# Auditing in SAP Environment

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## Agenda

- 1. Introduction to Controls based Audit
- 2. Introduction to SAP
- 3. Accessing and Navigating SAP
- 4. SAP Organization
- 5. Review of IT General Controls (Other than BASIS)
- 6. Review of SAP BASIS
- 7. Validation of Automated Controls
- 8. Authorization Concept
- 9. Segregation of Duties
- 10. Data Migration to SAP
- 11. SAP Upgrade
- 12. Report Validation
- 13. JE Extraction and Analysis
- 14. Robotic Process Automation (RPA) in SAP

## SESSION 1

Introduction to Controls based Audit

# 1.1 Standards on Auditing

- SA315 Identifying and Assessing the Risk of Material Misstatement Through Understanding of the Entity and its Environment
  - The auditor shall
    - Obtain understanding of Internal Controls
    - Obtain understanding of Information Systems, including related business processes
    - Obtain understanding of how the entity has responded to risks arising from IT
    - Obtain an understanding of the entity's controls over risk of inaccurate or incomplete recording of transactions in highly automated processing environment
- SA330 The Auditor's Responses to Assessed Risk
  - The auditor shall
    - Consider effectiveness of General IT Controls

# 1.2 Accounting in ERPs

All entries are Journal Entries

 There are NO Primary or Secondary Books of Account – only data stored in Tables

# 1.3 Difficulty in Substantive Audit for ERPs

- Absence of Printouts
- Voluminous data
- Difficulty in Ledger Scrutiny
- Difficulty in audit of "manual" journal entries

## 1.4 Alternative?

Reliance on IT General Controls

 Relying on Automated Controls and Automated Accounting Procedures

 Reliance on Reports and System-Dependent Manual Controls

Reliance on Underlying Data

# Questions?

### SESSION 2

Introduction to SAP

#### 2.1 SAP — What is it?

• SAP is a German multinational software corporation that makes ERP with regional offices in almost 140+ countries and has over approx. 437,000 customers in 180+ countries.

#### • In German:

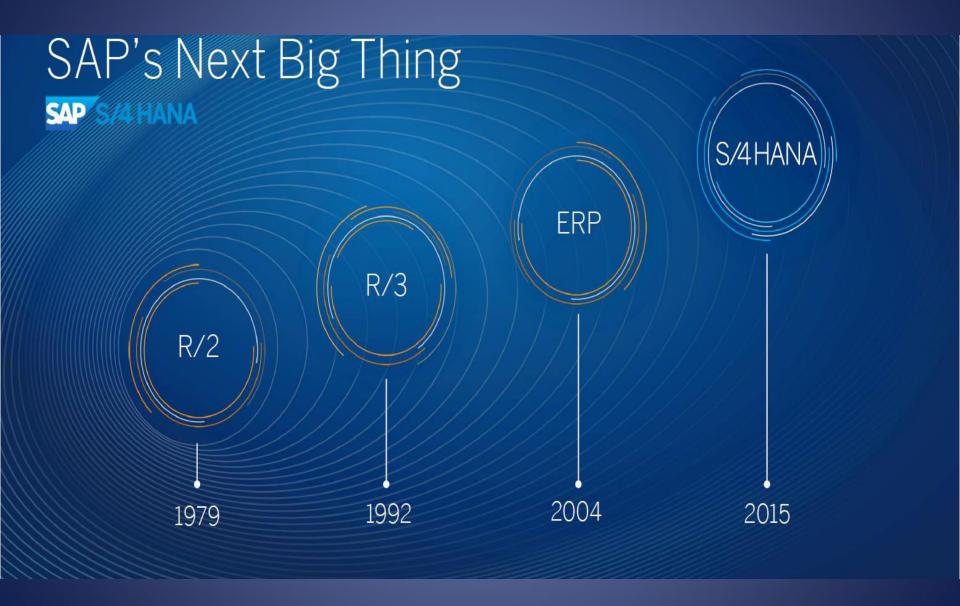
 Systeme, Anwendungen und Produkte in der Datenverarbeitung

#### • In English:

Systems, Applications and Products in Data Processing

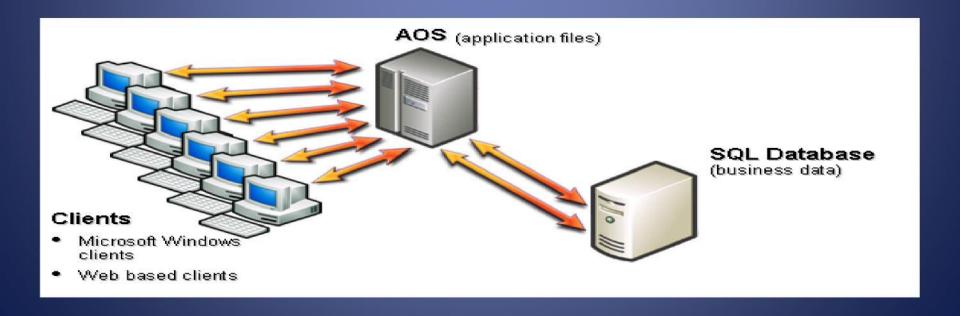
- Founded in Walldorf, Deutschland (Germany), 1972
- Not "Sap" It is "S A P"

#### 2.1 SAP — What is it? ..... [Contd.]



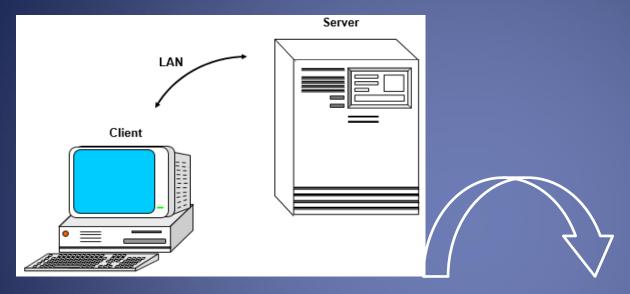
#### 2.2 SAP - The Product

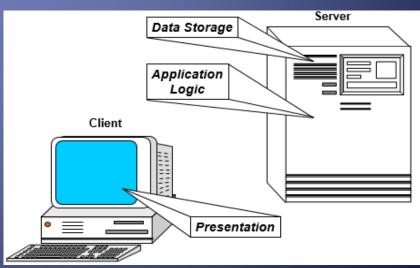
- R/3 and ERP
  - Three tier architecture Front end (GUI), Application Server, Database Server



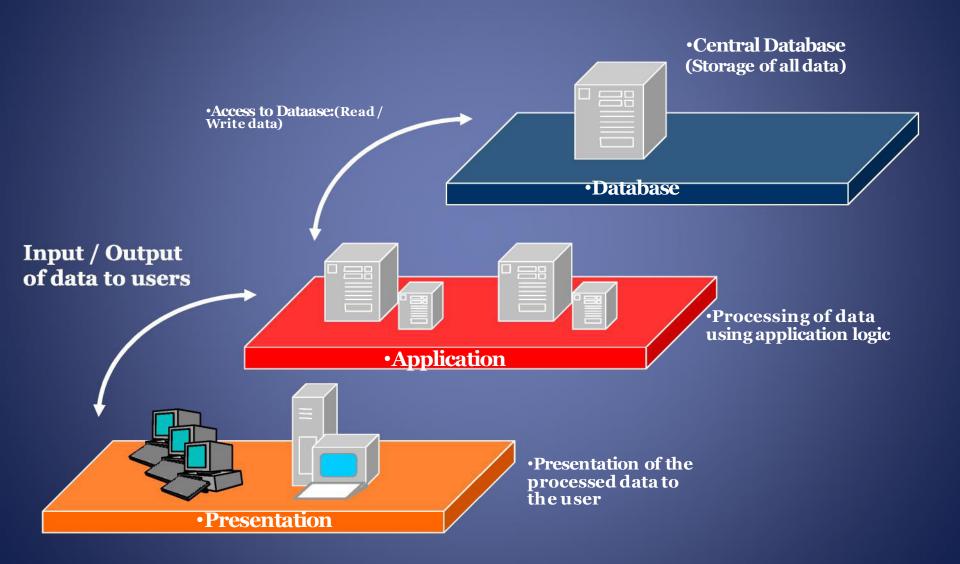
## 2.2 SAP — The Product .... [Contd.]

• Client — Server Architecture

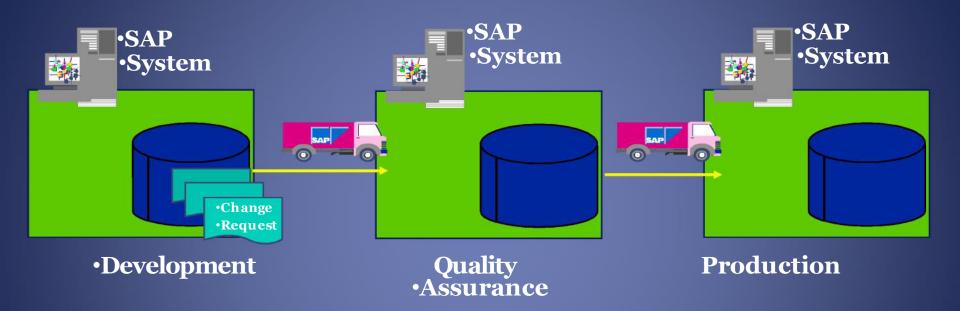




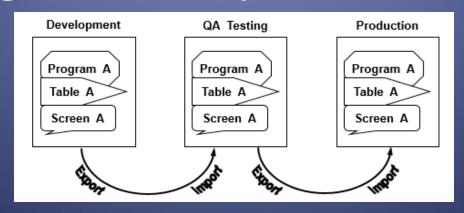
### 2.3 R/3 and ERP: Three-Tier Computer



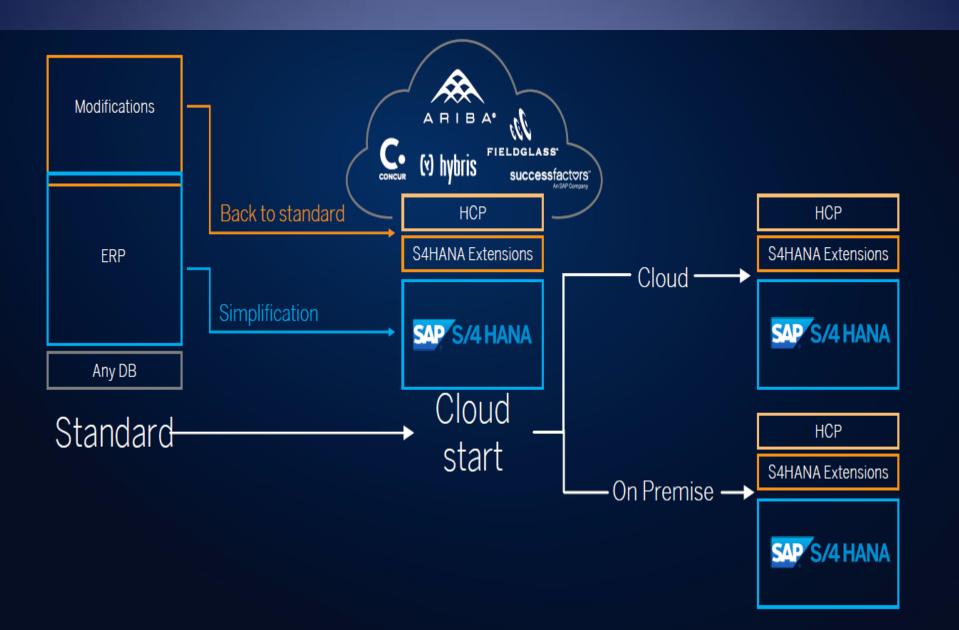
### 2.4 Transport System



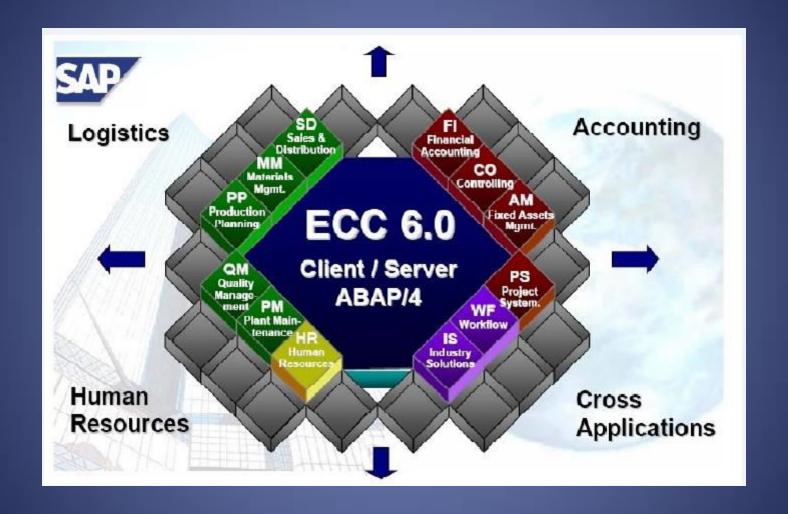
#### Moving changes from one system to another



## 2.5 SAP S/4 HANA Journey



#### 2.6 Modules in SAP



#### 2.6 SAP Modules [... contd.]

- > SAP-FI (**FI**nancial Accounting)
  - SAP FI General Ledger (GL)
  - SAP FI Accounts Payable (AP)
  - SAP FI Account Receivable (AR)
  - SAP FI Bank Accounting

- > SAP-SD (Sales & Distribution)
  - SAP SD Master Data
  - SAP SD Sales
  - SAP SD Shipping
  - SAP SD Transportation
  - SAP SD Billing
  - SAP SD Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)

- SAP-CO (COntrolling)
  - SAP CO Cost Element Accounting
  - SAP CO Cost Center Accounting
  - SAP CO Activity-Based Costing
  - SAP CO Product Cost Controlling
  - SAP CO Material Ledger

- > SAP-MM (Material
  - Management)
    - SAP MM Purchasing
    - SAP MM Inventory Management
    - SAP MM Warehouse Management
    - SAP ML Material Ledger

#### 2.6 SAP Modules [... contd.]

- > SAP-PP(**P**roduction **P**lanning)
  - SAP PP Material Requirements Planning
  - SAP PP Capacity Requirement Planning
  - SAP PP Sales and Operations Planning
  - SAP PP Production orders
  - SAP DS Detailed Scheduling

- > SAP-HR (Human Resource)
  - SAP PA Employee Management
  - SAP PA Personnel Administration
  - SAP PA Benefits
  - SAP PA Payroll
  - SAP PA Time Management

- > SAP-PS (**P**roject **S**ystem)
  - SAP PS Payments
  - SAP PS Confirmation
  - SAP PS Costs
  - SAP PS Resources
  - SAP PS Dates
  - SAP PS Documents

- > SAP-QM (Quality Management)
  - SAP QM Quality Planning
  - SAP QM Quality Inspection processing
  - SAP QM Quality control
  - SAP QM Test equipment management

#### 2.6 SAP Product – features

- SAP Supports
  - Multiple Languages
  - · Multiple Currencies
- Proprietary (High-level) Programming Language ABAP (Advanced Business Application Programming)
- Can execute on any Operating System UNIX, Windows etc.
- Can use any Database Oracle, MS SQL, MS Access, SAP Hana
- Currently, no Support for versions other than SAP R/3 ECC (ERP Central Component) 6.0 and SAP HANA

#### 2.7 SAP – Points to Ponder

- Highly integrated
- On-line, Real-time
- Complex Data Structures
- Causes business process changes
- Causes organizational changes
- Very sophisticated testing of functionality
- and standard reports
- In-Built Controls -
  - Debit Credit tally
  - Trail of all transactions entered

#### 2.8 SAP Business one

- SAP Business one for Small / Medium Enterprises
- Not much complex as well as Not expensive as compared to SAP R/3
- Menu driven and NOT T-code (Transaction Code) driven as SAP R/3
- Not much customization is possible
- No modules needs to buy entire package and Restrictions can be done on the basis of License purchased
- Generally unable to rely on automated controls

# Questions?

## SESSION 3

# Accessing and Navigating SAP

## 3.1 Accessing SAP

• NEVER ACCESS LIVE ENVIRONMENT with INSERT/EDIT/DELETE RIGHTS

Log-on only with "READ ONLY" Access

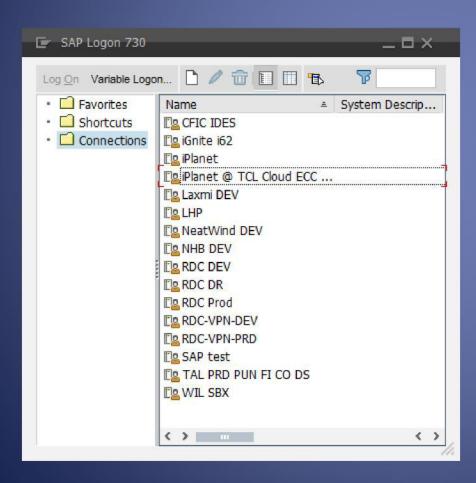
## 3.2 Logging On -SAP GUI

• To log on to an R/3 system with the SAP GUI, one need the proprietary SAP GUI (Graphical User Interface) software loaded on your system and an internet /network/VPN connection

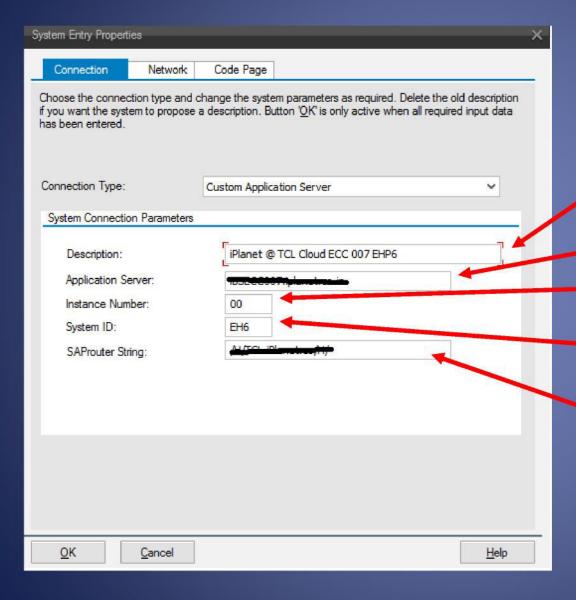


## 3.3 SAP GUI Configuration

•First, you need to tell the SAP GUI which system you •want to log into:



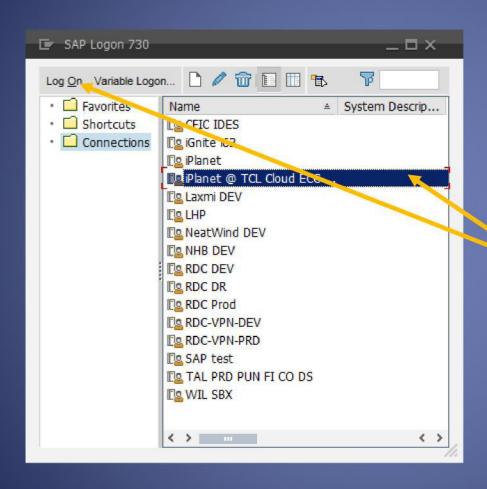
## 3.4 System Definition



- •Text description (free)
  - •Address of system (e.g.
  - •<u>sapd.umsystem.edu</u>)
- •System Number
  - •System ID
- •Logical name of system

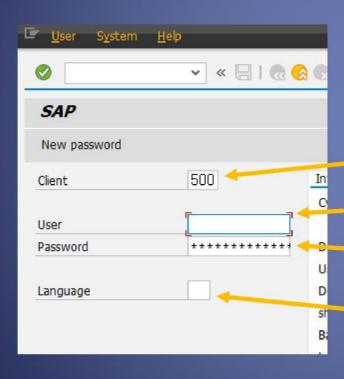
•SAP Router (usually not required)

## 3.5 Configured SAP GUI



•Select System: •double-click or •Logon button

## 3.6 Logging On

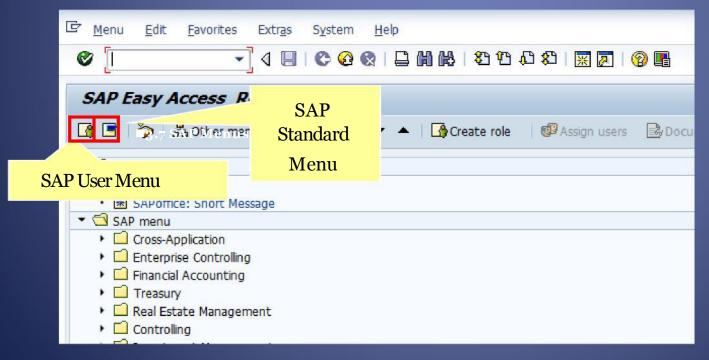


- Enter Client
- •Enter User
- •Enter Password
- •Don't worry about language—
- •English will default in

## 3.7 SAP Menus

- The default screen is called the *SAP Easy Access* Screen.

   You can switch from one menu to the other by selecting the appropriate icon
  - When you log on, you will see either your user menu (specific to your role), or the SAP standard menu (lists all transactions)



## 3.8 SAP Navigation: Using the System

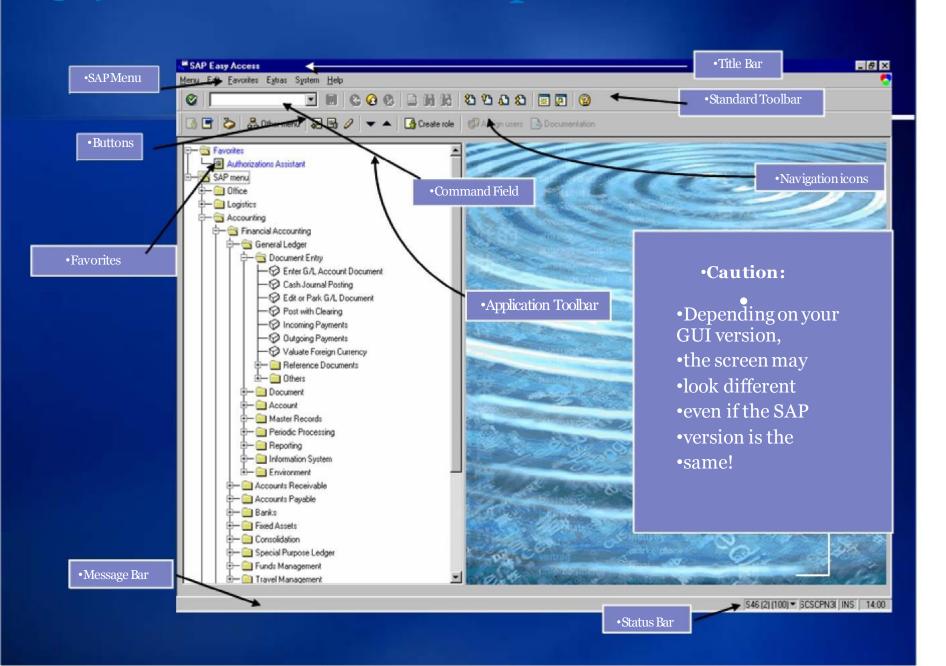


VA01 Two ways to choose a task: Clicking on the menu option Enter a transaction code

in the command

field

#### 3.9 SAP Screen Components

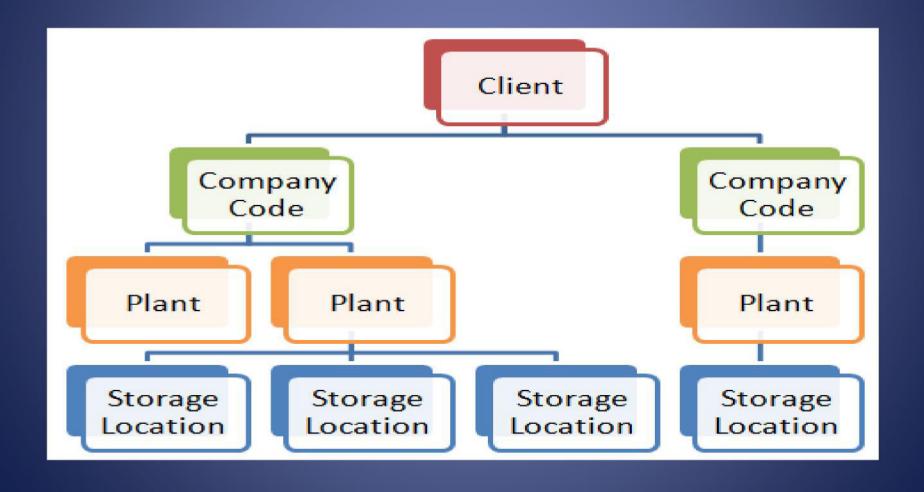


# Questions?

## SESSION 4

# SAP Organization

## 4.1 SAP R/3 Organization Structure

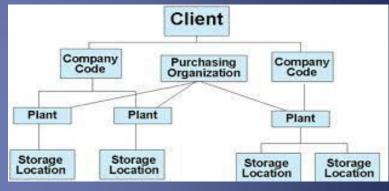


### 4.2 SAP Organization

- Instance One installation
- Client At least one Client per Instance
- Company Code
  - At least one Company Code per Client
  - Generally a legal entity
  - Trial Balance can be drawn at this level
- Cross Instance settings are not possible
- Cross Client settings are possible
- Cross Client consolidations are possible
- Some data can be defined at Client level, will apply to all Company Codes of that Client

### 4.1 SAP Organization .....contd.

- Business Area across Company Codes
- Plant assigned to a single Company Code
- Purchasing Organization
- Sales Organization



- Very difficult to change SAP Organization after implementation
- Definition is extremely important for functionalities and security

#### 4.2 SAP Organization Impact on Audit

- Appropriate scoping
- New GL for Multiple Reporting(s) IFRS, Foreign Reporting, Statutory and Tax Reporting
- Consolidations

# Questions?

# SESSION 5

Review of IT General Controls (Other than BASIS)

#### 5.0 IT General Controls

ITGCs may also be referred to as General Computer Controls which are defined as

"Controls, other than application controls which, relate to the environment within which computer-based application systems are developed, maintained and operated and which are therefore applicable to all applications"

#### 5.0 IT General Controls

- ITGCs cover 5 domains -
  - IT Governance
  - Access to Programs and Data
  - Change Management
  - Program Development
  - Computer Operations
- The objectives of general controls are to ensure the proper development and implementation of applications, the integrity of program and data files and of computer operations.
- Like application controls, general controls may be either manual or programmed.

#### 5.1 IT Governance

- Management controls over IT
- IT Organization structure, including definition of roles and responsibilities within IT
- Policies and Procedures, e.g.
  - IT Security Policies
  - Change Management
  - Infrastructure maintenance
  - HR Policies
- Regulatory compliance
- Audit issues management

#### 5.2 Access to Programs and Data

- Provisioning and modification of end-user access (SAP, Operating Systems, Databases, Networks)
- Timely revocation of user access (resigned/absconded users)
- Privileged access to SAP, Operating Systems, Databases, Networks
- Physical Accesses (access to data center, computing facilities, environmental controls)
- Password parameters

# 5.2 IT Risks within Access to Programs and Data

- User access is provided without appropriate prior approvals
- User access for terminated employees is not removed in a timely manner
- User access is appropriately updated to reflect changes to individuals roles and responsibilities
- Access to the system is restricted through complex password parameters

- Verify that access to critical system (application, operating system and database) functions is appropriately restricted on an as-needed basis
- Super-user profiles, i.e. SAP\_ALL and SAP\_NEW are not assigned to any user id
- Default SAP Accounts are locked and their default passwords are changed
- Privileged (super-user) user access at the application, OS, database and network level is approved
- Complex passwords are required at all levels

- Logging is enabled at the system level and critical configuration tables are logged
- Remote access (VPN, Web, etc.) is appropriately restricted and monitored
- User accounts that support internal processes, interfaces, job schedules, etc. are defined as system accounts (user types 'B' or 'C') to prevent individuals from using those accounts

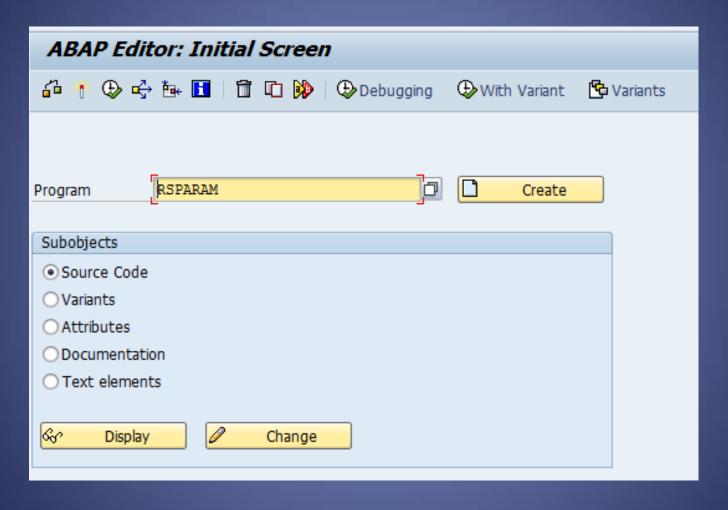
Data Browser: Table USR02 Select Entries 500

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Table: USR02

Displayed Fields: 7 of 7 Fixed Columns: 2 List Width 0250

|   | User                        | Valid  | from  | Valid            | through | User Type | User    | Lock | Created On               | Last Logon Date          |
|---|-----------------------------|--------|-------|------------------|---------|-----------|---------|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ę | BITRAGNA                    |        |       | 00.00.           |         | A         | 0       |      |                          | 00.00.0000               |
|   | CAMPSTME<br>GARRISLA        | 00.00. | .0000 | 00.00.<br>00.00. | 0000    | A<br>A    | 0<br>32 |      | 30.07.2013<br>23.09.2009 | 00.00.0000<br>23.09.2009 |
|   | 02573A7B3F1<br>0434C129E41  |        |       | 31.12.<br>31.12. |         | A<br>A    | 0       |      | 18.05.2006<br>31.03.2006 |                          |
| E | 04BFFB8C6607<br>04F9591D911 |        |       | 31.12.<br>31.12. |         | S<br>A    | 0       |      |                          | 03.04.2014<br>10.03.2008 |
|   | 08741F8A221                 |        |       | 31.12.           |         | A         | 0       |      |                          | 30.06.2006               |



#### Display Profile Parameter 田 | 🖫 🗗 🗗 🗗 🗗 🗗 🖺 🗐 🖫 💯 User-Defined Value System Default Value Parameter Name Parameter Name Comment min. number of digits in passwords login/min\_password\_digits min. number of letters in passwords login/min password lett login/min\_password\_lng Minimum Password Length login/min\_password\_low... minimum number of lower-case characters in passwords login/min\_password\_spe\_ min, number of special characters in passwords minimum number of upper-case characters in passwords login/min\_password\_upp\_\_ list of exceptional users: multiple logon allowed login/multi login users



| Client | User *     | Lock | Password Status                                      | Reason for User Lock    |
|--------|------------|------|--|-------------------------|
| 000    | DOIC       | 8    | Exists; Password not trivial.                        |                         |
|        | SAP*       |      | Does not exit. Logon not possible. See SAP Note 2383 |                         |
|        | SAPCPIC    | 8    | Password ADMIN well known. See SAP Note 29276        |                         |
|        | TMSADM     | 6    | Password PASSWORD is well known                      |                         |
| 001    | DDIC       | 8    | Exists; Password not trivial.                        | Locked by administrator |
|        | SAP*       | of o | Exists; Password not trivial.                        |                         |
|        | SAPCPIC    | 8    | Password ADMIN well known. See SAP Note 29276        |                         |
|        | TMSADM     | 100  | Does not exist.                                      |                         |
| 066    | DOIC       |      | Does not exist.                                      |                         |
|        | EARLYWATCH | 8    | Password SUPPORT well known.                         |                         |
|        | SAP*       | 8    | Password 06071992 well known.                        |                         |
|        | SAPCPIC    | 100  | Does not exist.                                      |                         |
|        | TMSADM     |      | Does not exist.                                      |                         |
| 301    | DOIC       | 8    | Exists; Password not trivial.                        |                         |
|        | SAP*       |      | Does not exit. Logon not possible. See SAP Note 2383 |                         |
|        | SAPCPEC    |      | Does not exist.                                      |                         |
|        | TMSADM     |      | Does not exist.                                      |                         |

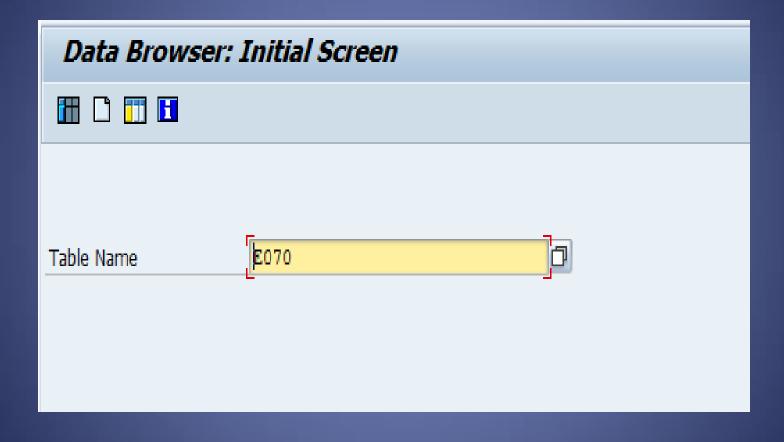
#### 5.3 Change Management

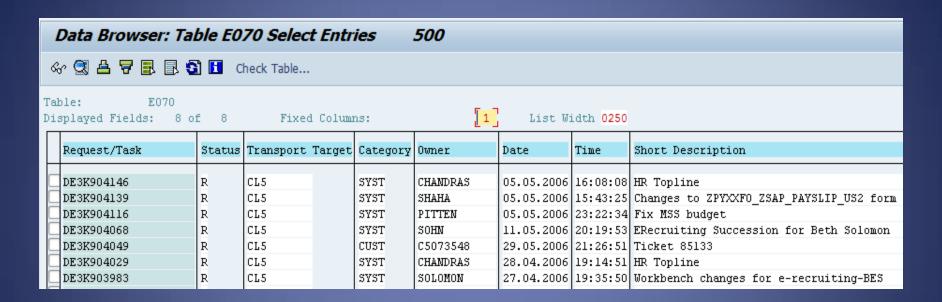
- Changes to application configurations, reports, programs
- Changes to Operating Systems, databases and network
- Segregation of environments (development, test and production)
- Developer Access to live data is restricted

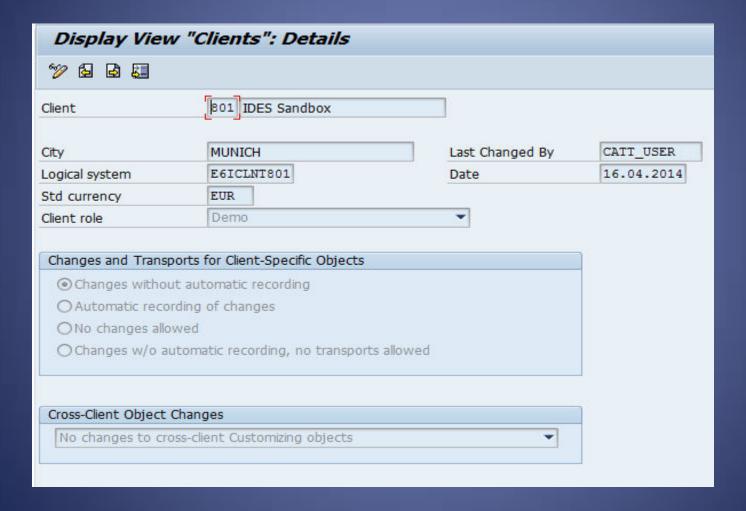
## 5.3 IT Risks within Change Management

- Unauthorized changes are made to the application, operating system, database or network
- Changes are not tested sufficiently prior to implementation in the production system

- SAP environment is segregated into the 3-box system, i.e. development, testing/QA and production (live)
- Changes are adequately and independently tested and approved before being implemented in the production
- Developers <u>should not</u> have access to production either through developer keys or through transactions.
- Production is locked for direct changes and is opened based on specific approvals
- When direct changes are required in production, they are made only through transport requests
- Business impact analysis of changes implemented

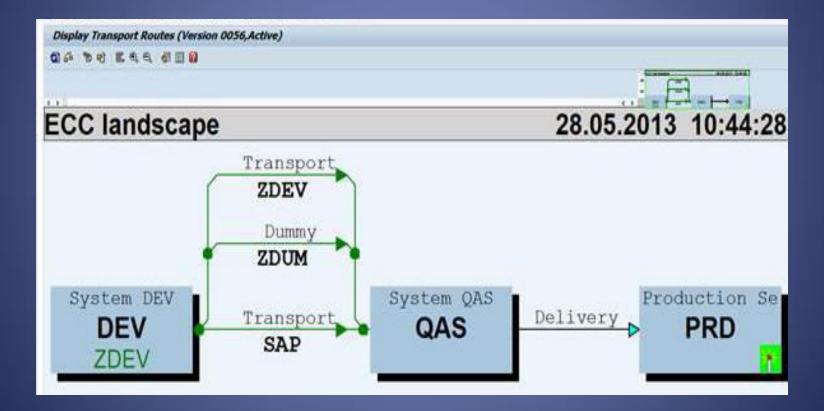






| Change Documents for Users  |                |            |      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|----------------|------------|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| ⊕   |                |            |      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standard Selection  |                |            |      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| User  |                | to         |      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Changes by  |                | to         |      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| From Date   | 01.04.2015     |            | Week |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| From Time   | 00:00:00       |            |      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| To Date   | 30.06.2015     | 30.06.2015 |      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| To Time 23:59:59  |                |            |      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output  | Output         |            |      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>List of the Change History</li> <li>Table of Status History (User Attributes Horizontal)</li> <li>List of Status History (User Attributes Vertical)</li> <li>Technical View</li> </ul> |                |            |      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Selection Criteria for Changed A  | Authorizations |            |      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|   |                |            |      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ✓ Added Profiles  |                |            |      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Profile Name: to  |                |            |      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ✓ Deleted Profiles  |                |            |      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Profile Name:   |                |            | to   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ✓ Created Users   |                |            |      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ✓ Deleted Users   |                |            |      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|   |                |            |      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|   |                |            |      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

| Change Documents for Users                 |            |          |            |                         |            |                |                 |                               |  |  |  |
|--|------------|----------|------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
|  |            |          |            |                         |            |                |                 |                               |  |  |  |
|  |            |          |            |                         |            |                |                 |                               |  |  |  |
| Number of Selected Change Documents: 1.617 |            |          |            |                         |            |                |                 |                               |  |  |  |
| User Na                                    | Date       | Time     | Changed by | Action                  | Old Value  | Text for Value | New Value       | Text for the New Value        |  |  |  |
| ABRAHAGE                                   | 31.05.2015 | 23:34:49 | MOLLETKI   | Lock Changed            | 128        | Incorrect Log  | 0               | Not locked                    |  |  |  |
|  |            | 23:35:06 | MOLLETKI   | Password Changed        | Long Passw |                | Long Password 2 |                               |  |  |  |
|  |            |          | MOLLETKI   | Password status changed | Productive |                | Initial         |                               |  |  |  |
| ABRAMEYA                                   | 12.04.2015 | 11:35:22 | ABRAMEYA   | Password Changed        | Long Passw |                | Long Password 2 |                               |  |  |  |
|  |            |          | ABRAMEYA   | Password status changed | Initial    |                | Productive      |                               |  |  |  |
| AMANGU                                     | 10.04.2015 | 07:06:10 | AMANGU     | Password Changed        | Long Passw |                | Long Password 2 |                               |  |  |  |
|  |            |          | AMANGU     | Password status changed | Initial    |                | Productive      |                               |  |  |  |
| AMULYARA                                   | 09.04.2015 | 18:52:51 | MOLLETKI   | User created            |            |                |                 |                               |  |  |  |
|  |            |          | MOLLETKI   | Initial User Type       |            |                | Α               | Dialog User                   |  |  |  |
|  |            |          | MOLLETKI   | Password Changed        |            |                | Long Password 1 |                               |  |  |  |
|  |            |          | MOLLETKI   | Password status changed |            |                | Initial         |                               |  |  |  |
|  |            |          | MOLLETKI   | Profile Added           |            |                | T-EI0100293     | Profile for role Z:R3_PROJECT |  |  |  |
|  |            |          | MOLLETKI   | Profile Added           |            |                | T-EI0100292     | Profile for role Z:R3_PROJECT |  |  |  |
|  |            |          | MOLLETKI   | Profile Added           |            |                | T-EI0100291     | Profile for role Z:R3_PROJECT |  |  |  |
|  |            |          | MOLLETKI   | Profile Added           |            |                | T-EI010029      | Profile for role Z:R3_PROJECT |  |  |  |



# 5.4 Computer Operations

- Batch Processing and scheduling
- Interface testing
- Backup
- Disaster Recovery and BCP
- Network security

# 5.4 IT Risks within Computer Operations

- Failed batch jobs are not monitored and rescheduled
- Interfaces are not monitored
- System back-ups are not taken on a regular basis
- Back-ups are not tested for successful restoration
- Back-ups are not stored at an offsite location
- External access to the system is not appropriately restricted
- Data center is not designed to prevent damage due to heating, accidental fires, etc.

- Access to batch scheduling and monitoring tools is restricted to the IT operations team
- Access to back-up tools is restricted to the IT operations team
- Failed batch jobs, interfaces and back-ups are tracked through a ticketing system and are resolved
- Back-ups are stored at an offsite location and are periodically tested for successful restoration
- External access to the system is appropriately restricted through firewalls, etc. and periodically tested

# Questions?

# SESSION 6

Review of SAP BASIS

## 6.0 SAP BASIS review

#### ITGC Domain – Computer Operations

- Access to maintain (create new or change/delete existing) job schedules is appropriately restricted
- Access to executed critical job schedules is appropriately restricted
- Critical batch jobs, especially those that have a financial impact, are identified and are monitored
- Failed batches are monitored and resolved

The above procedures apply like-wise to any interfaces that have been set-up with external applications

# 6.0 SAP NetWeaver / Basis

- What is SAP NetWeaver / Basis
- Role of SAP Basis team member
- IT Risks within SAP Basis
- SAP Basis review

# 6.1 What is SAP NetWeaver / Basis?

SAP Application

SAP NetWeaver / Basis

Database

Operating System

Hardware

# 6.1 What is SAP NetWeaver / Basis?

- NetWeaver is a toolkit used to enhance business functionalities delivered by SAP components.
- Often interchangeably referred to as **SAP Basis** (reference to the original toolkit that was the foundation of SAP R/3).
- Act as a filter between the actual business logic in SAP R/3 and the specifics of the operating system and database underneath.
- SAP business programmers could focus on writing business logic and not have to worry whether or not it would work on the various permutations of hardware, operating system and/or database.

#### 6.2 Role of SAP Basis team member

- Activities that an SAP NetWeaver System Administrator does day-to-day, include:
  - create users/assign roles (within SAP)
  - run backup
  - check db/os space utilization, add space if necessary
  - install SAP software, configure SAP parameters
  - monitor CPU/Memory/disk space/performance
  - configure connectivity between SAP components or SAP/non-SAP components
  - SAP software change management (i.e. Transport Management).

# 6.3 IT Risks within SAP Basis

- Critical system administration access is not appropriately restricted, e.g.
  - super-user access across the application
  - creating/modifying user access and roles
  - direct access to data through table maintenance
  - opening production (live) system for making direct changes
  - applying tested and approved changes to the production system
  - access execute programs directly in production system
  - access to execute operating system and database commands
  - access to application activity logs
  - access to manage interfaces with other applications
  - access to modify system parameters (passwords, logging, etc.)

# 6.3 IT Risks within SAP Basis

- Conflicting accesses not appropriately segregated, e.g.
  - access develop/code a change AND implement it in the production system
  - developers have access to production environment
- Activities performed by Basis team members are not logged and reviewed periodically, e.g.
  - review of security audit logs for critical activities
  - where change transports are owned and implemented by Basis team, they are adequately and independently tested prior to implementation

# Questions?

# SESSION 7

Validation of Automated Controls

# 7. Business Processes

- Period End Financial Reporting
- Order to Cash
- Procure to Pay
- Manufacture to Inventory
- Acquire to Retire

## 7.1 Period End Financial Reporting

### Key sub-processes

- Organization Structure :
  - Client Chart of Accounts Company Code
- GL accounting master data:
  - At Chart of Accounts level
  - At Company code level
- Period Maintenance :
  - FI/MM Periods
  - 12+4 periods
  - Account type wise
- Foreign Exchange
  - Exchange Rates
  - Translation accounting
  - Revaluation accounting
  - New GL functionality
    - Parallel ledgers,
    - Real-time document splitting

#### **Key T-Codes**

FSoo – GL Masters

OB<sub>52</sub> – Period Maintenance

OBo8 – Exchange Rates

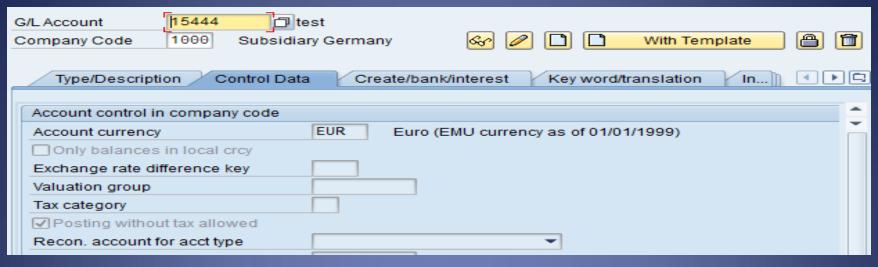
FB01 – Journals processing

# 7.1 Period End Financial Reporting

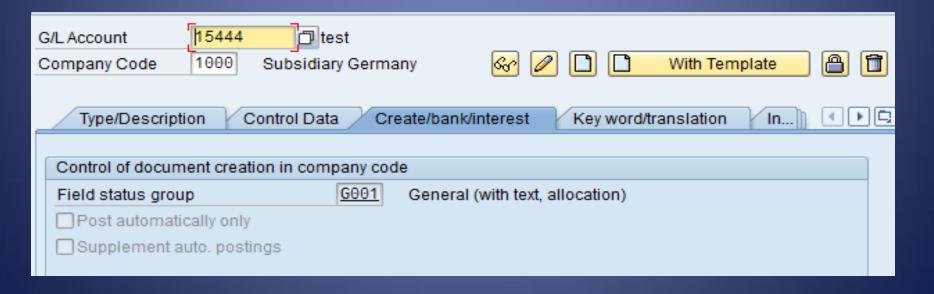
### **Key Automations**

- GL marked for deletion and not blocked for posting
- Auto-posting enabled for key GL Accounts
- Document change rules not active for key fields
- Park and Post workflow for Journals
- Automated GL determination for Translation and Revaluation Gain/Loss
- Automated entries classification possible in SAP
- <u>Inherent controls</u>
  - Sub-ledger to GL reconciliation automated for Recon Accounts
  - No change possible to accounting relating fields once a document is posted
  - Debits = Credits
  - Some fields are inherently required in a Journal Entry
- Access to maintain periods is restricted
- Access to process / post Journals is restricted
- SOD between Maintain period and process Journals
- SOD between park and post journals in SAP

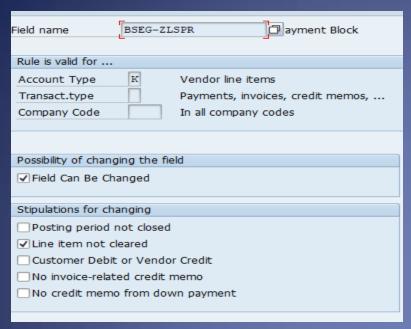
#### Reconciliation Account Type



#### Auto Post Indicator



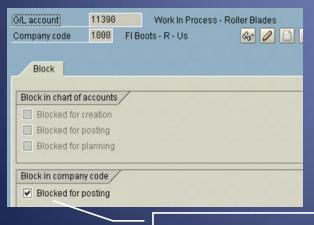
#### • Document Change Rule

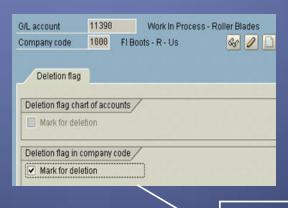


#### Foreign Exchange Accounting

| Chart of Accounts G/L Account Currency Currency type | CAUS Chart of account | ts - United States |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Exchange rate difference                             | realized              |                    |
| Loss   | 230000                |                    |
| Gain   | 280000                |                    |
|  |                       |                    |
| Valuation  |                       |                    |
| Val.loss 1   | 230000                |                    |
| Val.gain 1   | 280000                |                    |
| Bal.sheet adj.1                                      | 140099                |                    |
|  |                       |                    |

#### Posting Block





This master record is blocked ONLY in this Company Code

This master record is marked for deletion ONLY in this Company Code

### 7.2 Order to cash

### Key sub-processes

- Organization Structure :
  - Client → Company Code → Sales Area → Plant
- Master data:
  - Customer Master Data at Client, Co Code and Sales Area level
  - Pricing master data at Sales Area level
  - Credit Limits
- Sales Orders processing
- Delivery and Post Goods Issue processing
- Sales Invoice processing
- Credit Block and release
- Release of Sales Invoice for accounting
- Receipt of Money
- Ageing of Receivables Review

#### **Key T-Codes**

XD01 – Customer Masters

VK11 – Price Masters

VA01 – Sales Order

VLo1 – Delivery

VF01 – Sales Invoice

### 7.2 Order to cash

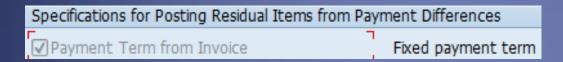
### **Key Automations**

- All Customer Masters are assigned Recon GL Accounts
- Pricing procedures appropriately configured
- Prices not changeable in Sales Orders and defaults from Price Masters
- Delivery requires a preceding Sales Order
- Deliveries cannot be processed in excess of Sales Order quantity
- Sales Invoice cannot be processed in excess of Deliveries
- Appropriate Revenue Recognition
- Prices in Sales Invoice not changeable and defaults from Price master/sales order
- Automated GL determination for Deliveries and Sales invoices
- Automated Rebate processing
- Access to maintain Price Masters is restricted
- Access to release blocked invoice is restricted
- SOD between Sales Order and Delivery and Invoicing
- SOD between Price Masters and Sales orders processing

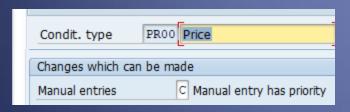
Sales Account Determination

| Cust.Grp/MaterialGrp/AcctKey |        |      |       |     |     |       |             |
|------------------------------|--------|------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-------------|
| App                          | CndTy. | ChAc | SOrg. | AAG | AAG | ActKy | G/L Account |
| v                            | KOFI   | MFG  | 1010  | DO  | AS  | ERL   | 6410003     |
| v                            | KOFI   | MFG  | 1010  | DO  | R3  | ERL   | 6000055     |

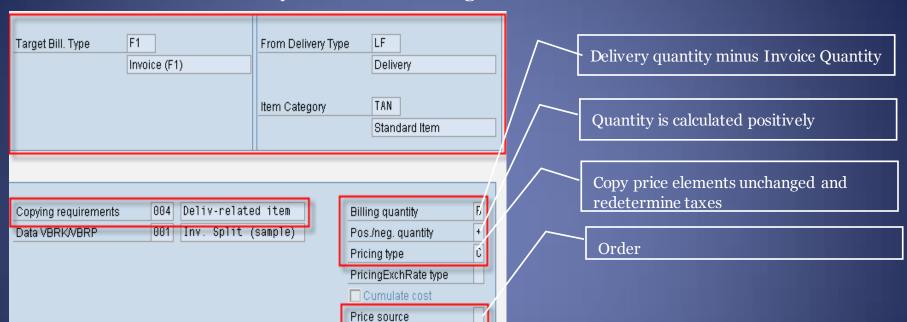
• Ageing of Debtors – settings for "Payment Terms from Invoice"



• Price Masters changeability



#### • Sales order – Delivery – Invoice linking



## 7.3 Procure to Pay

### Key sub-processes

- Organization Structure :
  - Client → Company Code → Purchase Org → Plant
- Master data:
  - Vendor Master Data at Client, Co Code and Purchase Org level
  - Purchase Info records for Vendor and Materials
  - Material masters
- Purchase Orders processing
- Purchase Order Release
- Goods Receipts processing
- Vendor Invoice processing
- Three way match
- Release of Blocked Vendor Invoices for payments
- Payments

#### **Key T-Codes**

XKo1 – Vendor Masters

MMo1 – Material Masters

ME21N – Purchase Order

MIGO – Goods Receipt

MIRO – Vendor Invoice

F110 - Payments

## 7.3 Procure to Pay

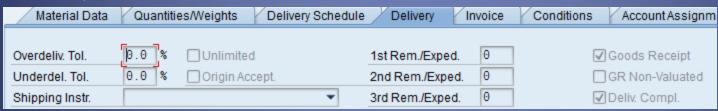
### **Key Automations**

- All Vendor Masters are assigned Recon GL Accounts
- 3 way match indicators are appropriately set in Purchase Orders
- All Purchase Orders subject to release in SAP
- Goods Receipt cannot be processed in excess of Purchase Order quantity
- Vendor Invoice cannot be processed in excess of Goods receipt
- Prices in Vendor Invoice not changeable and defaults from Purchase Order
- Tabs in invoice for differential amount posting should be inactive
- Vendor not changeable in invoice
- Automated GL determination for Goods Receipts and Vendor invoices
- Duplicate Invoice check
- Automated payments accounting
- Payments to Alternate Payees
- Access to release Purchase Orders is restricted
- Access to release blocked invoices is restricted
- SOD between PO create and PO release
- SOD between Vendor Masters and Payments processing

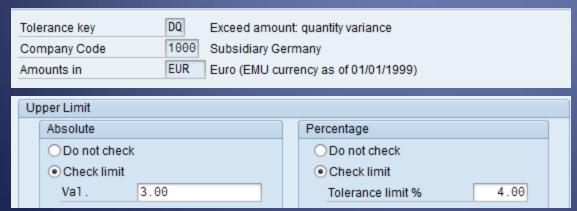
#### Purchase Order Approval



#### 3 way match indicators in PO



#### • Invoice tolerances for 3 way match

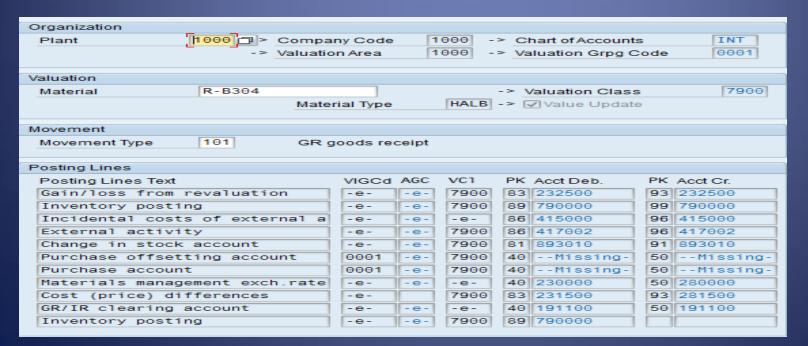


#### • Duplicate invoice Check





#### Account determination



# 7.4 Manufacture to Inventory

### Key sub-processes

- Organization Structure :
  - Client Company Code Plant Storage Location
- Master data :
  - Material Master Data Basic, Accounting, Costing, Plant, Sales Views
  - Bill of Material
  - Routing
- Consumption processing
- Production order processing
- Other goods movements
- Inventory valuation

**Key T-Codes** 

MMo1 – Material Masters

CSo1 - BOM

CA01 – Routing

MBo1 – Goods Movements

## 7.4 Manufacture to Inventory

### **Key Automations**

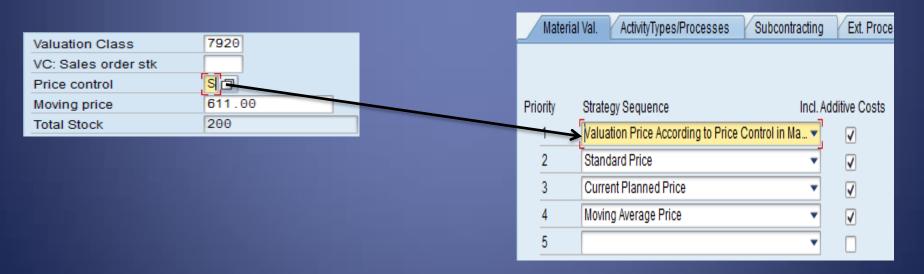
- Inventory valuation method appropriate
- Automated Accounting of goods movement
- All transactions result in value and quantity update
- Negative stock not configured
- No direct changes to material cost
- No use of sensitive movement types like 501/309/561
- Split valuation active
- SOD between Inventory count and posting Inventory count results
- Access to direct changes to Material cost is restricted
- Access to sensitive movements is restricted

#### Moving Average Inventory Valuation

| Valuation           |  | Valuation Class 3000                    |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Price control       | V Moving average price/periodic unit price | VC: Sales order stk                     |
| Acct cat. reference | 0005 Price ctrl mandatory                  | Price control V  Moving price 11,773.96 |
|                     |  | Total Stock 169                         |

Current valuation

#### Standard Cost Inventory Valuation



### 7.5 Acquire to Retire

### Key sub-processes

- Organization Structure :
  - Client → Chart of Depreciation → Company Code
- Master data :
  - Asset Master Data General, Depreciation Views
- Depreciation Calculation and accounting
- Capitalization, retirement and scrapping accounting

### **Key Automations**

- Appropriate Depreciation configuration
- Automated GL account determination
- Fields in Asset Master data
- Negative Books values not permitted
- Real-time posting and calculation
- Restricted access to Asset Masters and transactions

#### **Key T-Codes**

ASo1 – Asset Masters

AFAB – Depreciation

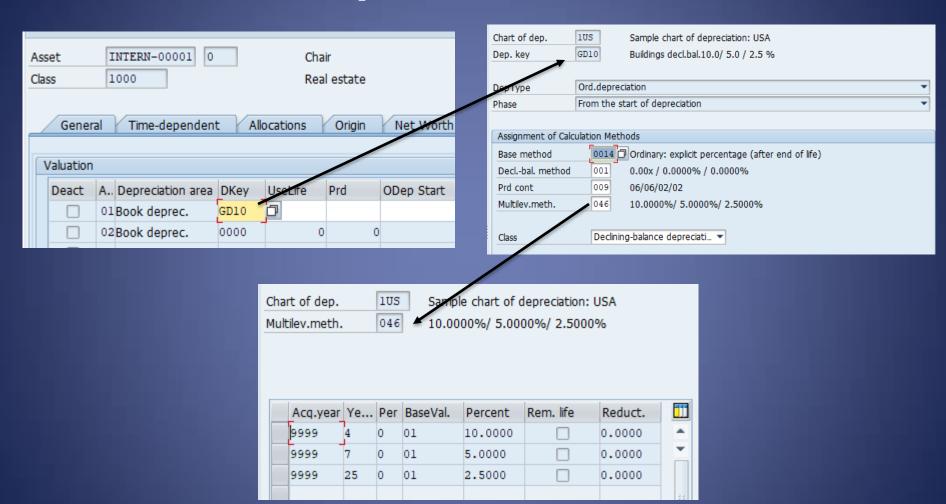
AIBU – Capitalization

ABAVN - Scrapping

**ABAON - Retirement** 

ABUMN – Transfer

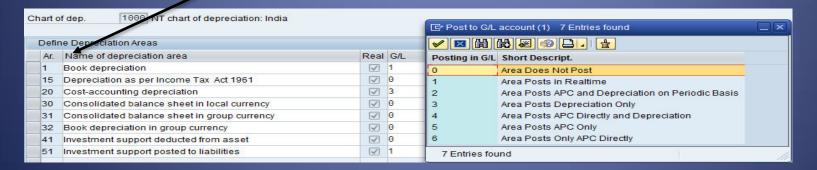
#### Asset Master Data and Depreciation



#### • Account determination



Depreciation Posting to GL



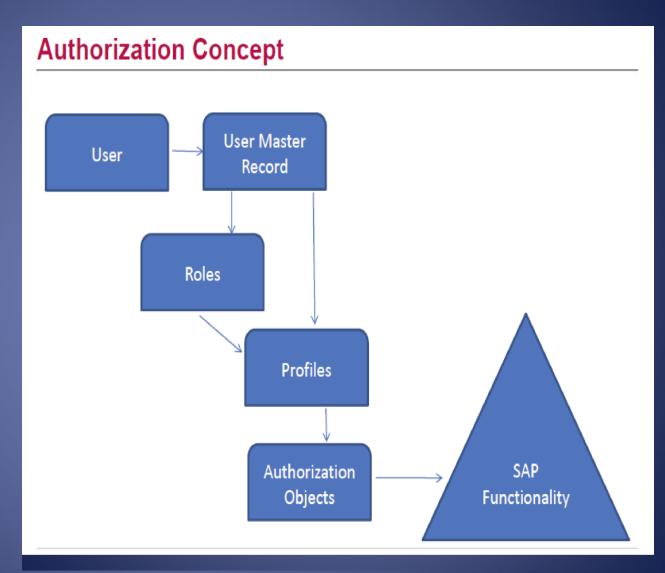
# Questions?

### SESSION 8

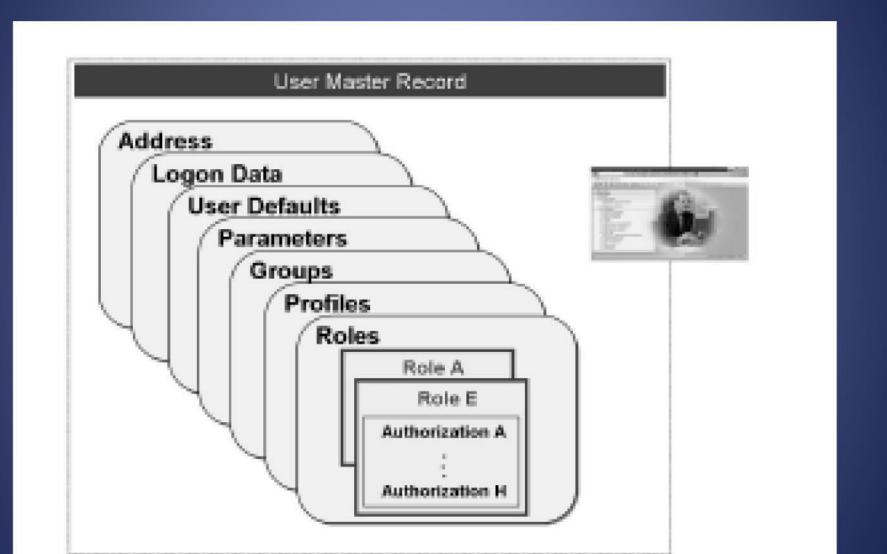
**Authorization Concept** 

### 8.1 Users and Authorization Concept

- Users must be setup and roles assigned to user master records before you can use the SAP System.
- A user can only log on to the system if he or she has a user master record.
- User menu and authorizations are also assigned to the user master record via one or more roles.



### 8.2 User Master RecordInformation

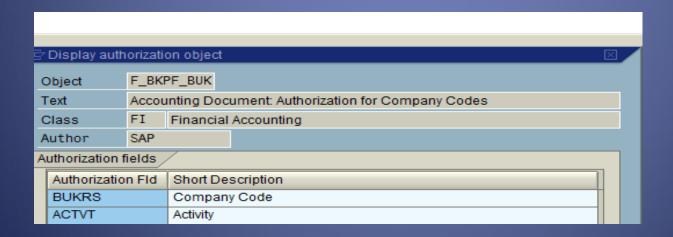


### 8.3 Roles and Profiles

- Roles contain Profiles. The system will automatically add the appropriate Profile(s) for each Role assigned
- Profiles contain Authorization Objects.
- Single profile consists of single or multiple Authorisations.
- Composite profile consist of multiple profiles.
- Profiles that come delivered with the system or were created from scratch can be assigned directly to users.
- Profiles that were created for a Role are attached to that Role cannot be assigned directly. You must assign the Role and the system will then assign the user the correct Profile.
- In SAP systems, users are typically assigned the appropriate roles / profiles by the security team

## 8.4 Authorization Objects

- Authorization Objects are the keys to SAP security
- When you attempt actions in SAP the system checks to see whether you have the appropriate Authorizations. (AUTH CHECK Statement)
- The same Authorization Objects can be used by different Transactions
- Example —in order to create, change or display an accounting document, a user must have the Authorization Object F\_BKPF\_BUK with the appropriate values

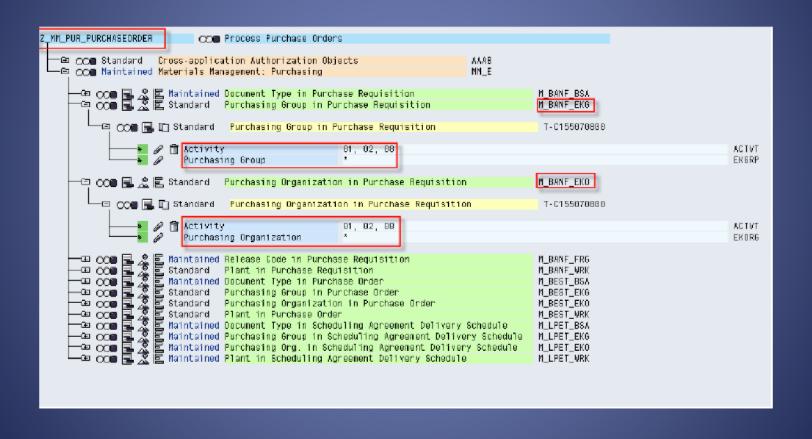


### 8.5 Examples of Authorisation

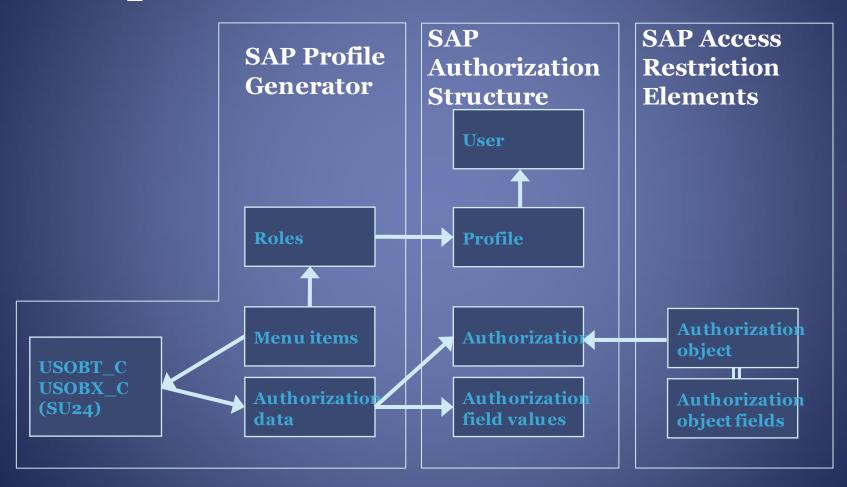
|               | Example 1                    | Example 2                    |
|---------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Purpose       | Create posting for Apple Co. | Change posting for Orange C0 |
| Authorization | Authorization<br>ABC         | Authorization<br>XYZ         |
| Value 1       | 01<br>(Create)               | 02<br>(Change)               |
| Value 2       | 1000<br>(Apple Co.)          | 2000<br>(Orange Co)          |

| Description  | Technical<br>Name |                         |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
|              | F_BKPF_BUK        | Authorization<br>Object |
| Activity     | ACTVT             | Field 1                 |
| Company Code | BUKRS             | Field 2                 |

### 8.6 Profiles and authorisation object in SAP



# 8.7 SAP Structural Security Components



### 8.8 Mechanism of Access Control

- User logs onto SAP.
- User authorisations loaded into the user buffer.
- User requests transaction directly or through the menu tree.
- SAP checks if the transaction is blocked.
- SAP verifies access to the transaction code in the user buffer.
- Authorisations required read from ABAP program. SAP verifies that authorisations are available in the user buffer.
- SAP allows user to perform called transaction.
  - •If any of the above verifications fail Access is denied.

## 8.9 SAP Security: Transactions

- SUo1: Creates and maintains users
- SUo2: Creates and maintains profiles
- PFCG: Profile Generator
- SU<sub>53</sub>: Displays LAST authorization failure
- STo1: Traces keystrokes
- SUo3: Lists objects and classes
- SMo4: Monitors user activity
- SE16: can be used to download SAP security tables.
- SU10: Adds or deletes a profile to all users

# Questions?

# SESSION 9

Segregation of Duties

#### 9.1 SOD - Impact on Audit

#### **SOD Conflict Risks**

- Evaluation of SOD is primarily for fraud risk.
- Impact of SODs on automated controls.
  - For e.g. end to end access in Purchase & Payable process.
- Multiple Tcode can perform the same function.
- I
- dentification of SOD per transaction requires SAP expertise.

#### 9.1 SOD - Impact on Audit

#### **Key considerations**

- Identification of "critical" SODs.
- Identification of compensating controls.
- Business Process Review controls may not address the risk of SOD conflicts.
- Extracting data for such transactions can be done using SAP standard tables
- SOD Analysis is "Point-in-time"
- Profiles also may have changed
- Risk of multiple user id being used by the same person. E.g. Generic user ids, Sharing of passwords.
- Assessment of SODs through
  - · Tcode —SUIM
  - · Tools such as Bizrights, SAP GRC
  - · Auditors proprietary tools

# Questions?

## SESSION 10

Data Migration - SAP

### IT Migration

#### **IT Migration**

• A process of movement of any one or group of IT Assets from one state of existence to another.

#### **IT Assets**

Hardware, Software, Data, related infrastructure

#### **Data Migration**

• A process of moving data from one data structure to another. It is required when any organisation replaces Application or Database system

# Objectives of Migration Audit

- Data Integrity
- Control Adequacy
- Business Continuity
- Effectiveness

## SAP Migration-Phases

- Vendor Selection
- Process Re-engineering
- Change Management
- Data Migration

#### Data Migration to SAP - Process

- Determining Source and Target Data Formats
- Data Mapping (Mapping A/c Balances etc.)
- Data Conversion/cleansing
- Business Sign-off
- Data Conversion program
- Test plan and Test Data
- Data Validation and Reconciliation
- Integration Testing
- Promote to Production
- Data conversion Execution
- Data Validation
- Final Signoff by all stakeholders

### Data Migration to SAP – Key Points

- Addressing Open PO's Open, SO's etc.
- Uploads through T-Code "LSMW" or "LTMC" if migrating to S4 HANA
- Scrutinize the "Data Migration Account"
- Sign-Offs
- Archival of Legacy

## SESSION 11

SAP Upgrade

#### SAP Upgrade

- SAP does not support earlier versions.
- Support for ECC 6.0 will end in 2025.
- Existing ECC6.0 installations need to Move to SAP S4/HANA.
- In a Technical Upgrade, existing functionality is not changed.
  - There is no Data Migration
- In a Functional Upgrade, all business processes and controls will have to be re-assessed for changes.
  - There will be Data Migration.

### SESSION 12

Report Validation

## 12.1 Report Validation

- Reports may be Standard or Customized
- Customized Reports begin with Y or Z
- "System-dependent Manual Controls" also rely on Reports from SAP.
- Identify source of the Report SAP or BW Report?

## 12.2 Reports – Impact on Audit

- In case ITGC are reliable -
  - Standard Reports may be relied upon in case of no change in the design/logic of the standard report. Need to establish there is no change.
  - Logic of Customized Reports (beginning with Y or Z) should be validated, either through white-box or black box testing
  - Ensure appropriateness of Input Parameters

### 12.2 Reports – Impact on Audit -contd...

- In case of inadequate ITGCs, additional procedures will be required to determine completeness and accuracy of the data
- Generally detailed substantive testing of reports is done to ensure completeness and accuracy of reports
- We may be able to leverage on testing performed by the client

## SESSION 13

JE Extraction and Analysis

### 13.1 Manual JE's – Impact on Audit

- Fraud Risk and Risk of Management Override of Controls
- JE's are either manual or automated
- Non-reliance on ITGCs all entries on par with Manual entries
- Substantive audit of manual JE's not practical

# 13.1 Manual JE's – Impact on Audit – contd..

- All entries posted in BSEG and BKPF Tables.
- Roll-forward to ensure completeness of population
- Cut-off to be defined for analysis
- Opening and Closing Trial Balances per SAP need to match up with audited figures

# 13.2 Manual JE's – Impact on Audit – contd..

- JE Roll-forward and Analysis through use of CAATs
- Identification of "Doc-Types" used for Manual Journal Entries may be incorrect
- Identification of T-Codes used for passing manual entries extremely critical

## 13.2 Manual JE's – Impact on Audit – contd..

- Criteria for analysis very critical
  - Back-dated entries
  - Transactions passed by IT users
  - Materiality overall and for specific accounts
  - Unusual Account Combination/Passed at unreasonable times

# Questions?

## Session 14

Robotic Process Automation (RPA) in SAP

#### Automation

#### What is Automation?

Automation, the application of machines to tasks once performed by human beings or, increasingly, to tasks that would otherwise be impossible

- Encyclopedia Britannica

#### **Benefits of Automation**

- Efficiency
- Standardization
- Manual Errors Elimination
- Repetitive Task

## **Automation Journey**

**Stages of Implementation** 

**Awareness** 

**Process Scanning** 

**PoC & Governance** 

**Implementation** 

Scaling automation enterprise wide

**Technology** 

**Macro and Scripts** 

**Business Process Automation** 

**Robotics Process Automation** 

**Intelligent Process Automation** 

#### RPA in SAP

Why RPA is suited in SAP Environment?

- -Stable Environment
- -Standardisation
- -Rule based

RPA at what level in SAP Environment?

**Data Entry/Transaction Level** 

e.g. Vendor invoice entries in SAP

#### **Reporting Level**

e.g. Auto scheduling and emailing of MIS reports

#### **Governance Level**

e.g. Configurable controls and Data Analysis testing automation

#### RPA in SAP

#### Configurable Controls

Three way match in ERP Duplicate Invoice check **etc.** 

#### Data Analysis

Vendors not used for more than 1 year deactivated in system

Purchase Orders created and released by the same user Purchase Order creation/change vs. GRN or Invoice Duplicate vendor masters in system

Potential Duplicate Invoices etc.

# THANKS