**CMT 446**

**Information System Audit**

Chapter One : Audit Process

Issues of Information System Auditors

System Auditors review the strength of the Information System control

Compliance Audits , Inf

The auditor must understand the information audit and the risks involved

Areas to Consider in auditing

All organizations work under laws that govern data security

Safe Harbor act

Identify the external requirements in which the company is reliable

review law that the org must be compliant

Determine whether the org followed the procedure

laws adhere to external laws

Audit Planning

Goal of an audit is to present an independent evaluation of the state of the internal controls to mitigate any detected risks

Long term plan also called strategic plan looks at what effects changes will have to the security

Short term (Tactical) looks at issues the org currently faces eg what is to be audited

auditors must account for environment

Audit Planning steps

Identify risks and concerns

carry out risk analysis

internal control

sscope of audit

identify resources needed assign personel

Guidelines for isaca audit system audit

Auditor is expected to follow iaca guidelines

Risk Analysis

Risk:Potential for harm

Vulnerability: weakness in a system or process

Threat: frequency of vulnrabilty

Audit risk : risk that audit report might contain a material or an error might exist that the auditor dint detected

control risk: material error may exist but not detected by system

business risk: will affect business functional goals

Inherent risk

material risk

isaca (contro,l inherent ) audit risks

Auditors need to focus on high risk high impact issues- threaten an org being financial regulatory or operational means

Steps of system audit

Develop risk management teama

identify assets

identify risk

perform risk analysis

perform risk mitigation

Monitor

Risk management team

responsible for risk assessment led by one with strong management skill

Ways of handling risk

Avoid Risk

Reduce Risk (most common – installing a firewall)

Accepting risk(org knows risk but knowingly accepts the risks) retains otential cost of risk

Transferring the risk(placing risk in elses hands)

Risk Based Audits

Auditing looks at more than a risk examins org practices and internal and operational control, help pin p[oint areas of high risk