

วิชาชีพตรวจสอบบัญชี

FROM PAST TO FUTURE

Far away from the good old days

- ▶ From 15 to 600 instructions
- ▶ From 2 paragraphs of multi pages report
- ▶ From substantive to risk- based audit
- ▶ From one person to networking
- ▶ From requirements to quality

Comments from TDRI

- ▶ ควรมีการขึ้นทะเบียนสำนักงานเพื่อให้มีส่วนร่วมรับผิดชอบต่อคุณภาพงานสอบบัญชี
- ▶ ควรให้ผู้จบปริญญาตรีสาขาอื่นสามารถเป็นผู้สอบบัญชีได้
- ▶ ควรให้สำนักงานสอบบัญชีมีฐานะเป็นห้างหุ้นส่วนจดทะเบียนเพื่อให้ไม่จำกัด
ความรับผิดชอบ

บทบาทใหม่ของนักบัญชี



- ▶ **Forensic Accountant** – เส้นทางสู่การเป็นพยานผู้เชี่ยวชาญ

ขั้นตอนการทำงานของ FA

▶ สืบหาหลักฐาน

▶ ทำรายงาน

▶ ทำหน้าที่พยานผู้เชี่ยวชาญ

ตรวจสอบการ ทำนอก ทำเหนือ ทำเหลือ ทำเกิน

- ▶ การควบคุมภายในที่บกพร่อง
- ▶ รายการนอกงบการเงิน
- ▶ การไม่ทำตามกฎเกณฑ์
- ▶ การทำผิดโดยผู้บริหาร
- ▶ สภาพแวดล้อมที่เอื้อต่อการทุจริต

คุณสมบัติที่ต้องการจาก FA

- ▶ ความรู้ด้านการตรวจสอบ
- ▶ ความรู้ด้านการเงิน
- ▶ ความรู้ด้านกฎหมาย
- ▶ ทักษะการสื่อสาร
- ▶ ความรู้ด้านสารสนเทศ
- ▶ ความรู้ด้านการบริหาร
- ▶ ความรู้เรื่องโครงสร้างองค์กร

From mainly routine transactions to accounting estimates-Auditor needs to know

- ▶ รายการประจำ ควรตรวจสอบอย่างไร และเมื่อใด
- ▶ รายการไม่ประจำ ควรตรวจสอบอย่างไร และเมื่อใด
- ▶ ประมวลผลการทางบัญชี ควรตรวจสอบอย่างไร และเมื่อใด

From 3 years 3,000 hours training to better alternative

- ▶ หลังจากฝึกงานแล้วไม่น้อยกว่า หนึ่งปีไม่น้อยกว่าหนึ่งพันชั่วโมง ผู้ฝึกหัดงานอาจเลือกเข้ารับการอบรมในหลักสูตรประกาศนียบัตรทางการสอบบัญชีเพื่อแทนการฝึกหัดงานที่เหลือได้โดย
- ▶ มีชั่วโมงอบรมไม่น้อยกว่าร้อยละแปดสิบของชั่วโมงในแต่ละวิชาไม่น้อยกว่าสิบรายวิชา
- ▶ ผ่านการทดสอบโดยได้คะแนนไม่น้อยกว่าร้อยละหกสิบหลังการอบรมของแต่ละรายวิชา
- ▶ การฝึกงานและการอบรมต้องเสร็จสิ้นไม่เกินห้าปีนับจากการเริ่มแจ้งการฝึกหัดงาน

ข้อมูลจากกรมพัฒนาธุรกิจการค้า 31 ธันวาคม 2562

ห้างหุ้นส่วนนิติบุคคล

183,953

บริษัทจำกัด

561,087

เพิ่มเฉลี่ยปีละ 32,000 บริษัท

บริษัทมหาชนฯ

1,258

จำนวนผู้สอบบัญชีที่ใบอนุญาตยังคงอยู่

10,240

เพิ่มเฉลี่ยปีละ

365 ราย

ยังคงทำงานอยู่ประมาณ 7,000คน

สถิติผู้สอบบัญชีที่เซ็นงบปี 2561

	อายุ	จำนวน	งบที่เซ็น	เฉลี่ย
▶	20-40	2,289	160,013	70
▶	40-60	3,358	234,611	70
▶	60-80	717	45,934	64
▶	80-90	250	23,665	95
▶	90- ?	9	790	85

เปรียบเทียบการเข้าถึงข้อมูลของผู้สอบบัญชี

- ▶ ห้องนอน
- ▶ ห้องรับแขก
- ▶ สนามหน้าบ้าน
- ▶ ไกลกว่านั้น

ที่เราอยู่ตรงนั้นเพราะ

- ▶ ทำไม่เป็น
- ▶ ไม่คุ้ม
- ▶ อยากทำแบบนั้น
- ▶ ลูกค้าไม่ให้ทำ
- ▶ ไม่มีผู้ช่วย
- ▶ อื่นๆ

Are You Aware That

- ▶ The auditing standards are not designed to put the auditor in the front line, auditors should be the third line of defense
- ▶ The auditor can not assume the roles and responsibilities that are the responsibilities of management
- ▶ The auditing standards are risk-based audit, not the volume-based audit

Essential Terms

- ▶ Material Misstatement – a misstatement in the FS which would effect a decision of the reasonable users
- ▶ Audit Risk – the risk that the auditor will conclude after conducting an audit that FS are fairly stated and issued an unqualified audit opinion when , in fact, they are materially misstated

Essential Terms

- ▶ Management Assertion – representations by management about classes of transactions and related account balances, and presentation and disclosures in the FS
- ▶ Assertions comprise of – Exist, Complete, Valuation, Accuracy, Rights and Obligations, Classification, and Cutoff
- ▶ Relevant Assertions – assertions that have a meaningful bearing on whether an account is fairly stated and used to assess the RMM and the design and performance of audit procedures

Relevant Assertions for:

Transaction

Complete

Accuracy

Cutoff

Classification

Account Balance

Complete

Exist

Right and obligation

Valuation

Disclosure

Complete

Accuracy

Right and obligation

Valuation

Essential Terms

- ▶ Substantive Test – audit procedures testing for monetary misstatements to determine whether the related assertions have been satisfied for each class of transactions
- ▶ Test of Control – audit procedures to test the effectiveness of control
- ▶ Test of Details – audit procedures testing for monetary misstatement to determine whether the related assertions have been satisfied for each significant account balances

Essential Terms

- ▶ Appropriate Audit Evidence – a measure of quality of evidence, appropriate evidence must be relevant and reliable in meeting audit objectives for classes of transactions, account balances, and disclosure
- ▶ Audit Documentation – the record of auditing procedures applied, evidence obtained, and conclusions reached by the auditor
- ▶ Audit Procedures – detailed instruction for the collection of audit evidence

Essential Terms

- ▶ Audit Program – list of audit procedures for an audit area or an entire audit, audit program includes audit procedures and may also include sample size, items to select, and timing of the test (What to audit, How to audit When to audit)
- ▶ Appropriateness and Sufficiency of Evidence – the degree to which the auditor is convinced that the evidence supports the audit opinion
- ▶ Audit Strategy – overall approach to the audit that considers the nature of the client, ROSM, and other factors such as locations and past effectiveness of control

Essential Terms

- ▶ Inherent Risk – a measure of the auditor's assessment of the likelihood that there are material misstatement before considering the effectiveness of internal control
- ▶ Control Risk – a measure of the auditor's assessment of the likelihood that misstatements exceeding a tolerable amount will not be prevented or detected by the client's internal control
- ▶ Materiality – the magnitude of the omission or misstatement of accounting information that makes it probable that the judgment of a reasonable person on the information would have been changed

Essential Terms

- ▶ RMM – the combination of inherent risk and control risk (IR X CR)
- ▶ Internal Control – a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of management's in the following categories: (1) reliability of financial reporting (2) effectiveness and efficiency of operations (3) compliance with laws and regulations

Essential Terms

- ▶ Material Weakness – a significant deficiency in internal control that results in a reasonable possibility that a MM of the FS will not be prevented or detected

Essential Terms

- ▶ Those Charged with Governance – TCWG are the persons with responsibility for overseeing the strategic direction of the entity including overseeing the financial reporting and disclosure process
- ▶ Walkthrough – the tracing of selected transactions through the accounting system to determine that controls are in place
- ▶ Professional Skepticism – an attitude of the auditor that neither assumes management is dishonest nor assume unquestioned honesty

Essential Terms

- ▶ Audit Tests – 4 categories of audit tests are (1) test of control (2) substantive test of transaction (3) analytical review procedures (4) test of details of balance

Commonly Used Audit Procedures for Testing Balance and Transaction

- ▶ Observation
- ▶ Physical examination
- ▶ Inquiries
- ▶ Conformation
- ▶ Computation
- ▶ Vouching of transactions
- ▶ Analytical procedure
- ▶ Examination of documents
- ▶ Reprocessing transaction or posting

Minimum Contents of Audit Documentation

- ▶ Evidence of planning and audit program
- ▶ Client's trial balance and audit adjustments
- ▶ Copy of internal control documents
- ▶ Memo describing audit approach and reasoning process in support of account balances
- ▶ Results of analytical procedures and test of records
- ▶ Analysis of account balances

Audit Program should be helpful in:

- ▶ Organizing and distributing audit work
- ▶ Monitoring the audit process and progress
- ▶ Recording the audited work to be performed
- ▶ Reviewing the completeness of procedures performed

Risk-Based Audit

- ▶ The auditing standard describes risk by nature or category
- ▶ (1) Inherent risk or Business risk – ประเมิน
- ▶ (2) Control risk - ประเมิน
- ▶ (3) Detection risk - บริหารจัดการ

Summary of Audit Process

- ▶ Phase 1- Plan and design an audit approach
- ▶ Phase 2- Test of controls and test of transactions
- ▶ Phase 3- Perform analytical procedures and test of balances
- ▶ Phase 4- Complete the audit

Phase 1 Plan and design an audit approach

- ▶ Accept client and perform initial planning
- ▶ Understand client's business and industry
- ▶ Assess business risk
- ▶ Perform preliminary analytical procedures
- ▶ Set materiality and assess acceptable audit risk and inherent risk
- ▶ Understand internal control and assess control risk
- ▶ Assess fraud risk
- ▶ Develop overall audit plan and audit program

Phase 2 Test of controls and test of transactions

- ▶ **Perform test of control**
- ▶ **Perform test of transactions**
- ▶ **Assess risk of material misstatements**

Phase 3 Analytical review and tests of balances

- ▶ Perform analytical review procedures
- ▶ Perform tests of key items
- ▶ Perform additional tests of details of balances

Phase 4 Complete the audit

- ▶ Perform additional tests of presentation and disclosures
- ▶ Evaluate final evidence
- ▶ Evaluate results
- ▶ Issue audit report

Risk Assessment by Auditor

- ▶ Environment – Management culture and attitude toward risk. It starts with identifying their risk appetite and tolerances and then provides direction to all parties in the company to implement
- ▶ Event Identification – Management at various levels identifies events that may effect the ability to implement and achieve objectives
- ▶ Risk Assessment - Assess risk as a combination of probability of occurrence and magnitude of the potential outcome

Risk Management by Management

- ▶ Risk Response – Management determines the most appropriate manner to response to the risk
- ▶ Control Activities – Controls are policies and procedures designed to address risks and to assure that management's directives and strategies are implemented. Controls are designed to reduce risks and responses to identified risks
- ▶ Information and Communication – Organization needs to design an effective information system to identify risk and provides feedback to management

Risk Management by Management

- ▶ Monitoring – The ongoing monitoring is often supplemented by periodic evaluation, for example, evaluation by IA department

Reminding

- ▶ Well-managed company will have a comprehensive risk management process in place.
- ▶ Auditors should start by evaluating the comprehensive and effectiveness of that process
- ▶ External auditor focused on control over financial processing. However, it is important that the external auditors also have to understand more about organizational risks

Enterprise Risk Management - COSO

- ▶ Management should have process in place to address significant risks
- ▶ The auditor should gain an understanding of ERM to assist in developing expectation of potential misstatements

An auditor has to

- ▶ To understand the process in place, the auditor will normally use the following techniques:
- ▶ Develop an understanding of the process
- ▶ Review approach use by IA
- ▶ Interview management about their understanding of risk and the relationship of risk and strategies
- ▶ Review company policies and procedures for addressing risks
- ▶ Review prior year's work to determine the actions
- ▶ Review risk management document

Materiality

- ▶ Materiality has both qualitative and quantitative dimension. An auditor must understand who the potential users are and the type of judgments made by them when relying on FS
- ▶ A simple guideline for SME audit is to set overall materiality at 1 % of total assets or revenue. But any guidance is just that, it is only starting point that should be adjusted for qualitative condition

To be Careful About Materiality

- ▶ The auditors should be careful about:
 - ▶ (1) Offsetting material misstatement and not making adjustment because the net effect may not be material
 - ▶ (2) Overlook swinging in accounting transaction by looking in one direction one year and not considering the opposite direction in the other year
 - ▶ (3) Passing adjustments that may not be considered material, if the amount is not material, why would management object to adjust it

Audit Risk Model: $AR=IR \times CR \times DR$

- ▶ This model have limitation:
- ▶ (1) Inherent risk is difficult to assess, some transactions are more susceptible to error than the others
- ▶ (2) The model treats each component as separate and independent when in fact they are not
- ▶ (3) Audit technology is not developed that each component can be accurately assessed