Audit dan Tata Kelola IT

Magister Tenik Informatika Universitas Pamulang



Kerangka Kerja Audit dan Tata Kelola TI

Pertemuan 2

Audit menurut KBBI

- 1. n pemeriksaan pembukuan tentang keuangan (perusahaan, bank, dan sebagainya) secara berkala
- 2. n pengujian efektivitas keluar masuknya uang dan penilaian kewajaran laporan yang dihasilkannya
- 3. n Komp pemeriksaan terhadap peralatan, program, aktivitas, dan prosedur untuk menentukan efisiensi dari kinerja keseluruhan sistem terutama untuk menjamin integritas dan keamanan data

Pengertian Audit

Audit merupakan sebuah proses pengumpulan serta pemeriksaan bukti mengenai informasi guna menentukan dan membuat laporan terkait tingkat kesesuaian antara informasi dan kriteria yang ditetapkan. Audit ini harus dilaksanakan oleh orang yang kompeten dan independen.

(Arens, Alvin A., Elder, Randal J., Beasley, Mark S.. Auditing And Assurance Services: An Integrated Approach. 15 England: Pearson Education Limited, 2014.)

Pengertian Audit

Audit adalah pengumpulan dan dan penilaian bukti mengenai informasi untuk menentukan dan melaporakan mengenai tingkat kesesuaian antara informasi tersebut dengan ketentuan yang ditetapkan.

(American Accounting Association, Committee on Basic Auditing Concepts, dalam Robetson, 1990).

Audit Internal

Audit internal adalah aktivitas independen, keyakinan obyektif, dan konsultasi yang dirancang untuk menambah nilai dan meningkatkan operasi organisasi. Audit internal ini membantu organisasi mencapai tujuannya dengan melakukan pendekatan sistematis dan disipilin untuk mengevaluasi dan meningkatkan efektifitas manajemen resiko, pengendalian, dan proses tata kelola.

(Solechan Achmad, Audit Sistem Informasi, Yayasan Prima Agus Teknik, Semarang, 2021)

Audit Internal

Sawyer (2005) mengemukakan definisi audit internal yang menggambarkan lingkup audit internal modern yang luas dan tak terbatas. Audit internal adalah sebuah penilaian yang sistematis dan objektif yang dilakukan auditor internal terhadap operasi dan kontrol yang berbeda-beda dalam organisasi untuk menentukan apakah:

- Informasi keuangan dan operasi telah akurat dan dapat diandalkan,
- Risiko yang dihadapi perusahaan telah diidentifikasi dan diminimalisasi,
- Peraturan eksternal serta kebijakan dan prosedur internal yang biasa diterima telah diikuti.
- Kriteria operasi yang memuaskan telah dipenuhi,
- Sumber daya telah digunakan secara efisien dan ekonomis, dan tujuan organisasi telah dicapai secara efektif --semua dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk dikonsultasikan dengan manajemen dan membantu anggota organisasi dalam menjalankan tanggung jawabnya secara efektif

(Solechan Achmad, Audit Sistem Informasi, Yayasan Prima Agus Teknik, Semarang, 2021)

Audit Eksternal

Audit eksternal adalah pemeriksaan yang dilakukan oleh akuntan independen. Di mana proses ini dilakukan untuk menghasilkan sertifikasi atas laporan keuangan yang dijalankan oleh suatu perusahaan. Nantinya, sertifikasi ini akan dibutuhkan oleh investor maupun pemberi modal untuk semua bisnis publik.

https://amt-it.com/blog/perbedaan-audit-internal-daneksternal/#Apa_Itu_Audit_Eksternal

Audit atas Sistem Informasi

Perlu dilakukan mengingat banyaknya risiko yang harus dihadapi oleh organisasi berkaitan dengan penggunaan teknologi informasi, antara lain:

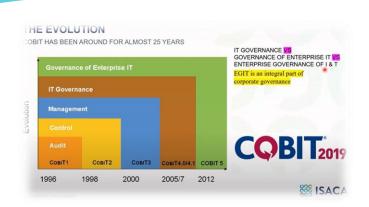
- Kehilangan data
- Kesalahan pengambilan keputusan
- Penyalahgunaan komputer
- Nilai investasi (pembengkakan)
- Aspek privasi
- Kesalahan pengoperasian komputer
- Evolusi teknologi

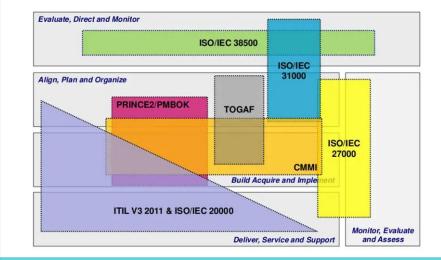
(Zuraidah, Eva., Budihartanti, Cahyani. Audit Sistem Informasi, Audit Sistem Informasi dan Manjemen menggunakan Cobit 4 dan 5, GRAHA ILMU, Yogyakarta, 2021)

Standar Auditor

- American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)
- Institute of Internal Auditor (IIA)
- Internal Federation of Accountants (IFAC)
- Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA)
- Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia (IAI)
- Ikatan Audit Sistem Informasi Indonesia (IASII)
- dst.

Governance Tata Kelola







Pengertian Tata Kelola

Tata Kelola (*governance*) diartikan sebagai kombinasi proses dan struktur yang diterapkan oleh pimpinan organisasi untuk menginformasikan, mengarahkan, mengelola, dan memantau kegiatan organisasi dalam rangka pencapaian tujuan.

Tata Kelola bukanlah semata-mata hanya merupakan himpunan proses dan struktur yang berdiri sendiri, terpisah dari sistem lainnya. Tata kelola juga memiliki keterkaitan dengan manajemen risiko dan juga pengendalian internal.

Ref: Fariani, Elly, "Manajemen Risiko", LAN-RI, 2020.

Pengertian Tata Kelola Pemerintahan

Menurut Bank Dunia (World Bank), good governance merupakan cara kekuasaan yang digunakan dalam mengelola berbagai sumber daya sosial dan ekonomi untuk pengembangan masyarakat (Mardoto, 2009).

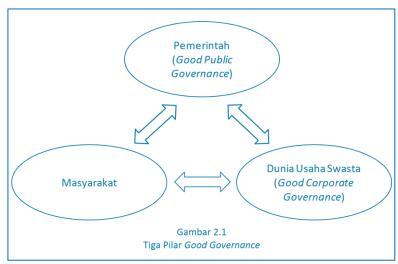
Sedangkan menurut UNDP (United National Development Planning), good governance merupakan praktek penerapan kewenangan pengelolaan berbagai urusan penyelenggaraan negara secara politik, ekonomi dan administratif di semua tingkatan.

Ref: Tata Kelola, Manajemen Risiko, dan Pengendalian Intern, Pusdiklat BPKP, 2014.

Pengertian Tata Kelola Pemerintahan

Dalam konteks pembangunan, tata Kelola pemerintahan yang baik (good government governance) merupakan suatu mekanisme pengelolaan sumber daya ekonomi dan social untuk tujuan pembangunan nasional, sehingga penerapannya diharapkan akan menunjang terlaksananya pembangunan yang stabil secara efisien dan merata (fair). Hal ini karena penerapan tatakelola pemerintahan yang baik akan menyeimbangkan kepentingan dan pengaturan antara negara, pasar dan masyarakat.

3 Domain Tata Kelola Pemerintahan



Tata Kelola, Manajemen Risiko, dan Pengendalian Intern, Pusdiklat BPKP, 2014

- Negara/pemerintahan sebagai pembuat kebijakan, pengedali, dan pengawas
- Swasta/dunia usaha sebagai penggerak aktivitas bidang ekonomi
- Masyarakat sebagai subjek dan objek dari sektor pemerintahan dan swasta

Prinsip Tata Kelola Pemerintahan

Partisipasi (Participation)

Penegakan Hukum (Rule of Law)

Transparansi (Transparency)

Daya Tanggap (Responsiveness)

Orientasi pada Kesepakatan (Consensus Orientation)

Kesetaraan (Equity)

Efektivitas dan Efisiensi (Effectiveness and Efficiency)

Akuntabilitas (Accountability)

Visi Strategis (Strategic Vision)

Catatan:
Tata Kelola IT untuk
Pemerintahan akan
dibahas selanjutnya
pasa sesi SPBE

Ref: Tata Kelola, Manajemen Risiko, dan Pengendalian Intern, Pusdiklat BPKP, 2014.

IT Governance (Tata Kelola TI)



Tata Kelola TI didefinisikan sebagai proses yang memastikan penggunaan TI yang efektif dan efisien dalam mendukung suatu organisasi untuk mencapai tujuannya.

Ref: https://www.gartner.com/en/information-technology/glossary/it-governance

IT Governance (Tata Kelola TI)



ISO/IEC 38500:2015 : system by which the current and future use of IT is directed and controlled

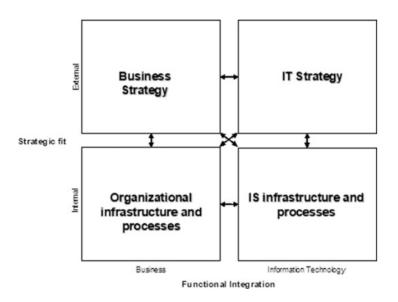
(sistem yang mana penggunaan TI saat ini dan masa depan diarahkan dan dikendalikan)

Enterprise Governance of IT (Tata Kelola TI Korporasi/Perusahaan/Organisasi)



Tata Kelola TI Korporasi merupakan bagian integral dari tata kelola perusahaan yang, oleh karena itu, dewan bertanggung jawab. Ini melibatkan <u>definisi dan implementasi proses</u>, <u>struktur</u>, dan <u>mekanisme relasional</u> yang memungkinkan pemangku kepentingan bisnis dan TI untuk melaksanakan tanggung jawab mereka dalam <u>mendukung</u> **keselarasan bisnis/TI**, dan penciptaan serta perlindungan **nilai bisnis TI**.

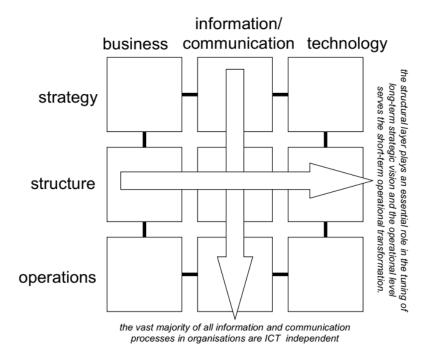
Strategic Alignment Model (SAM)



Henderson and Venkatraman (1993) were the first to clearly describe the interrelationship between business and IT in their well-known strategic alignment model (SAM)

Ref: De Haes S, Van Grembergen W, Joshi A, Huygh T. Enterprise Governance of Information Technology: Achieving Alignment and Value in Digital Organizations, Third Edition, Springer Nature Switzerland AG, 2020. p.5.

Alignment framework of Maes an extension of SAM (Maes, 1999)

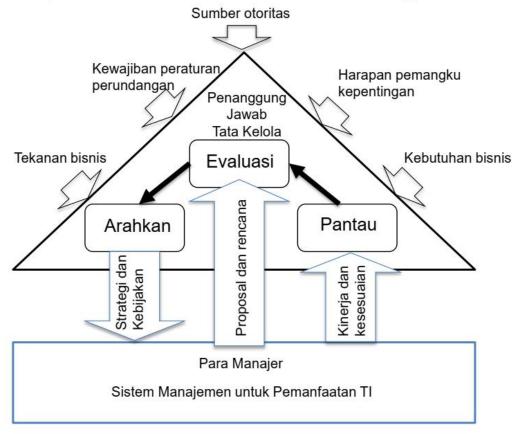


Ref: De Haes S, Van Grembergen W, Joshi A, Huygh T. Enterprise Governance of Information Technology: Achieving Alignment and Value in Digital Organizations, Third Edition, Springer Nature Switzerland AG, 2020. p.7.

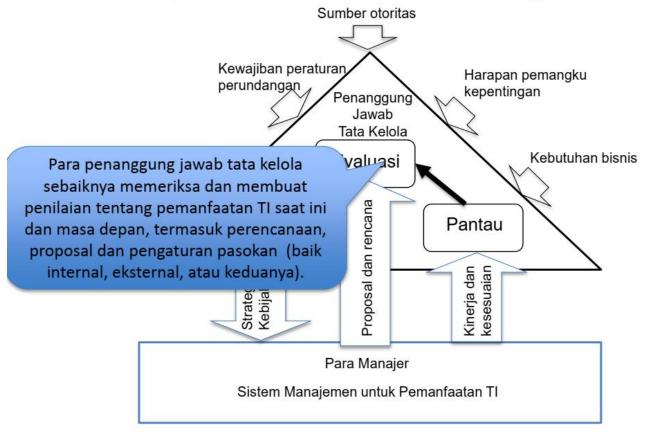
Framework IT Governance (Kerangka Kerja Tata Kelola TI)

- Control Objectives for Information and Related
 Technology (COBIT)
- Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) Framework
- Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI)
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO) / the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), (misalnya ISO/IEC 38500, ISO/IEC 31000, ISO/IEC 27000, 27001, 27002)
- IT Baseline Protection Manual
- ITSEC / Common Criteria
- Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL)

- Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK)
- Projects In Controlled Environments 2(PRINCE2)
- The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF)
- VAL IT
- dst.



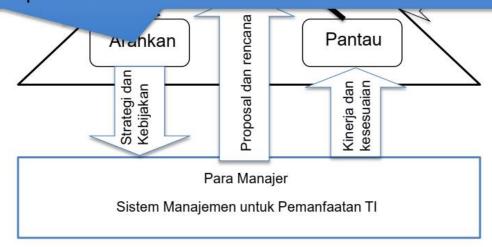
Source: Figure 1 Model for Governance of IT, SNI ISO/IEC 38500:2015



Source: Figure 1 Model for Governance of IT, SNI ISO/IEC 38500:2015

10 dari x 10

Para penanggung jawab tata kelola sebaiknya menetapkan tanggung jawab serta memberikan arahan atas penyusunan dan implementasi dari strategi dan kebijakan. Strategi sebaiknya menetapkan arah investasi TI dan apa yang harus dicapai TI. Kebijakan sebaiknya membentuk perilaku yang baik dalam pemanfaatan TI.



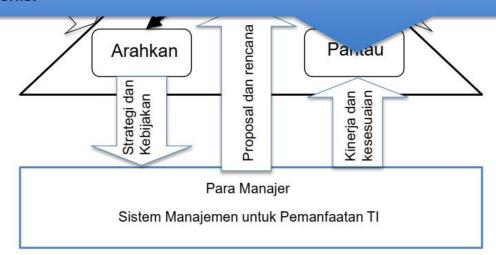
Source: Figure 1 Model for Governance of IT, SNI ISO/IEC 38500:2015

11 dari x 11

Sumber otoritas

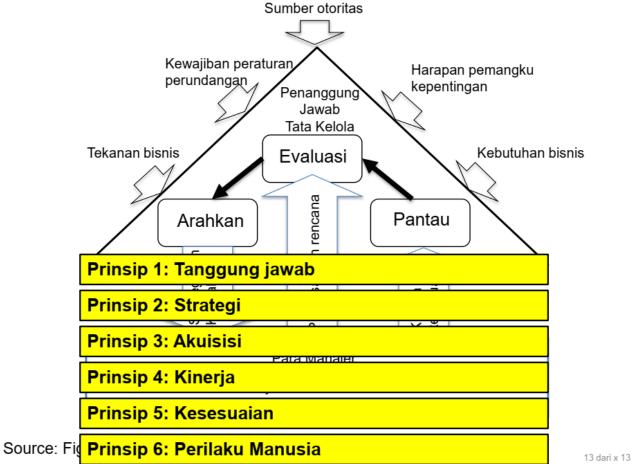


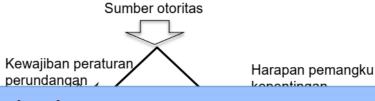
Para penanggung jawab tata kelola sebaiknya memantau kinerja TI melalui sistem pengukuran yang tepat. Mereka sebaiknya meyakinkan diri mereka sendiri bahwa kinerja tersebut telah sesuai dengan strategi, terutama yang berkaitan dengan tujuan bisnis.



Source: Figure 1 Model for Governance of IT, SNI ISO/IEC 38500:2015

12 dari x 12





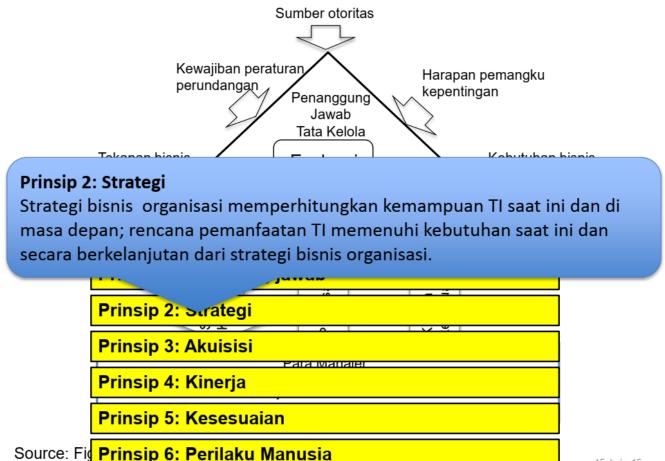
Prinsip 1: Tanggung jawab

Para individu dan berbagai kelompok dalam suatu organisasi memahami dan menerima tanggung jawab mereka dalam hal penyediaan dan permintaan atas TI. Mereka yang bertanggung jawab untuk melakukan berbagai tindakan juga memiliki otoritas untuk melakukan berbagai tindakan tersebut.



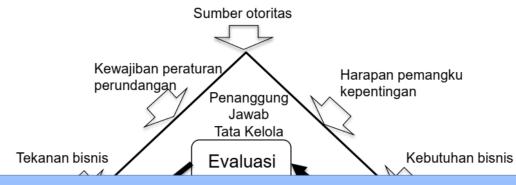
Ref: Sutikno, Sarwono. Teknologi informasi - Tata kelola TI untuk organisasi (ppt), 2015.

14 dari x 14



Ref: Sutikno, Sarwono. Teknologi informasi - Tata kelola TI untuk organisasi (ppt), 2015.

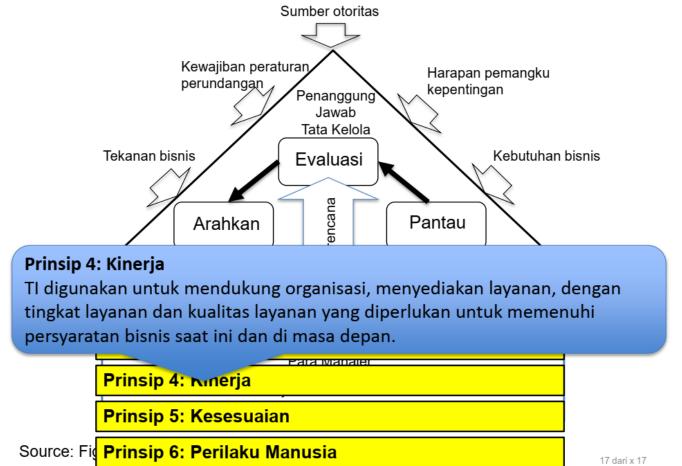
15 dari x 15

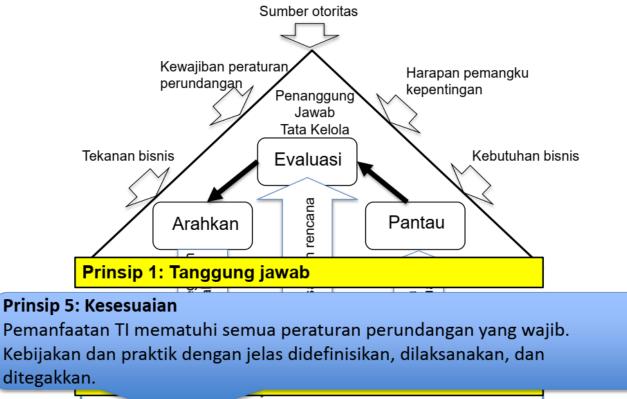


Prinsip 3: Akuisisi

Akuisisi TI dibuat berdasarkan alasan yang valid, melalui analisis yang tepat dan secara berkelanjutan, dengan pengambilan keputusan yang jelas dan transparan. Terdapat keseimbangan antara manfaat, peluang, biaya, dan risiko, baik dalam jangka pendek maupun jangka panjang.



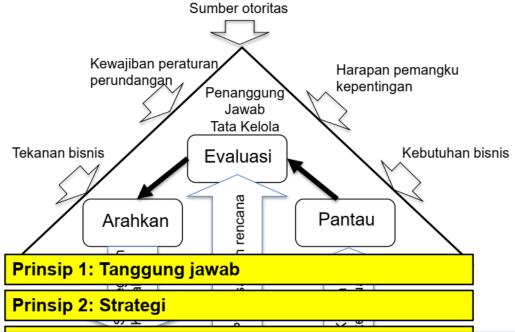




Prinsip 5: Nesesuaian

Source: Fig Prinsip 6: Perilaku Manusia

18 dari x 18



Prinsip 6: Perilaku Manusia

Kebijakan, praktik, dan keputusan TI menjunjung tinggi Perilaku Manusia, termasuk kebutuhan saat ini dan perkembangannya dari semua orang yang terkait dalam proses.

Source: Fig Prinsip 6: rerilaku Manusia

19 dari x 19

Pengertian Manajemen

Planning, building, running and monitoring of IT activities in alignment with the direction set by the governance body to achieve the enterprise objectives.

What is COBIT???

COBIT is a framework for the governance and management of enterprise information and technology, aimed at the whole enterprise.

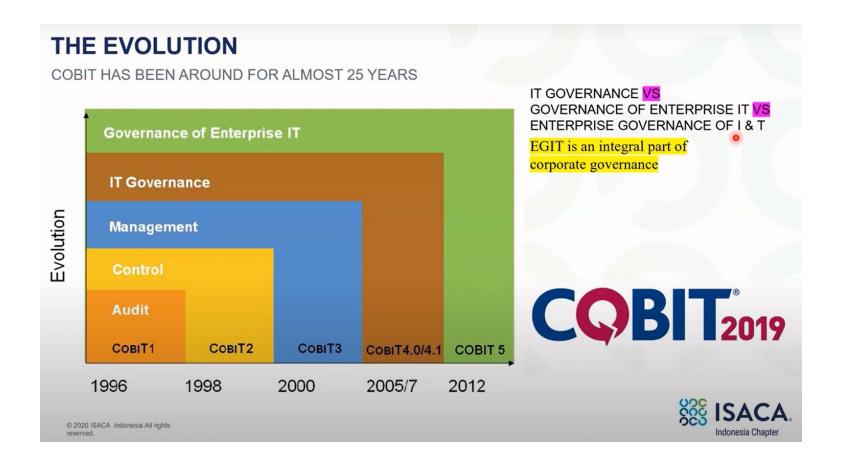
Enterprise I&T means all the technology and information processing the enterprise puts in place to achieve its goals, regardless of where this happens in the enterprise.

In other words, enterprise I&T is not limited to the IT department of an organization, but certainly includes it.

A HISTORICAL TIMELINE COBIT₂₀₁₉ The COBIT® Framework 2005 COBIT 4.0 becomes 2012 the fourth edition in the 1996 COBIT series of releases. 2000 COBIT 5 integrated the COBIT 4.1, Val IT 2018 ISACA released the 2.0 and Risk IT frameworks, and drew from first edition of COBIT ISACA's IT Assurance Framework (ITAF) A third edition of ISACA publishes framework and the Business Model for Information COBIT, with new COBIT 2019, an update 1998 Security (BMIS). COBIT 5 also coordinated 2003 Management Guidelines. that adds design factors with frameworks and standards such as was published. and focus areas to The debut of the 2007 ITIL. ISO. PMBOK, PRINCE2 and TOGAF. ISACA created an make it more practical second edition of and customizable. online version of the COBIT added Control COBIT upgraded to third edition of COBIT. to its framework. version 4.1. 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 0 0 . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 2007 2002 2016 2014 1997 2006 Apple iPhone signaled U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley law move to touchscreen ISACA acquired Internet of Things (IoT) Original wireless LAN standard Twitter founded CMMI Institute and revolutionized corporate devices; Apple App technology standard (IEEE 802.11) released, DVD recordkeeping and and Google Store went online one its business maturity ushered new wave of technology appeared, and acquired YouTube. and capability models. retention standards, year later. smart devices. Google.com registered as leading to new IT regulatory adding these resources domain-incorporating a year requirements. to the ISACA/COBIT 2003 later and launching in 1999. framework portfolio. 2001 1995 2012 Third WiFi standard created proliferation of Internet Archive "Wayback Worldwide Windows 95, Java, and "hotspots" as Skype. Machine" (archive.org) e-commerce tops HTML 2.0 (first formal html LinkedIn and WordPress launched, Wikipedia started \$1 trillion in sales. standard) debuted, as did started up. U.S. CAN-SPAM publishing, and Apple Amazon.com, craigslist.com, Act became law. released iPod. match.com and ebay.com



COBIT Evolution



Enterprise Governance of Information and Technology (EGIT) Context



Source: De Haes, Steven; W. Van Grembergen; Enterprise Governance of Information Technology: Achieving Alignment and Value, Featuring COBIT 5, 2nd ed., Springer International Publishing, Switzerland, 2015, https://www.springer.com/us/book/9783319145464

Facts about COBIT

is

- COBIT is a framework for the GEIT, aimed at the whole enterprise.
- COBIT defines the components to build and sustain a governance system: processes, organizational structures, policies and procedures, information flows, culture and behaviors, skills, and infrastructure.
- COBIT defines the design factors that should be considered by the enterprise to build a best-fit governance system.
- COBIT addresses governance issues by grouping relevant governance components into governance and management objectives that can be managed to the required capability levels.

is not

- COBIT is not a full description of the whole IT environment of an enterprise.
- COBIT is not a framework to organize business processes.
- COBIT is not an (IT-)technical framework to manage all technology.
- COBIT does not make or prescribe any IT-related decisions. It will not decide what the best IT strategy is, what the best architecture is, or how much IT can or should cost. Rather, COBIT defines all the components that describe which decisions should be taken, and how and by whom they should be taken.

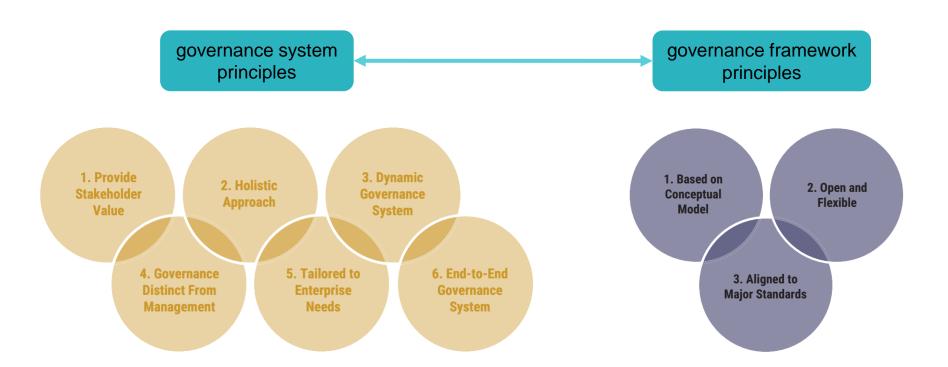
Governance Stakeholders (Internal)

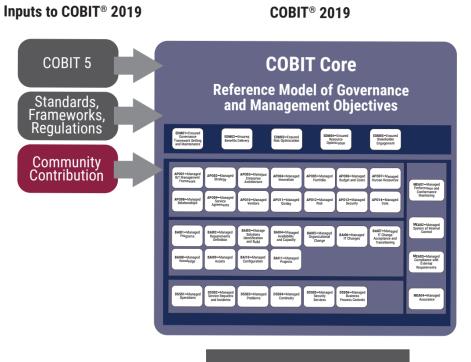
Internal Stakeholders	Figure 2.1—COBIT Stakeholders	
Boards Provides insights on how to get value from the use of I&T and explains relevant board responsibilities Executive Management Provides guidance on how to organize and monitor performance of I&T across the enterprise Business Managers Helps to understand how to obtain the I&T solutions enterprises require and how best to exploit new technology for new strategic opportunities IT Managers Provides guidance on how best to build and structure the IT department, manage performance of IT, run an efficient and effective IT operation, control IT costs, align IT strategy to business priorities, etc. Assurance Providers Helps to manage dependency on external service providers, get	Stakeholder	Benefit of COBIT
relevant board responsibilities Executive Management Provides guidance on how to organize and monitor performance of I&T across the enterprise Business Managers Helps to understand how to obtain the I&T solutions enterprises require and how best to exploit new technology for new strategic opportunities IT Managers Provides guidance on how best to build and structure the IT department, manage performance of IT, run an efficient and effective IT operation, control IT costs, align IT strategy to business priorities, etc. Assurance Providers Helps to manage dependency on external service providers, get	Internal Stakeholders	
Business Managers Helps to understand how to obtain the I&T solutions enterprises require and how best to exploit new technology for new strategic opportunities IT Managers Provides guidance on how best to build and structure the IT department, manage performance of IT, run an efficient and effective IT operation, control IT costs, align IT strategy to business priorities, etc. Assurance Providers Helps to manage dependency on external service providers, get	Boards	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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manage performance of IT, run an efficient and effective IT operation, control IT costs, align IT strategy to business priorities, etc. Assurance Providers Helps to manage dependency on external service providers, get	Business Managers	, ·
	IT Managers	manage performance of IT, run an efficient and effective IT operation,
system of internal controls	Assurance Providers	assurance over IT, and ensure the existence of an effective and efficient
Risk Management Helps to ensure the identification and management of all IT-related risk	Risk Management	Helps to ensure the identification and management of all IT-related risk

Governance Stakeholders (External)

Figure 2.1—COBIT Stakeholders	
Stakeholder	Benefit of COBIT
External Stakeholders	
Regulators	Helps to ensure the enterprise is compliant with applicable rules and regulations and has the right governance system in place to manage and sustain compliance
Business Partners	Helps to ensure that a business partner's operations are secure, reliable and compliant with applicable rules and regulations
IT Vendors	Helps to ensure that an IT vendor's operations are secure, reliable and compliant with applicable rules and regulations

COBIT Principles





 Enterprise strategy Enterprise goals Enterprise size Role of IT · Sourcing model for IT Compliance requirements • Etc. **Design Factors Tailored Enterprise** Governance **System for** Information and **Technology** Focus Area > Priority governance and management objectives • SME > Specific guidance Security from focus areas Risk > Target capability DevOps and performance • Etc. management guidance

COBIT Core
Publications

COBIT® 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology

COBIT® 2019 Framework:
Governance and
Management Objectives

COBIT® 2019 Design Guide:
Designing an Information and Technology
Governance Solution

COBIT® 2019 Implementation Guide: Implementing and Optimizing an Information and Technology Governance Solution

EDM01-Ensured EDM05-Ensured EDM04-Ensured Governance EDM02-Ensured EDM03-Ensured Resource Stakeholder Benefits Delivery Framework Setting Risk Optimization Optimization Engagement and Maintenance AP001-Managed AP003-Managed AP002-Managed AP004-Managed AP005-Managed AP006-Managed AP007-Managed I&T Management Enterprise Budget and Costs Human Resources Strategy Innovation Portfolio Framework Architecture MEA01-Managed Performance and Conformance Monitoring AP009-Managed AP013-Managed AP014-Managed AP008-Managed AP010-Managed AP011-Managed AP012-Managed Service Relationships Vendors Ouality Risk Security Data Agreements MEA02-Managed System of Internal BAI03-Managed BAI07-Managed BAI04-Managed Control BAI01-Managed BAI02-Managed BAI05-Managed Solutions BAI06-Managed IT Change Requirements Availability Programs Organizational Identification IT Changes Acceptance and and Capacity Definition Change and Build Transitioning MEA03-Managed BAI08-Managed BAI09-Managed BAI10-Managed BAI11-Managed Compliance With Knowledge Configuration Assets Projects External Requirements DSS02-Managed DSS05-Managed DSS06-Managed DSS01-Managed DSS03-Managed DSS04-Managed MEA04-Managed Service Requests Security Business Operations **Problems** Continuity Assurance and Incidents Services **Process Controls** New

Governance and Management Objectives in COBIT

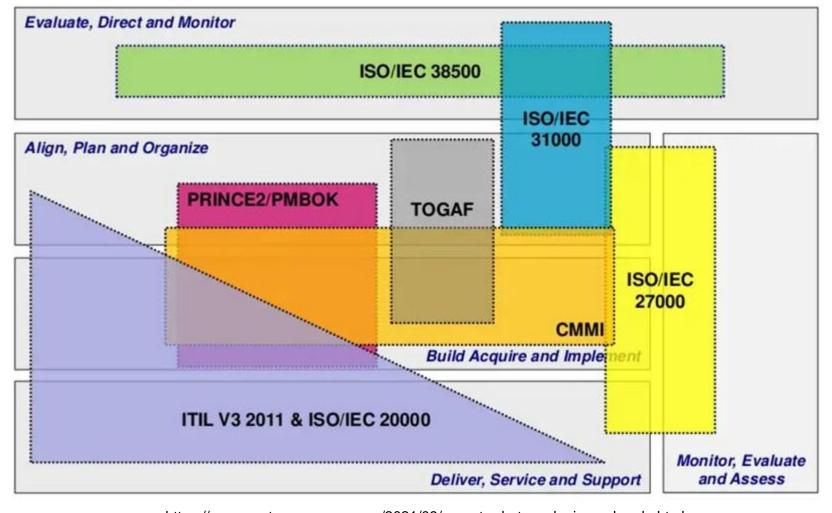
Governance objectives are grouped in the Evaluate, Direct and Monitor (EDM) domain.

In EDM domain, the governing body evaluates strategic options, directs senior management on the chosen strategic options and monitors the achievement of the strategy.

Governance and Management Objectives in COBIT

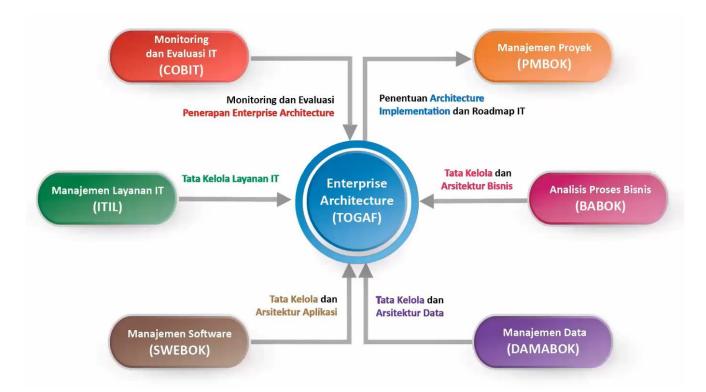
Management objectives are grouped in four domains

- Align, Plan and Organize (APO) addresses the overall organization, strategy and supporting activities for I&T.
- **Build, Acquire and Implement** (BAI) treats the definition, acquisition and implementation of I&T solutions and their integration in business processes.
- **Deliver, Service and Support** (DSS) addresses the operational delivery and support of I&T services, including security.
- Monitor, Evaluate and Assess (MEA) addresses performance monitoring and conformance of I&T with internal performance targets, internal control objectives and external req



https://www.ventasporpasos.com/2021/09/gerente-de-tecnologia-cual-es-la.html

Relationship



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X_7-l26nwBY