3 Model Validation Independent confirmation the model works as intended.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underperforming models • Unvalidated assumptions • Unexplained behavior 	Independent validation confirms acceptable accuracy, robustness, fairness, and reliability.
4 Explainability & Transparency Stakeholders must understand how the model works.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Black box” logic • Inability to justify outcomes • Confusing or misleading explanations 	AI output and decision logic must be sufficiently explainable to users.
5 Drift Monitoring & Ongoing Model Performance Models degrade over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model drift • Data drift • Over-time inaccuracies 	Model performance is continuously monitored and retrained as needed.
6 Access, Security & Change Management AI tools must be secured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unauthorized changes • Model poisoning • Shadow AI usage 	AI models and tools are protected with role-based access and formal change control.
7 Responsible Use & Governance AI must be used ethically, safely, and legally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bias • Hallucinated outputs • Misuse of confidential data • Policy violations 	Policies govern acceptable AI use, dataset handling, testing, deployment, and oversight.
8 Output Quality & Human Oversight AI is fallible. Humans must review outputs (HITL).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inaccurate outputs • Unchallenged hallucinations • Overreliance on results 	AI outputs undergo human review proportionate to risk and materiality.

4. The Internal Audit AI Testing Matrix (Conceptual View)

Below are the **summarized, high-level risk/control/testing lens** auditors should use.

Domain	Key Risks	Control Objective	Testing Focus	Red Flags
<i>Data Quality</i>	Incomplete, biased, corrupted data	Data is accurate, complete, authorized	Trace data lineage, review data controls	No lineage, unclear sources
<i>Model Development</i>	Incorrect logic, weak design	Sound, documented design	Review requirements, methodology	“Black box” model
<i>Model Validation</i>	Poor performance, unvalidated models	Independent validation	Review validation reports	No validation or outdated
<i>Explainability</i>	Inability to justify outputs	Transparent logic	Assess interpretability	“We can’t explain why it did that”
<i>Drift Monitoring</i>	Degraded accuracy	Performance continuously monitored	Review drift logs	No drift tracking
<i>Security & Change Control</i>	Unauthorized access, shadow AI	Controlled access, documented changes	Review logs and approvals	No access logs
<i>Responsible Use</i>	Data leakage, policy violations	Compliant, ethical AI use	Check policy alignment	Prompts contain confidential data
<i>Output Quality</i>	Incorrect results	Human review ensures accuracy	Reperform outputs	Staff using AI without validation

This table provides a **quick lens** for scoping and planning audits.

5. Guidance on Scoping AI Audits

Use this decision tree:

Question 1: Does AI directly affect financial reporting, compliance, customer decisions, or high-risk processes?

→ If YES, full AI assurance required.

Question 2: Does the system rely heavily on automated scoring, classification, or predictions?

→ If YES, include model risk domains.

Question 3: Is the AI used only for productivity support (drafting, summarization)?

→ If YES, focus on data governance, prompt governance, and human review.

Question 4: Is the AI vendor-provided?

→ If YES, obtain vendor SOC, ISO, and AI transparency reports.

Question 5: Is this AI experimental/pilot/staff-driven?

→ If YES, scrutinize usage, data leakage, and oversight.

6. Framework Alignment (Conceptual Mapping)

Refer to Handout 5 "Responsible AI Governance for IA" for more detail

NIST AI RMF

- Maps directly to Data, Governance, and Technical Controls
- Good for risk taxonomy

EU AI Act

- Classification of risk levels
- Human oversight expectations

ISO/IEC 42001 (AI Management System)

- Governance, documentation, lifecycle expectations

COSO + IIA Standards

- Control objectives and risk assessment alignment

7. Red Flags That Should Trigger Deeper Testing

- "We can't explain how the model makes decisions."
- No documentation of training data.
- No drift monitoring.
- No independent validation.
- AI outputs bypass human review.
- Prompts contain sensitive information.
- End-users treat AI outputs as *facts*.
- Shadow/unauthorized AI use in business units.



Refer to Handout 4 “AI Audit Testing Toolkit which provides practical, operational test scripts and templates.

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