



Continuous Auditing Design and Operations Training Course

2 – 6 May 2027
Manama

Continuous Auditing Design and Operations Training Course

Ref: 366_130086 **Date:** 2 – 6 May 2027 **Location:** Manama **Fees:** 4700 Euro

Overview

Continuous Auditing Design and Operations Training Course is a five-day course for internal auditors, audit managers, assurance professionals, data-enabled audit teams, and control monitoring specialists who leave with a Continuous Audit Operating Toolkit. The course connects continuous auditing, risk-based test selection, automated audit tests, risk indicators, exception handling, alert triage, evidence retention, control validation, continuous audit reporting, governance, and improvement while distinguishing audit-owned work from continuous monitoring. Agile Leaders Training Center delivers this course on continuous auditing.

Who Should Attend

- Internal audit functions responsible for ongoing risk and control assessment
- Audit management functions responsible for continuous-assurance strategy and governance
- Data-enabled audit teams responsible for automated tests and exception analysis
- Risk and compliance functions responsible for indicators and control insight
- Control monitoring functions responsible for management-owned monitoring activities

The course assumes participants already contribute to audit, assurance, risk, compliance, data analysis, or control monitoring and leaves out software coding and external certification preparation.

Departments and Industries

The course supports continuous audit operations across transactional, technology, and service environments.

- Internal audit, assurance, risk, and compliance departments
- Financial services and professional-services organizations
- Manufacturing and supply-chain operations
- Healthcare and education institutions
- Technology and digital-service functions
- Public-service and nonprofit organizations

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:



- Compare continuous auditing, continuous monitoring, and periodic audit roles
- Prioritize risks, processes, controls, and data sources
- Build automated audit tests, indicators, and alert criteria
- Evaluate exceptions, false positives, and evidence quality
- Use governance, access, retention, and validation controls
- Build reporting, escalation, and improvement routines

Course Agenda

Day 1: Continuous Audit Context and Governance

- Continuous Auditing and Monitoring Role Matrix
- Periodic and Continuous Assurance Comparison Map
- Continuous Audit Governance Charter
- Independence and Management Ownership Boundary Checklist
- Continuous Audit Maturity Diagnostic

Day 2: Risk Selection and Test Design

- Risk-to-Process Prioritization Matrix
- Control and Data Source Inventory
- Automated Audit Test Design Canvas
- Risk Indicator Definition Sheet
- Population Coverage and Frequency Decision Grid

Day 3: Exceptions and Evidence

- Exception Detection Rule Catalogue
- Alert Threshold and Tolerance Matrix
- False-Positive Triage Workflow
- Exception Investigation Case Log
- Audit Evidence Retention and Traceability Register

Day 4: Validation and Reporting

- Data Quality and Access Control Checklist
- Automated Test Validation Protocol
- Control Failure Escalation Matrix
- Continuous Audit Reporting Dashboard Specification
- Performance Review and Improvement Backlog



Day 5: Continuous Audit Practice and Capstone

- Suggested Exercise: Governance and Role Boundary Review
- Suggested Exercise: Risk Indicator and Test Design
- Suggested Exercise: Alert Triage and Evidence Assessment
- Suggested Exercise: Validation and Reporting Challenge
- Capstone Exercise: Continuous Audit Operating Toolkit

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to connect automated testing with audit judgment and control evidence.

- Suggested activity: select financial-service risks, controls, data, tests, indicators, and frequencies for continuous assessment.
- Suggested activity: triage manufacturing exceptions and distinguish actionable alerts from false positives.
- Suggested activity: validate a healthcare audit test for access, data quality, logic, evidence, and traceability.
- Suggested activity: design a reporting and escalation routine with an improvement backlog.

FAQs

Who suits continuous auditing design and operations, and what does the course assume?

Continuous auditing design and operations suit professionals who already contribute to audit, assurance, risk, compliance, data analysis, or control monitoring and need an operating approach for ongoing assessment.

How does continuous auditing differ from continuous monitoring?

Continuous auditing is audit-owned ongoing assessment that supports assurance, while continuous monitoring is management-owned observation of operations, risks, and controls.

How are automated audit tests selected for continuous auditing?

Automated audit tests are selected by prioritizing risk, control importance, data availability, reliability, expected exception value, ownership, and the practical frequency of assessment.

How should continuous auditing teams handle false-positive alerts?

Continuous auditing teams should document alert logic, apply triage criteria, validate source data, investigate causes, tune thresholds, preserve decisions, and monitor recurring false-positive patterns.



What evidence should continuous auditing retain?

Continuous auditing should retain test logic, data lineage, run records, exceptions, investigation decisions, validation results, approvals, escalations, reports, and changes to rules or thresholds.

Conclusion

Participants leave with a Continuous Audit Operating Toolkit linking governance, risk selection, test design, indicators, alerts, evidence, validation, reporting, and improvement. The toolkit changes isolated automated checks into a governed audit capability. It provides a working basis for prioritizing coverage, assessing exceptions, preserving traceability, and refining continuous audit operations.