

Kevin Mercer May 10, 2017



- > Financial Audit Background
- ➤ Fiscal Year 2016 Results
- ➤ Audit Challenges
- ➤ The Future of Audit
- ➤ Audit Risk
- ➤ Questions





CORE 4

"Before You're Out the Door" Measurable Results



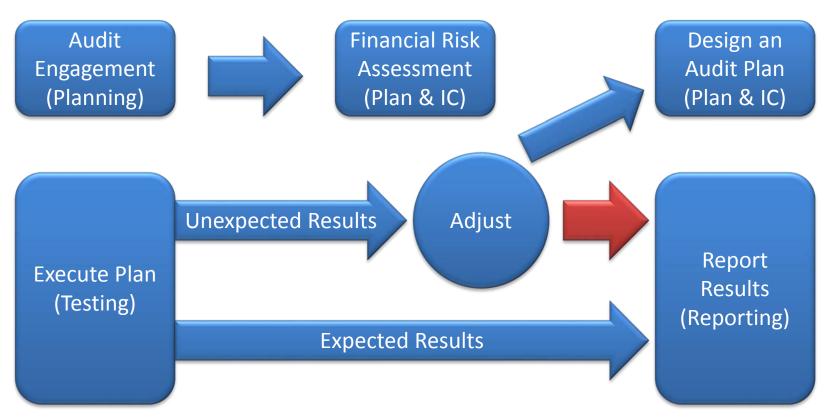
➤ What is the goal of a federal financial audit?

☐ The purposes of performing financial statement audits of federal entities include providing decision makers (financial statement users) with assurance as to whether the financial statements are reliable [presented fairly in all material respects, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP)], report deficiencies in internal control, and, in certain circumstances, provide an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control, and report on noncompliance with laws and regulations tested.





Audit Process Flow



- Test controls
- Test transactions and account balances.

- Audit opinions
- Internal control findings





Audit Definitions:

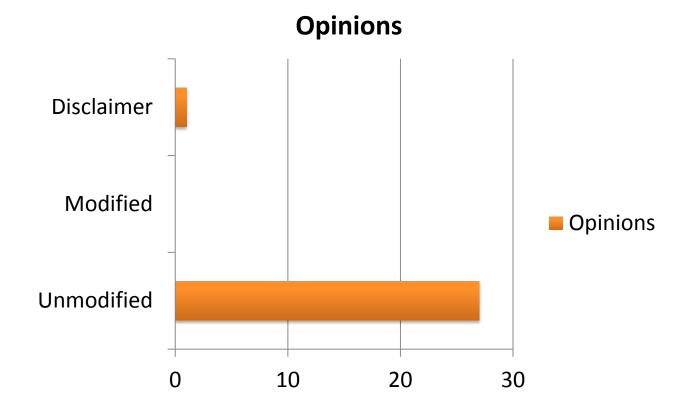
At the end of an audit, Generally Accepted Auditing Standards mandate that auditors must either express an opinion or must issue a disclaimer of opinion.

- ➤ Auditor Opinion
 - Modified Not so good.
 - Unmodified Awesome!
- ➤ Disclaimer (Auditor gave up)
 - A lack of independence, scope limitations, or material misstatements.





Fiscal Year 2016 Final Results







Fiscal Year 2016 Challenges

- New audit firms
- Auditor on-site access
- Customer & auditor communication
- Accrual issues
- Compliance with cutoffs and due dates
- Internal controls around system access
- Internal controls around formal reviews





Future of Financial Audits

- ➤ Broader Audit Scope
- ➤ Performance & Comparative Analysis
- Data Analytics & 100% Transaction Testing
- > Continuous Auditing Environment







The Future of Practice Monitoring Concept

PHASE I

Test the selfmonitoring system from input to dashboard for usability, usefulness and accuracy among a select group of volunteer firms.

DATA

Firm pushes engagement data from various systems, including practice and engagement management, human resources and more.

ANALYSIS

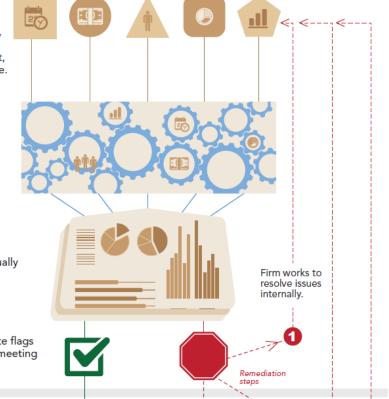
The system continuously processes the data and measures it against a set of engagement quality indicators.

INTERNAL DASHBOARD

Firms would get a perpetually updated performance snapshot.

STATUS

The system would generate flags when performance is not meeting expected metrics.







PHASE II AND BEYOND

Increase the visibility of results to more stakeholders.

System ultimately would become mandatory.

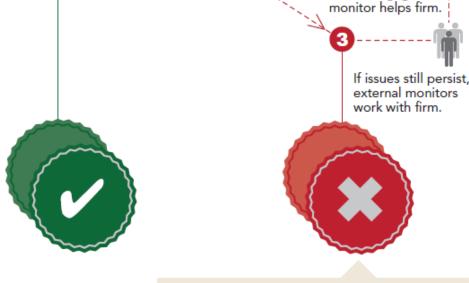
DASHBOARDS

Beginning in Phase II, dashboards could be customized for other users, based on authorization to view certain information. Firms would continue to evaluate and remedy situations before an engagement is completed, but if issues remain, monitors would be brought in.

SEALS

An internal seal would show the high-level status of the firm's overall performance measures to quality control and executive management.

An external seal would appear on the firm's profile on the AICPA website indicating the firm's participation in the program, level of service and other details.



If all remediation steps fail, a firm's rating (indicated in the seal) could be lowered. The firm would have time to address these issues before the information is available to other users via the external seal.





If issues persist,

AICPA-engaged

AUDIT RISK





<u>Audit Risk</u> = The Risk that the auditor may unknowingly fail to appropriately modify his or her opinion on financial statements that are materially misstated.

<u>Materiality</u> = Professional judgment of the auditor to determine the magnitude of an omission or misstatement that would influence decisions of the end user of the information.

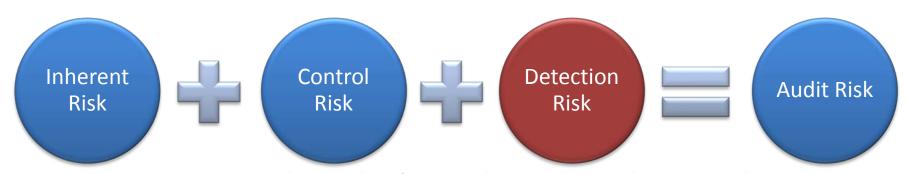
<u>Misstatements</u> = Errors

- Unintentional = You made a mistake and promise not to do it again.
- Intentional = That's called <u>fraud</u> and you're in trouble!





Components of Audit Risk



<u>Inherent Risk</u> = The risk of mistakes caused by complexity, judgment, or estimates.

<u>Control Risk</u> = The risk caused by the absence or failure in the operation of relevant controls of the entity.

<u>Detection Risk</u> = The risk that the auditors fail to detect a material misstatement in the financial statements.





RISK Reduction Tips FY 2017

- Complex processes or calculations should be well documented.
- Proper internal controls.
- Review and remediate issues.
- > Work with your customer care accountant.





Contact Information

Primary Contact: Your Customer Care Accountant https://arc.fiscal.treasury.gov/customer-pages/



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