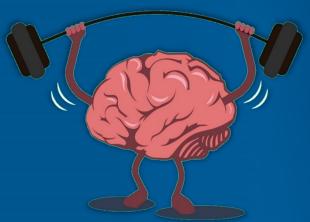




Train The Brain Access to Programs & Data

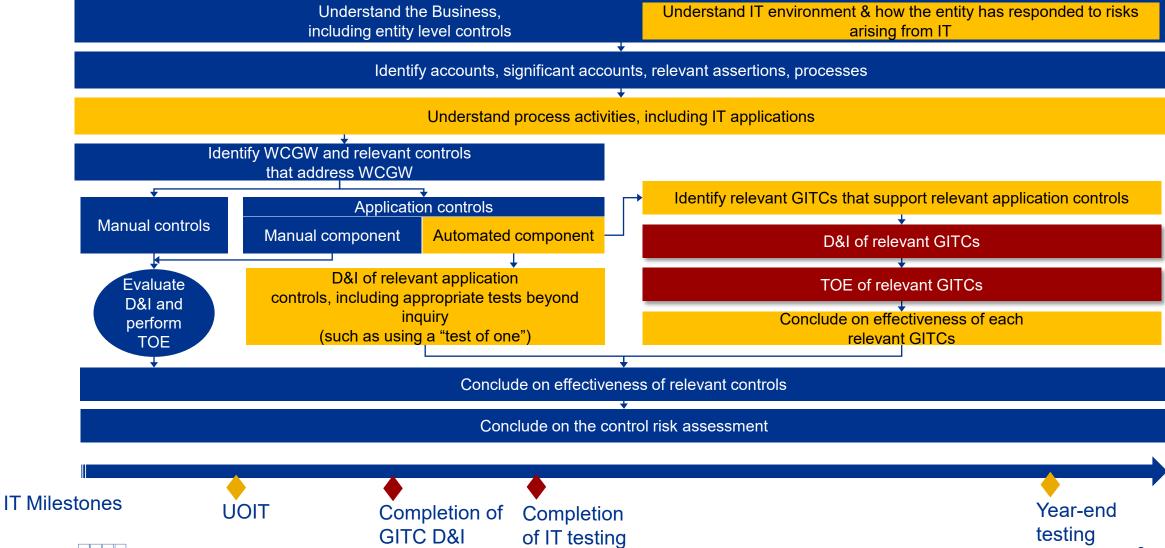


October 2021



Where are we in the audit cycle?

KPMG



Risks Arising from IT



Access to Programs and Data

■ Access to programs and data is unauthorized or inappropriate



Access to programs and data controls are controls established by management to reduce the risk of unauthorized/inappropriate access to the relevant information systems related to financial reporting and prevent individuals from perpetrating and concealing an error or irregularity.



Program Changes

Changes to existing systems / IT applications are unauthorized, untested, unapproved or improperly implemented or documented



Program Acquisition and development

New IT systems that are developed or acquired are unauthorized, untested, unapproved or improperly implemented or documented



Computer Operations

■ IT systems processing is unauthorized or inappropriately scheduled, and deviations from scheduled processing are unidentified and unresolved

- User access management policy
- User Creation/Modification
- User Revocation
- User Access Review
- Privileged user access
- Generic user IDs
- Access Administration



APD - What to look for?

Access management process

- Is there an access management policy?
- Who manages access to the system?
- Are processes followed common across systems?
- Where is the system hosted?
- Is any portion of access management outsourced?

How is the system accessed?

- Application specific user ID and password
- Authentication through domain credentials
- Single sign-on through domain credentials or otherwise
- Dual authentication (password + OTP)
- Access through a privileged ID management solution

What kind of users have access to the system?

- Unique user IDs vs generic user IDs
- Default accounts
- System accounts
- External or internal users
- Super users



Key points to remember

Perform effective one sample walkthrough to understand process and related control implementation

Document TOD with detailed process explanation and evidence markups

Samples for TOE to be based on frequency or number of occurrences of a control

Sampling to be performed as per KAM/ KAEG guidance

Population to be tested as an IPE (Perform test of report logic + retain report download evidences)

Identify IPEs used in performance of a control and test accordingly

Identify and test additional controls for ERP systems where relevant

TOD – Test of Design

TOE – Test of Operating Effectiveness

IPE – Information provided by Entity

KAM – KPMG Audit Methodology

KAEG – KPMG Audit and Execution Guide

ERP – Enterprise Resource Planning



APD-USER ACCESS Management Policy There exists a user access management policy for in-scope applications

Data Required – (PBC)

1) User Access Management policy applicable for in-scope applications in the organization

Control attributes

- Approval and review of user access management policies on periodic basis.
- Inclusion of relevant processes defined as per the controls



Common Observation -

1. Review of user management policy does not happen on regular basis



Mitigation -

Effectiveness of processes implemented



APD 01, 02 - User Creation/ User Modification

The access to Application is granted based on the formal approval from the authorized personnel

Request initiation - Form / Tool



Manager Approval



HOD/SOD Approval



Team - User Creation/Modification

Data Required – (PBC)

- 1) System generated Report for user creation/modification [IPE]
- 2) Authorization matrix

Risk

Unauthorized access to IT systems, applications and data may lead to inaccurate financial reporting

Control attributes

- Existence of authorization matrix
- Authorization for user IDs created/ modified
- Access granted / modified based on request



Common Observations -

- 1. Insufficient documentation to demonstrate that user creation accounts/access rights are appropriate and provided by authorized person
- 2. Absence of authorization evidence
- 3. Absence of system generated population for user creation/modification



<u>Mitigation procedures –</u>

- 1. Evaluate each identified exception to determine if the access was reviewed in access review process (UAR)
- 2. Assessment of roles to validate if those are critical to relevant ITACs
- 3. Evaluate accuracy of roles granted if approval was not granted



Illustration: APD 01, 02 - User Creation/ User Modification

Report Generated from System for user creation for a given time period

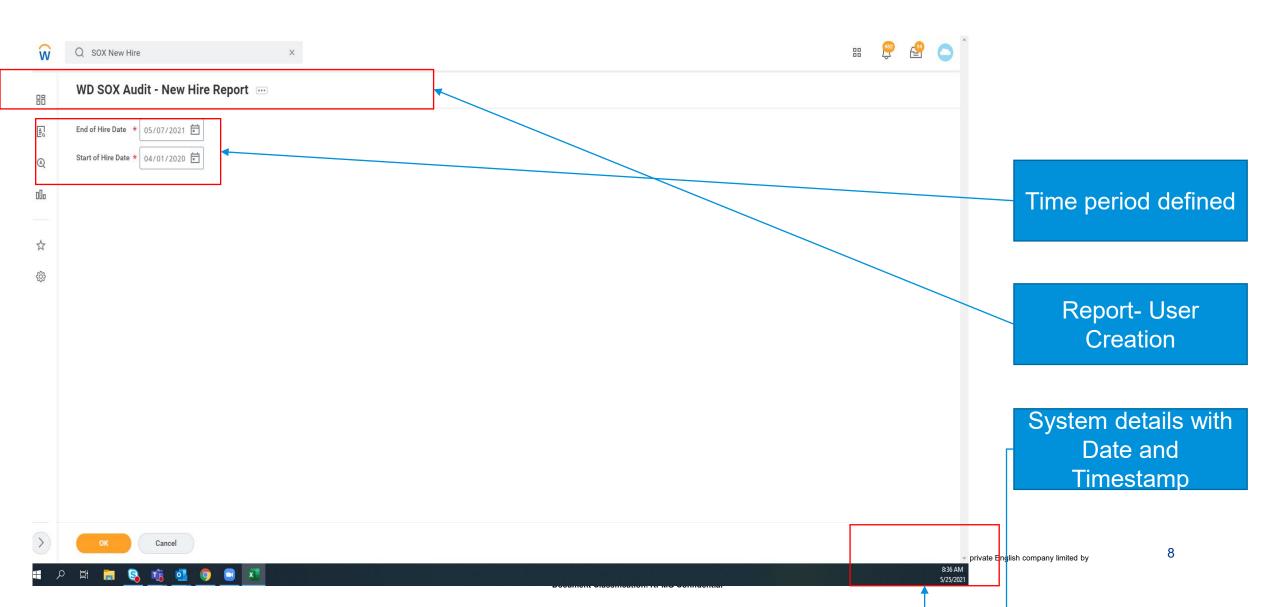


Illustration: APD 01, 02 - User Creation/ User Modification

Report Generated from System for user creation for a given time period

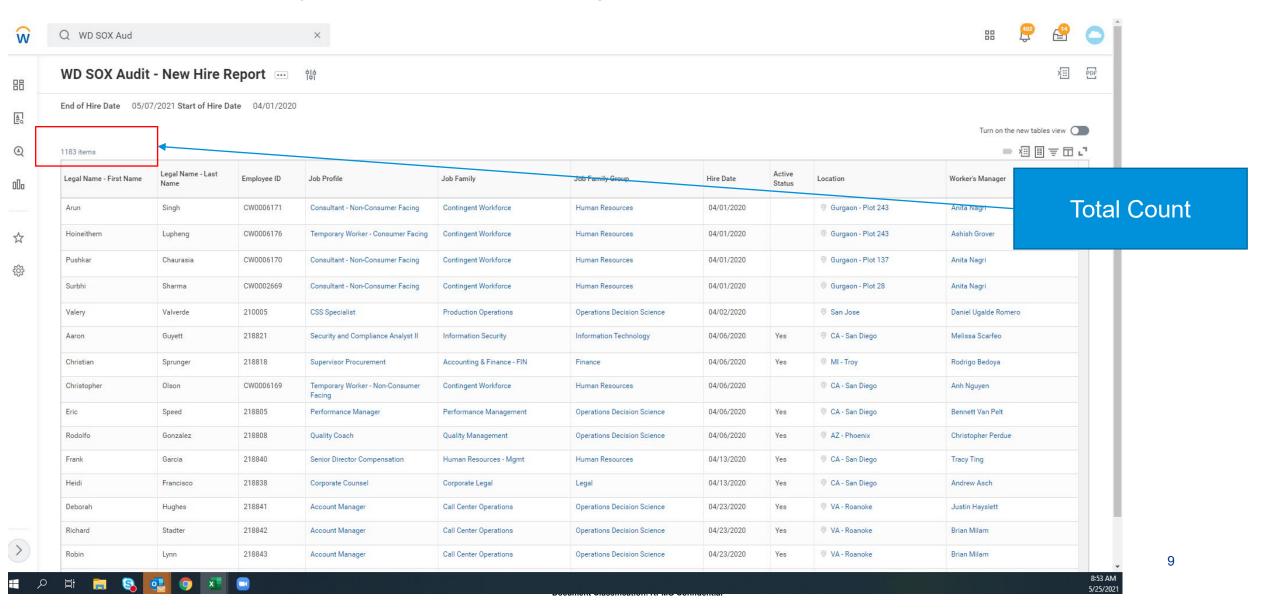
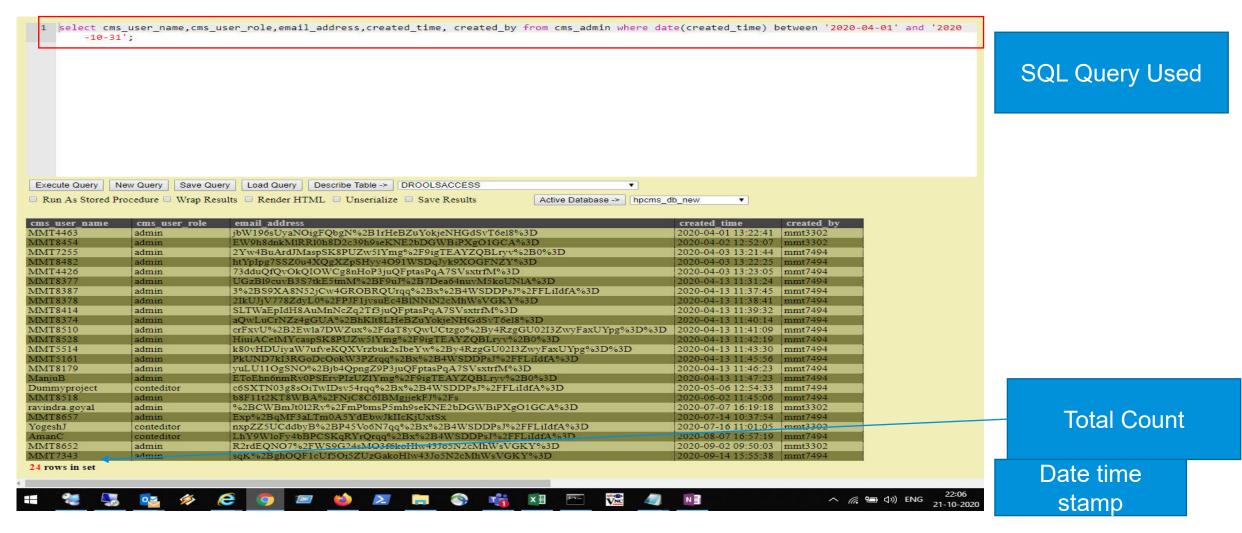


Illustration: APD 01, 02 - User Creation/ User Modification

Data Generated using SQL query for user creation for a given time period





APD 03 - User Revocation

Leaver employee user accounts are appropriately disabled on a timely basis

HR Intimation



Manager/HOD Approval



IT Team – User ID Revocation

Data Required – (PBC)

- 1) Deleted user list from system or System generated report of active user list with deletion/ deactivation dates [IPE]
- 2) List of terminated/ transferred users [IPE]

Risk

Unauthorized access to IT systems, applications and data may lead to inaccurate financial reporting.

Control Attributes–

Access revocation is performed within defined timelines



Common Observations -

- 1. Delay in de-activation of accounts from either HR or from IT
- 2. Users has logged in after the last working day



Mitigation procedures-

- 1. Inspect the access rights given to the leaver account and determine if it poses a risk to financial reporting
- 2. Check if any login/transactions are executed by user after the last working day; assess impact on associated ITACs



APD 04 - Password Configuration

Passwords and security configurations restrict access to authorized users

Password Policy



Password Parameters
Configured

Data Required – (PBC)

- 1) Password policy applicable for in-scope applications in the organization
- 2) System generated password configuration evidence
- 3) Negative tests for password parameters

Risk

Absence of appropriate password configuration may lead to unauthorized access to systems

Control Attributes-

- Documented password policy exists and provides details of password parameters to be implemented
- Password parameters have been configured in line with the policy



Common Observations -

- 1. Password Policy is not in place or it isn't reviewed and revised timely
- 2. Password parameters configured for the application are not in line with the password policy



Mitigation procedures-

- 1. Determine if users have to pass any other authentication mechanisms prior to accessing the system (e.g. AD, citrix, 2 factor authentication)
- 2. Determine if other access administration controls are effective



APD 05 - Privileged / Super User Access

Privileged user access is restricted to authorized personnel and logs of activities are maintained and reviewed/monitored as per defined frequency

Request initiation - Form / Tool



Manager and/or HOD
Approval



Granting of Privilege
Access



Periodic review of activity logs

Data Required - (PBC)

- 1) System generated list of users having access to the privileged/super user roles [IPE]
- 2) Evidence of periodic review of activity logs for privilege users along with evidence of validation of completeness and accuracy of access logs reviewed [IPE used in control].

Control Attributes–

- Validate users with privileged access are appropriate as per job responsibilities
- Privileged user IDs on operating system and database mapped to a privileged access management tool (where relevant)
- Segregation of duties between business and IT users
- Privileged access logs are reviewed based on defined frequency; access logs are verified for completeness and accuracy prior to review

Note – Access creation, modification and revocation of privileged users is required to be covered in APD 1, APD 2 and APD 3



Common Observations -

- 1. Non admin users have access to privilege profiles
- 2. Activity logs of users having privilege access are not reviewed periodically



Mitigation procedures-

1. Review of access logs



APD 06 - User Access Review

User Access Review should be performed for defined frequency

Data Required – (PBC)

1) Evidence of periodic review of access including evidence of validation of completeness and accuracy of user access listing reviewed [IPE used in control].

Risk

Unauthorized access to IT systems, applications and data lead to errors in financial reporting or significant fraud.

Control Attributes–

- User access review including user roles was performed based on defined frequency
- User access list included all user IDs including privileged users, generic user IDs, and system user IDs was verified for completeness and accuracy prior to review
- Corrective actions highlighted as part of review were closed



Common Observations -

- 1. User Access Review Activity has not been performed for a specific period
- 2. User access listing was not verified for completeness and accuracy prior to review
- 3. Actions suggested by reviewers were not acted upon



Mitigation procedures -

- 1. Determine effectiveness of user access administration and privileged access controls
- 2. Review the last login/access activity of users who were suggested to be removed as part of the exercise.



APD 07 - Generic User ID (User Administration)

Generic user IDs are utilized only after approvals

Data Required – (PBC)

1) Evidence of periodic review of Access Review logs along with system generated report for general and privileged users

Risk

Unauthorized access to IT systems, applications and data lead to errors in financial reporting or significant fraud.

Control Attributes–

- Generic user IDs including system user IDs have been assigned designated owners and are approved
- Generic IDs with privileged access have been included in privileged access log review (APD 05)

Note – Access creation, modification and revocation of generic user ids is required to be covered in APD 1, APD 2 and APD 3



Common Observations -

- 1. Generic user IDs are utilized without documented approvals
- 2. Owners have not been assigned to generic IDs to establish accountability
- 3. Privileged generic IDs are not included in access log monitoring



Mitigation procedures -

- 1. Determine effectiveness of user access administration and privileged access controls
- 2. Review access logs for generic user IDs





Q G A





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