

Conversation with Audit Committees

AOB Inspection Results

How Audit Committees Can Make Full Use of It

17 November 2022 and 6 December 2022

Restricted

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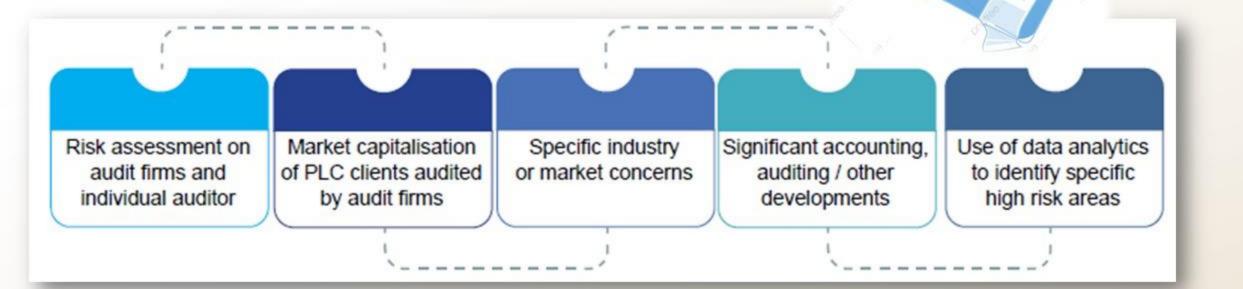
A Brief Overview of the Inspection Process



Before Starting Inspections...

What does the AOB consider in selecting your Auditor?





Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Securities Commission Malaysia

What are the AOB's findings?

Firm reviews



Relates to compliance with the requirements of the International Standard on Quality Control 1 (ISQC 1) **Engagement reviews**

- Relates to compliance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA)
- Individually critical deficiency, which may have an impact on the basis of audit opinion
- Pervasive issue where the impact cannot be easily quantified

Findings do not necessarily suggest that the affected PIE's financial statements contain a material accounting error or its controls in respect of financial reporting are weak

Actions that could be taken by the AOB



IMPOSITION OF SPECIFIC REMEDIATION MEASURES

REFERRALS

SHARING OF FINDINGS WITH PIEs

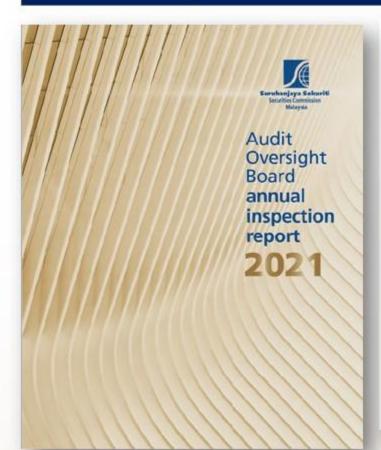
ENFORCEMENT

IMPOSITION OF ADDITIONAL REGISTRATION CONDITIONS AND INTERIM MEASURES

- ☐ Incorporate or revise the relevant audit procedures in audits of the PIEs for the ensuing financial year
- ☐ Evaluate the impact of these audit procedures to the audited financial statements for the financial year inspected
- ☐ The related
 PIEs are
 referred to the
 SC's
 Corporate
 Surveillance
 Department
 for further
 action to be
 taken on the
 PIEs, where
 relevant
- As provided under Section 31ZD(3) of the SCMA, the AOB may share its findings with PIEs relating to inspected audit engagements
- Inspection findings are referred to the AOB's Enforcement
 Department for evaluation and review
- The AOB may take enforcement actions against the audit firms and individual auditors
- ☐ Type of sanctions that the AOB can impose, e.g. public reprimand, monetary penalty, prohibition and revocation of registration
- Depending on the severity and pervasiveness of the findings, while enforcement proceedings are ongoing, additional registration conditions could be imposed on audit firms and individual auditors as interim measures to safeguard audit quality and to protect public interest.

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AOB's Inspection Coverage in 2021



14 audit firms covering 45 partners and 54 audit engagements were inspected



11 of 14

AOB's inspections were conducted remotely/virtually in 2021



24%
Audit engagements
inspected were imposed
with specific remediation
measures



5 out of 6
Major Audit Firms
had a minimum of 1
engagement that
required significant
improvements

In addition to the AOB inspection,

118 audit engagements were reviewed via off-site thematic reviews

Top 5
Common
Inspection
Findings by
Audit Quality
Themes¹

¹The categorisations of common findings are consistent with the *IFIAR* Survey of Inspection Results for Audit Firms. 2021

Accounting estimates

Sampling

Going concern

Internal controls testing

Use of experts / specialists

2020

Sampling

Accounting estimates

Auditor's report / Revenue recognition

Fraud procedures
/ Presentation
and disclosure

Inventory procedures

2019

Sampling

Accounting estimates

Auditor's report

Fraud procedures

Group audits





Your PLCs may be facing similar audit issues!



But Why

Matter to Me?



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How to use the AOB's Annual Inspection Report (AIR)?







Use as a guide to ask insightful questions to the auditors on common inspection findings

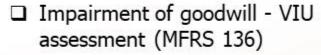
Ensure that appropriate
controls and processes are in
place to address complex
accounting issues and support
management's assumption on
significant key judgements
and relevant appropriate
accounting treatment

Use the Audit Quality Indicators
(AQIs) disclosed in the AOB AIR to
make better comparison between
audit firms based on audit quality
considerations when deciding the
appointment and reappointment of
auditors



What should the Audit Committees do?

Accounting Estimates



□ Recoverability of receivables & ECL assessment (MFRS 9)

□ Valuation of investment properties measured at fair value (MFRS 140)

☐ Valuation of ROU (MFRS 16)

Does the auditor demonstrate a sufficient understanding of the business, the industry and environment in which the PIE operates, risk areas, and key issues relevant to the financial report?



What was the **auditor's plan** to **respond** to **significant risk areas** and how has the auditor ensured that audit procedures performed to address these areas were **well executed**?



Was there any assessment conducted by the **management** to **periodically review** the **effectiveness of the PIE's internal control systems**?





What should the Audit Committees do?

Going Concern

- Reasonableness of assumptions by management
- Appropriateness of reliance on financial support from related parties
- Basis of conclusion for not highlighting MUGC
- Non-consultation with technical department



Challenging management's assumptions on Going Concern particularly if they were based on "safe" pre-Covid assumptions. It cannot be assumed that things have just gone back to the way they were particularly when assumptions are very much reliant on projected future cash flows.



Have your **Auditors considered the above** and **tailored their audit procedures accordingly**? Have they considered factors such as rising interest rates (directly impacting discount factors), inflation, currency fluctuations and the impact of a global move towards ESG?



Were there **operational changes** e.g. delays or disruptions that could have financial implications such as additional commitments, loss of revenue, etc.?



Stepping-back and consider whether my PLC's accounts are giving the **best possible picture** of how the PLC is addressing possible Going Concern challenges (if any) – Are disclosures the same as last year? Do things need to be further elaborated?



What should the Audit Committees do?

Internal Controls Testing

- Additional audit evidence was not obtained subsequent to interim control testing
- No alternative controls were identified to mitigate the failure of key controls
- No testing of "temporary" controls arising from restrictions in movement due to Covid-19 pandemic



Are my Auditors taking a **controls-reliance approach** in performing their work?



If not, why not? Is it because the controls in my PLC cannot be relied upon? If so, what can be done to improve the situation and thereby provide added comfort to me as an Audit Committee member.



What about IT controls? Was this considered? Are my existing reporting functions capable of providing close to real-time information to the Audit Committee? How will I know what's going on with my PLC at any given point in time?





Moving forward...

Key Takeaways for Audit Committees



Do you challenge your auditor, including professional scepticism applied by the auditors in judgement areas such as accounting estimates and cash flow projections?

Is your management competent enough to identify any cascading effect or emerging risk resulting from the recovery phase of the pandemic which may potentially affect the current operation and prospects of the PLC?

Does the audit firm's culture focus on audit quality? Were there sufficient supervision and monitoring reviews to ensure auditors are appropriately held accountable for overall audit quality?

What was the indication given by the PIE management towards approaching technological advancement/ **improvements** for the PIE? Has the PIE's finance function considered adopting the latest technologies in their processes and has the PIE equipped themselves with the **right infrastructure**, systems, and competent **resources** to drive a **new** digital process? If not, why?



