

# IT Resilience & Modernizing the Three Lines Model

**Knowledge Sharing**

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# Introduction - Speakers

# Piroon Kittidatprecha

## Director



### Piroon Kittidatprecha

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### Languages:

English and Thai

### Education:

Master of Science (Computer Information System),  
Assumption University, Thailand

### Specific skills and experience:

- Internal Control Framework
- IT General Controls
- Application Controls
- SOX Controls
- Compliance and Governance
- Data Analytics

### Relevant professional certifications:

- Certified Information System Auditor (CISA) – ISACA
- COBIT 5 Foundation
- ITIL V3 Foundation

### Background

Piroon is a Director in IT Control Assurance practice within the Enterprise Risk Services at Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Advisory. He has over 10 years of experience in various industries, such as banking, telecommunication, and manufacturing industries. For the information technology auditing area, he is responsible for reviewing information system controls on both application controls and general computer controls. His significant knowledge skills include evaluation and implementation of information system control and security using risk-based approach.

### Selection of relevant project experience

- Managed IT risk assessment and IT audit for companies in Banking, Securities, Leasing, Entertainment, Hospital, Telecommunication, Retail, IT Service Center and Manufacturing industries.
- Managed SOX compliant IT control review for various industries .
- Managed IT Audit Co-sourcing e.g., provide technical training, perform IT risk assessment, assist/lead client to execute IT audit work, develop IT audit program and develop IT audit manual; for a large telecom company in Thailand.
- Managed IT Compliance Review to comply with BOT for large financial institutes.
- Managed IT Compliance Review to comply with SEC for Securities.
- Managed SOX 404 risk and control documentation development.

# Roujkun Townamchai

## Senior Manager



### Roujkun Townamchai

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### Languages:

English and Thai

### Education:

Master of Science, Computer Science, California State University Fullerton, USA  
Bachelor of Engineer, Computer Engineer, Assumption University (ABAC), Thailand

### Specific skills and experience:

- Project Management
- IT General Control Review
- Application Control Review
- Quality Assurance
- Agile Development
- IT Service Management Framework
- Internal Control Framework
- Compliance and Governance
- Data Analytics
- Expert in VBA Macro Programming

### Relevant professional certifications:

Certified Information System Auditor (CISA), certification number 17138997  
ISO/IEC 27001:2013 ISMS Auditor/Lead Auditor CQI/IRCA 47315

### Background

Experiences in IT Audit, IT Consultant, and Software Testing as were Technology Audit Section Head in an international Bank, IT Audit Manager in an audit firm, Quality Assurance, Software Process Specialist and University Instructor for over 15 years.

Roujkun is highly experienced in IT Audit in financial service industry. His key client including listed, regulated, and multi-nation bank, insurance, and securities companies. He also used to be company instructor in an audit firm.

### Selection of relevant project experience

- Managed and planed with audit team and client for IT general controls, application controls and IPE validation.
- Experienced in reviewing Service organization control report (ISAE3402) for international companies.
- Conducted risk assessments to identify IT dependencies and internal control deficiencies within business processes of banking, insurance, securities, retail sector.
- Conducted IT audits to ascertaining reliability of IT applications in accordance with best practices for banking, insurance, securities, retail sector.
- Led teams in maintaining and improving of IT Service Management processes such as Change Management, and Configuration Management banking, insurance, securities, retail sector.
- Conducted IT Service Management review for Change and Configuration Management modules banking, insurance, securities, retail sector.

# IT Resilience

**Resilience** vs. **Recovery**  
*any different?*



# What is a resilient organization?

Resilient organizations **plan** and **invest** for disruption, and can **adapt, endure, and rebound quickly** in a way that enables them to not only to **succeed in its aftermath**, but also to lead the way to a **“better normal”**.



- Enables the organization to be better prepared to withstand events that impact liquidity income and assets



- Makes the organization more responsive to external perception and building a foundation of trust and dependability
- Ensure the organization can absorb impacts on people, data, technology, facilities, supply and demand.



## Is your organization resilient?

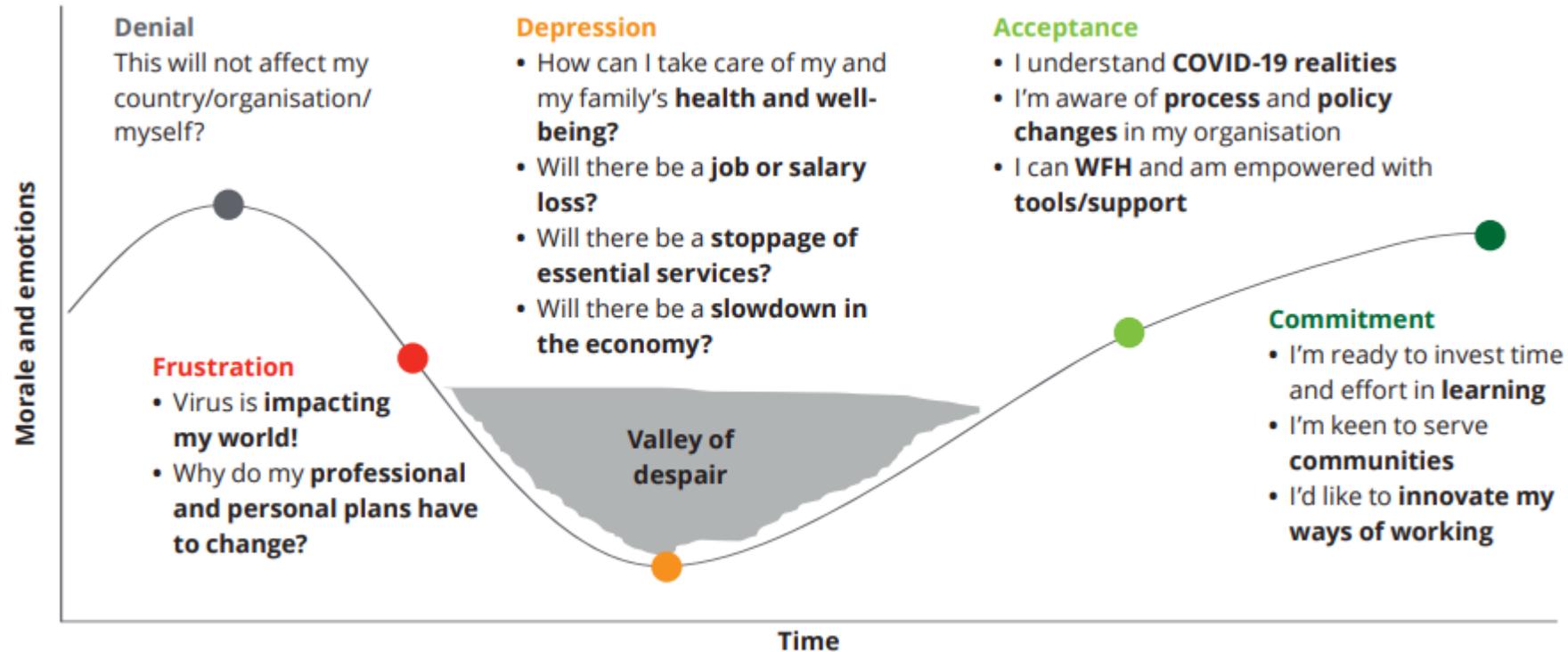
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### Ask yourself these questions:

1. Do I have a clear view of **what financial, operational, and reputational** resilience means for my organization?
2. Is my organization **prepared, both operationally and financially**, for another public emergency or crisis?
3. Is my **infrastructure and service-provider ecosystem** agile and ready for a variety of different events?
4. Am I **aware** of how **changing market dynamics** and evolving public views may affect my organization and its reputation?
5. Does the **culture of my organization support resilience**, in terms of both dealing with disruptive shocks (***continuity***) and adapting to economic, political, or cultural changes (***adaptive capacity***)?
6. Does my company stand for a **purpose that stakeholders can believe** in and support?
7. Am I currently taking a proactive and holistic approach to **building organizational resilience and managing risk**?

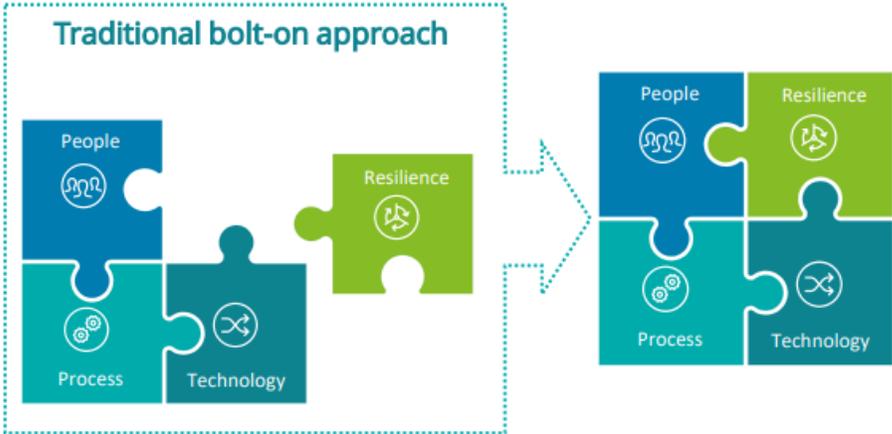


# COVID-19 Change Curve

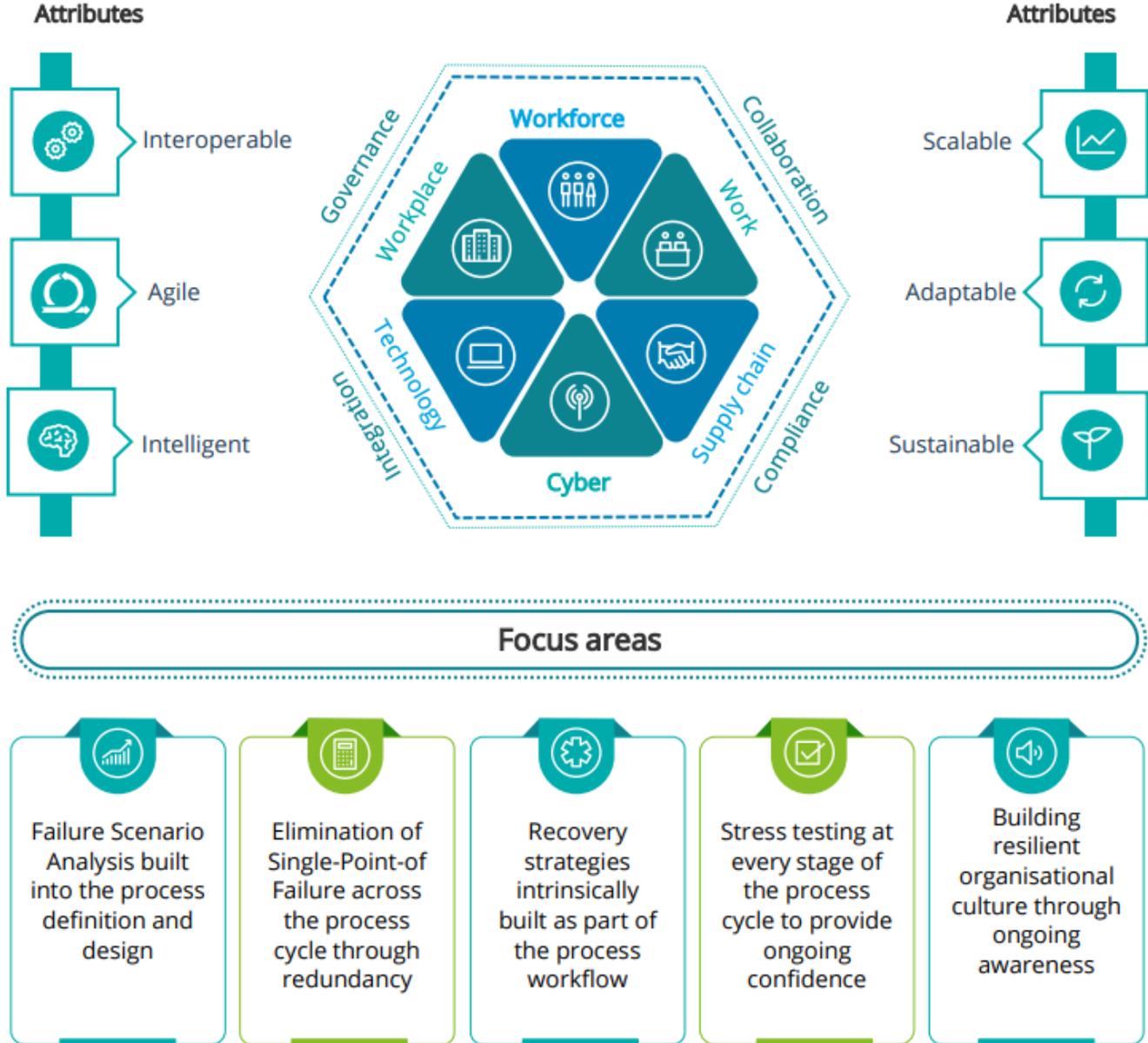


“Where are we?”

# Resilience by Design Philosophy

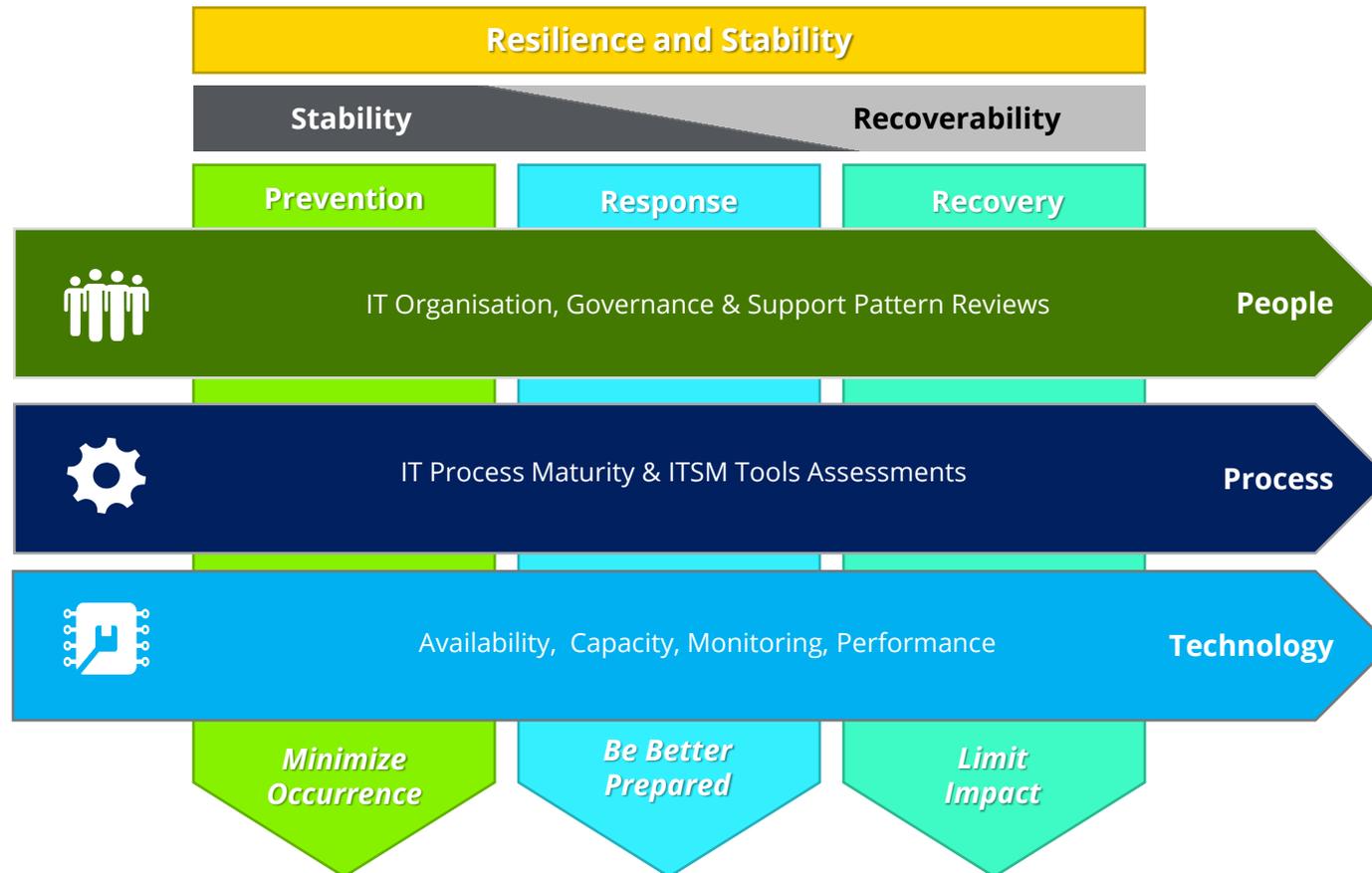


Resilience Can no longer be looked at as a 'Plan B'. Resilience must be an integral part of the organization DNA.



# Improving resilience is multifaceted...

Enterprise resiliency is the interplay between People, Process and Technology domains along 3 dimensions of Prevention, Response and Recovery



## SOLUTIONS

- 1 Service Delivery (ITSM), Operational Processes and Governance
- 2 Automation and Tooling
- 3 Application Resilience
- 4 Infrastructure Provisioning and Management
- 5 Data Center / Cloud Platform Resilience

# 1. Service Delivery, Operational Processes and Governance

Key Issues	Causes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Multi-vendor support model with no single ownership</li><li>• Delays in identifying incidents and the magnitude of this issue</li><li>• Informal hand-offs from engineering to Ops</li><li>• Multiple Ticket hops leading to high MTTR (Mean time to recovery)</li><li>• Unable to replicate production issues in Non-Prod environments</li><li>• Poorly tested apps deployed to production cause impacts to other apps and infra</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lack of Service Integration &amp; Management (SIAM)</li><li>• Siloed teams with no Single Point-of-contact</li><li>• Incorrect skill-set mapping and under-skilled resources</li><li>• Lack of change management processes and version control</li><li>• Inadequate or outdated app to infra mapping</li><li>• Inadequate testing and production readiness checklists</li></ul>
Resolution	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Implement SIAM with ownership resting with the Client or a single vendor</li><li>• Implement and continuously update CMDB (configuration Management Database) with Application to Infrastructure dependency mapping</li><li>• Identify Critical Business Flows and map it to Application &amp; Infrastructure Components</li><li>• Create an integrated App + Infra support team</li><li>• Establish DevOps and / or formal operational handoff from Engineering to Operations</li><li>• Correct skillset and level mapping</li><li>• Enforce version control for the Apps &amp; Platform</li></ul>	



## 2. Automation and Tooling

Key Issues	Causes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Inadequate / incomplete logs for high priority apps delay resolution of high priority incidents</li><li>• Overlooking actionable alerts</li><li>• Undocumented knowledge assets</li><li>• Outdated Knowledge Management Repository</li><li>• Inadequate change management processes</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Capability gaps in logging and monitoring, transaction traceability and app/infra inter-dependency mapping</li><li>• High volume of false alerts</li><li>• Delay in updating knowledge base</li></ul>
Resolution	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Deploy Performance monitoring and logging tools</li><li>• Deploy Event Correlation and suppression engine</li><li>• Implement DevOps and Process Automation Tools</li><li>• Robust Knowledge Management documentation</li><li>• Enforce regular update of knowledgebase</li></ul>	





# 3. Application Resilience

Key Issues	Causes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Single Application instance failure leading to business downtime</li><li>• Application unable to scale-up to handle peak load</li><li>• Messages stuck in transmission queue</li><li>• High batch job failure rate</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Legacy Applications not architected for High Availability</li><li>• Point-to-point interfaces</li><li>• Messaging middleware systems not optimized</li><li>• Idle batch jobs not decommissioned</li></ul>
Resolution	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identify critical application candidates for refactoring to enable HA</li><li>• Enforce Cloud Native &amp; Micro services architecture for new developments</li><li>• Enable application synthetic monitoring, infrastructure monitoring and notification processing</li><li>• Develop a resiliency index to measure app resilience</li></ul>	

# 4. Infrastructure Provisioning & Management

Key Issues	Causes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• High level of infrastructure component failure</li><li>• Slow server response time</li><li>• Slow DB response time</li><li>• Infrastructure not able to scale-up or scale-out to handle peak load</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Heterogeneous environments running on legacy or out of support hardware</li><li>• Load balancer not optimized</li><li>• OS not configured for HA</li><li>• DB queries not optimized</li></ul>
Resolution	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Upgrade hardware for critical components</li><li>• Invest in tools to automate infra provisioning and management</li><li>• Deploy stretched clusters at OS layer</li><li>• Optimize DB queries</li></ul>	

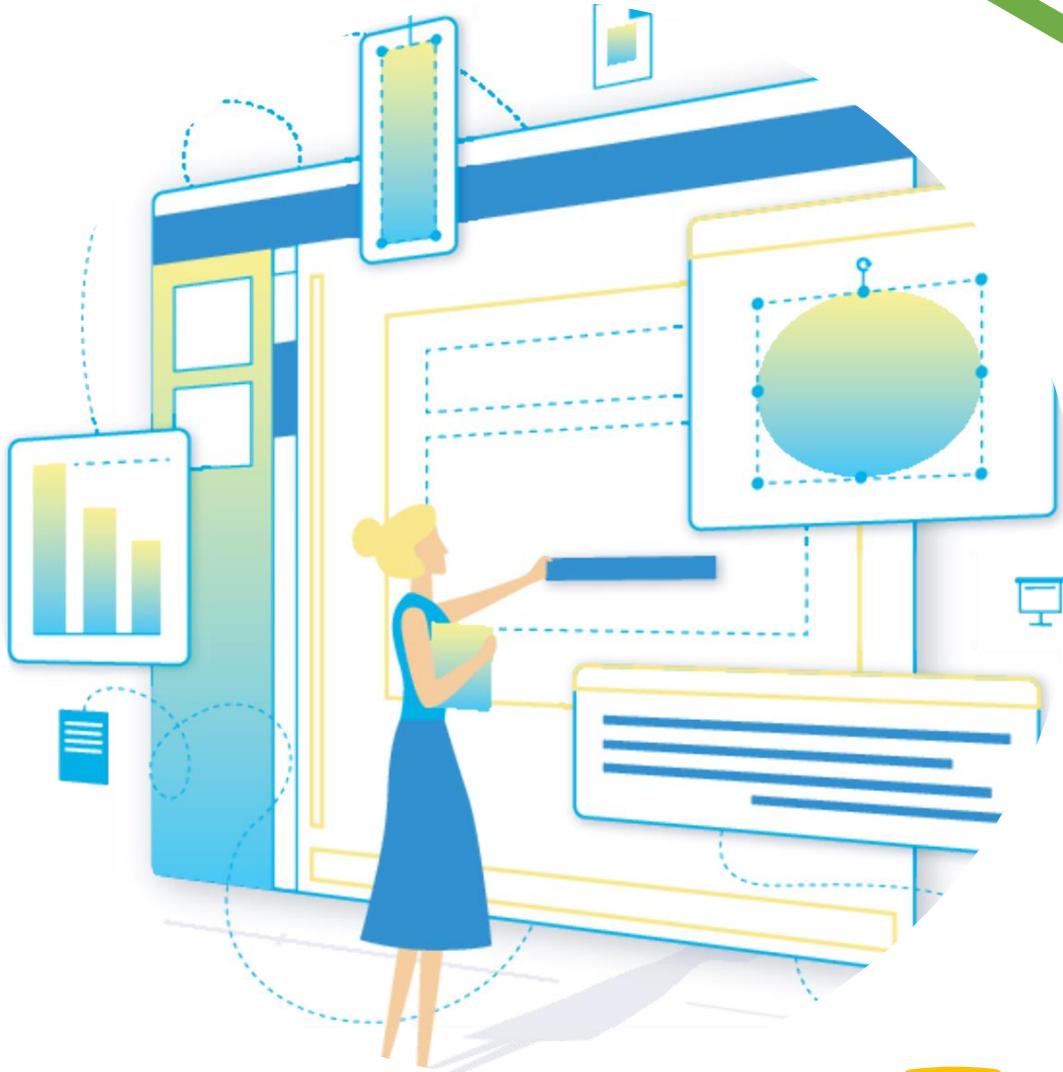


# 5. Infrastructure Platform Resilience

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Key Issues	Causes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Disruption due to equipment failure or power outage</li><li>• Backup/ Recovery failure</li><li>• High network latency for end users</li><li>• RTO/RPO requirements not met</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• UPS/ Load distribution not up to date</li><li>• Hardware/ Network Failure</li><li>• CDN not optimized or not present</li><li>• DC/DR architecture not setup to meet RTO/RPO requirements</li></ul>
Resolution	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Run failure simulations to assess the equipment health</li><li>• Deploy and optimize CDN</li><li>• Build redundancy at the Network layer</li><li>• Optimize DC DR location and architecture</li><li>• Conduct regular DR/BCP Tests</li></ul>	

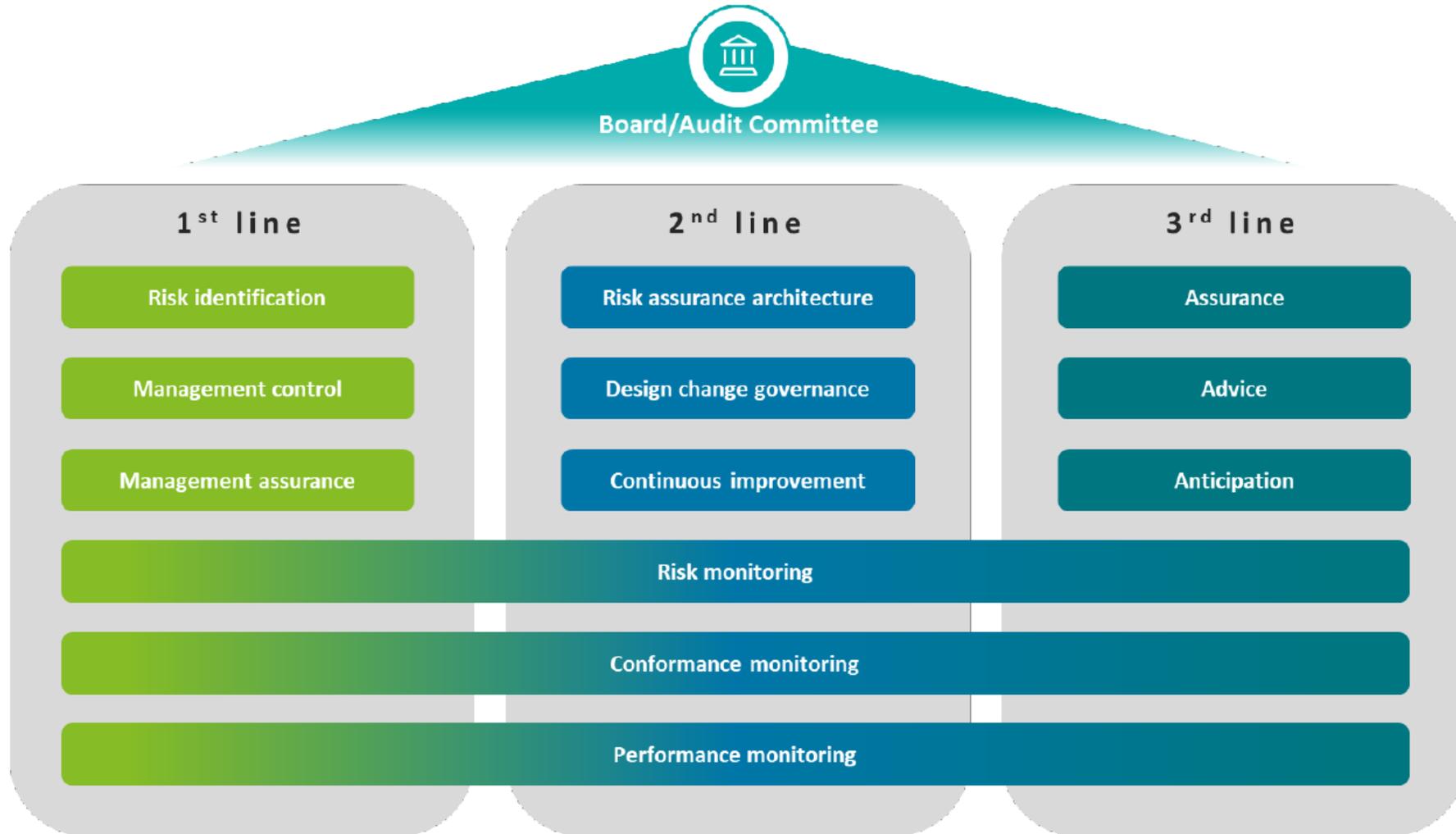
# Modernizing the Three Lines Model



# Modernizing the Three Lines Model

Businesses are continuing to evolve out of necessity, responding to an onslaught of disruption, new business models, and technology. This continuous change affects business operations at all levels, with customers demanding real-time interactions, regulators applying increasing levels of scrutiny, and governance stakeholders requiring assurance in this complex and dynamic risk environment. The result has exposed weaknesses in the traditional three lines of defense (3LOD) framework.

# Three Lines Model



# Today's three lines of defence

TODAY

The three lines of defence model is well understood but implemented in a range of forms and levels of maturity. For example in many organisations:

## Second and third line functions are immature in their role, remit and capability

These organisations often have:

**LOD 3** Insufficient, independent and objective assurance.

**LOD 2** Immature second line oversight functions

**LOD 1** An over reliance placed on management

## Management place too much reliance on the third line of defence

Leading to an organisation where:

**LOD 3** The last line of defence is the 'primary' source of assurance

**LOD 2** Second line functions are overly focused on policy design and business support, lacking effective compliance monitoring

**LOD 1** Management lack ownership for risk and controls; LOD3 seen as the compliance function

## Assurance activities are not integrated

Leading to an organisation where:

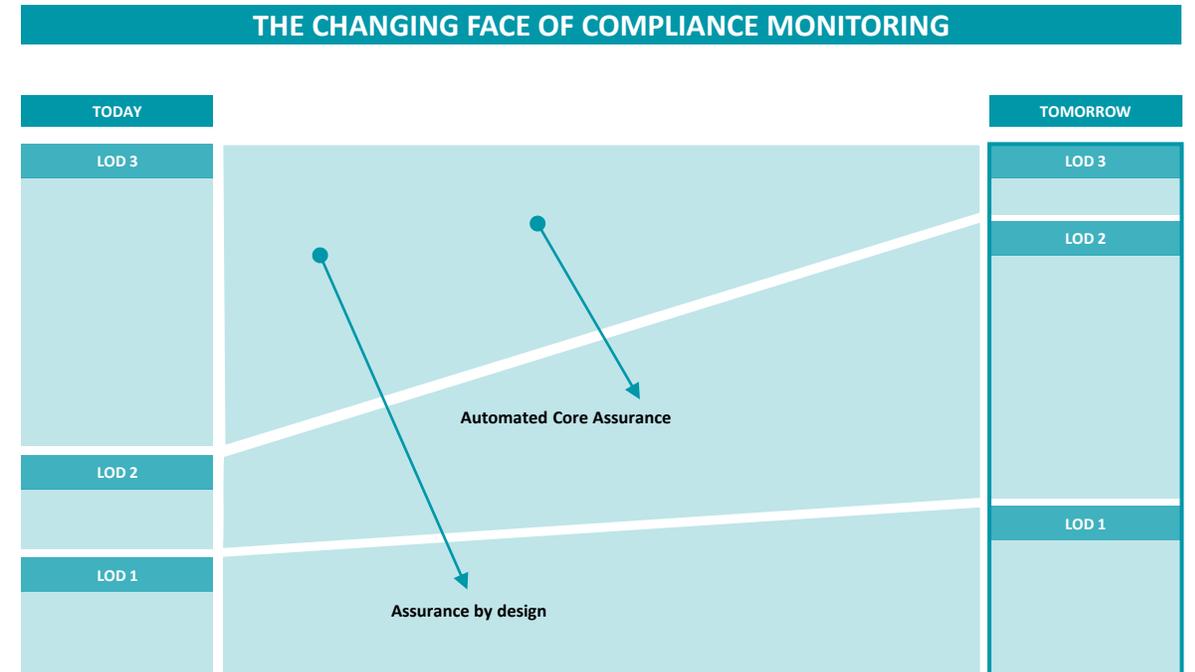
- LOD 3**
- Assurance efforts are duplicated.
- LOD 2**
- The business is overly disrupted from uncoordinated assurance activities.
- LOD 1**
- Value is left of the table; potential efficiencies and strategic approaches to digital, integrated assurance models are fragmented.

Where too much reliance is placed on the third line, Internal Audit functions can:

- Spend a disproportionate amount of time on compliance, detracting from the truly greatest risks;
- Erode trust with management; Internal Audit are perceived as a 'policing function';
- End up reporting low-level compliance exceptions, failing to create impact or drive change; and
- Create an industry of management actions and follow-up, often distracting the business from managing greater risks.

# The opportunity to drive change

- New technologies are creating an environment in which assurance mechanisms can be designed into the first line of defence.
- Similarly, tech-enablement is also helping second line functions take greater ownership of compliance monitoring.
- Internal Audit can help organisations revisit the design of assurance across the three lines of defence. For example, by advising the first line on how to build assurance mechanisms into the design of systems and processes.
- In an ideal world, second line functions would lead the transformation of their compliance monitoring capabilities. In practice, they will need support.
- As the historic assurance providers for compliance monitoring, Internal Audit functions can pioneer the adoption of robotics and AI to ‘automate assurance’ over core processes, and export this capability to the second line.



# Tomorrow's three lines of defense

**ASSURANCE STRATEGY** - A single assurance strategy on the providers and users of assurance to bring clarity to the assurance landscape, the demand drivers (setting the dial), and supply options (optimising the assurance layers).

**COMMON METHODOLOGY & TOOLS** - A common, or aligned, methodology and supporting tools, to drive minimum standards and enable cross functional reliance on different sources of assurance.

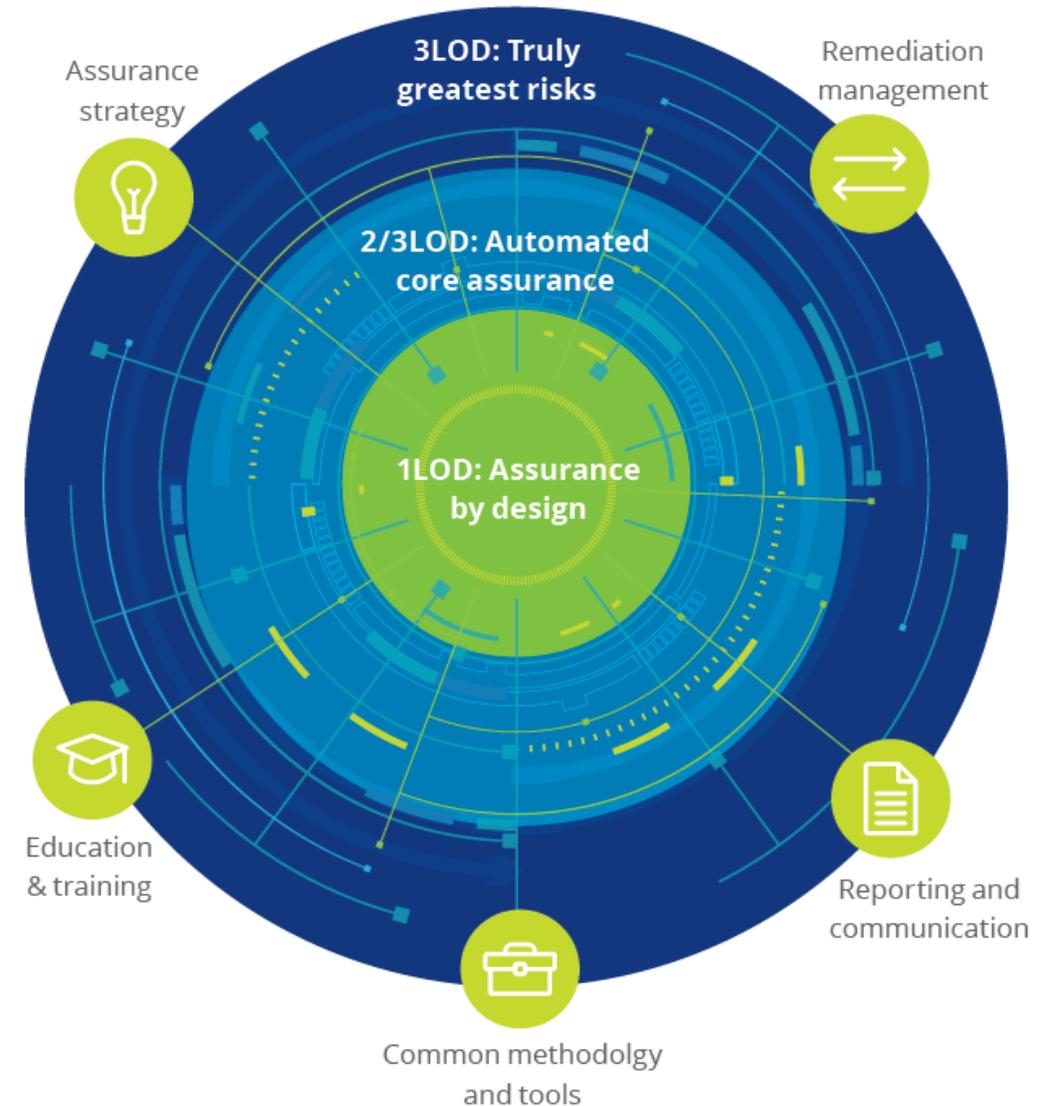
**REPORTING & COMMUNICATION / REMEDIATION MANAGEMENT** - Integrated reporting, communication, and remediation management of assurance outcomes, leveraging a common digital risk management and assurance platform.

**EDUCATION & TRAINING** - Co-ordinated education and knowledge sharing efforts to maximise learning and continuous improvement from assurance outcomes.

**ASSURANCE BY DESIGN** - Greater ownership of assurance within LOD 1 through enhanced controls and embedding self-assurance mechanisms into the design of systems and processes.

**AUTOMATED CORE ASSURANCE** - Tech-enabled LOD2 (Robotics Process Automation, Artificial Intelligence, and Analytics) to automate assurance over the control environment and enable real time monitoring and remediation of control weaknesses.

**TRULY GREATEST RISKS** - A strategic and holistic LOD3 assurance provider, focusing on the design and performance of assurance activities, providing advice on the truly greatest risks, and helping to anticipate new challenges.



# Internal Audit of the Future





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