

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF AUDIT: UPDATE OF IMPLEMENTATION PRACTICE IN UKRAINE

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Methods. The methodological basis of the study was the work of domestic and foreign scientists and international audit standards. The results were obtained through the application of methods of analysis and synthesis to generalize the directions of development and existing shortcomings in the activities of audit subjects, to develop the forms of the auditor's working documents; historical and logical when establishing audit quality as a strategic direction of its development; general and special when determining specific steps in response to overcoming current shortcomings and future challenges; system approach for summarizing statements considered by the auditor when identifying risks of material misstatement.

Results. The article summarizes the scientific and methodological approaches to determining the quality of audit services as a strategic direction of audit development in Ukraine and the world. Current vectors of audit development and its weaknesses at the organizational and practical levels, in particular, the shortcomings of auditors' activities in assessing the risks of material distortion, are analyzed. The specific steps that should be implemented by the subjects of audit activity within the framework of harmonization with the EU requirements have been determined. Examples of audit procedures (execution of actions in response to assessed risks) in the format of the auditor's working documents are offered. The categories of assertions considered by the auditor when identifying risks of material misstatement are systematized.

Novelty. The strategic, scientific-methodical, and organizational-practical foundations of improving the quality of audit activity in the conditions of the European integration of the Ukrainian economy and the implementation of European legislation are summarized.

Practical value. The results of the research are of an applied nature since they allow the implementation of relevant strategic directions and scientific and methodological developments, eliminate organizational shortcomings of auditing activities, and form a modern approach to improving the quality of auditing firms in Ukraine, which ensures the confidence of users of financial information.

Keywords: international auditing standards, means of control, auditor's working documents, public interest, improvement of audit quality, assessment of risks of material misstatement, impact on financial reporting, implementation.

Statement of problem. For the economy of Ukraine in conditions of accelerated European integration, an important development tool is ensuring confidence in the quality of financial information for users at various levels,

which is confirmed by conducting an audit [1]. For specific subjects of audit activity, auditors, and audit firms, the process of harmonizing audit mechanisms with European standards began with the approval of the implementation plan of

the Directive of the European Parliament and the Council on Mandatory Audit of Annual Reports, as a result of which the Law of Ukraine on the audit of financial statements and audit activity was adopted in 2017. The purpose of these actions was to bring the norms of national legislation in the field of audit activity into compliance with the legislation of the European Union [2], which will prospectively ensure an increase in the level of investor confidence in the financial statements of domestic enterprises.

Thus, even before the times of military aggression, before the approval of candidate status for Ukraine, for Ukrainian companies of public interest, the issue of openness of financial reporting, the quality of which must be confirmed by an audit opinion, became urgent [3]. But for the subjects of audit activity at the local level, for specific Ukrainian audit firms, immediate steps should be identified that must be incorporated in response to strategic requirements for improving audit quality through the international standards implementation. In addition, it is necessary to consider the specifics of the organization of auditing activities in Ukraine and create conditions for overcoming the most frequent shortcomings identified by the supervisory body recently.

Analysis of recent papers. A significant number of studies have been devoted to the study of the problems of effective decision-making, the basis of which should be verified by the auditor, objectively substantiated facts and financial information (complete and reliable): V. Yu. Fabiianska [4], F. F. Butynets [5], O. Yu. Redko [6], Ye. A. Karpenko, Yu. A. Veriga [7], N. S. Shalimova [8], Arta Limani and Arian Meta [9], J. Cohen, G. Krishnamurti, A. Wright [10] and others. But the strategic direction of improving the quality of audits in Ukraine should be imposed on the generalization of the organizational and practical experience of conducting audit activity in Ukraine in order to identify shortcomings, to correct the operation of specific subjects of audit activity for the future, to develop and implement in practice steps in response to strategic, scientific-methodical and organizational questions, which determined the direction of the research.

Aim of the paper. The purpose of the article is to develop specific steps for the subjects of audit activity in Ukraine in response to

strategic (harmonization with EU requirements), normative-methodical (increasing audit quality), organizational-practical (shortcomings identified by the public oversight body) challenges of the implementation of International Auditing Standards with the help of practice-oriented scientific approaches.

Materials and methods. An audit is one of the most effective ways to confirm financial information necessary for internal users, existing and potential investors, the state and society, suppliers, creditors, and other users. The audit, performing the socially essential role of confirming the completeness and objectivity of the provided information for making effective decisions, is subject to appropriate requirements regarding its quality. The concepts of audit quality and audit service quality are revealed by various researchers and practitioners, a bibliographic review of which is presented in Table 1.

Thus, the quality of audit services at the scientific and methodological level is recognized as a crucial aspect of assessing the effectiveness of audit activity in the system of socioeconomic relations, which guarantees the trust of users of financial information in the results of auditors' work. For subjects of audit activity, the quality of the audit should become a set of control and analytical procedures, an agreed array of working documentation, which will form and confirm an objective and independent opinion about the degree of reliability of financial reporting.

During the years of the independent audit system existence in Ukraine, the implementation of the International Auditing Standards has been carried out, the result of which is the improvement of the infrastructure, support, and functioning of this system. However, auditors-practitioners define the relevant vectors of development in Ukraine [19]:

- development of a scientific and methodological base on audit issues and insufficient experience of audit activity compared to other European countries;
- lack of standard forms of audit documents, methodical recommendations on audit computerization;
- insufficient number of qualified auditors;
- lack of a single, generally accepted, economically justified methodology for calculating audit services prices.

Definition of audit quality and audit service quality

Author	Definition
V. Yu. Fabiianska	The quality of audit services is the creation by an audit firm (auditor) of such an information product (audit report) that meets the requirements of professional standards and legislative and regulatory requirements governing audit activity and is able to satisfy the users' needs.
F. F. Butynets, N. M. Maliuha, N. I. Petrenko	The quality of audit services is the maximum satisfaction of the information needs of users with the results of the work provided by the auditor, services, and related audit works in accordance with the interests of the customer and society within the regulatory and legal field in the field of audit activity, International Auditing Standards and the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants.
O. Yu. Redko	The quality of audit services involves systematic compliance with actual professional independence, the requirements of legislation and standards in the field of auditing, and the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants. The quality of audit services is a constantly changing category, depending on the level of social relations and the state economic system.
N. O. Bugai	The quality of audit activity is a set of financial control and analytical procedures that determines the suitability of an objective and independent opinion on the degree of reliability of financial reporting for the purposes of forecasting the stability of an open socioeconomic system or providing an increase in economic benefits at the expense of related services.
E. A. Karpenko, Yu. A. Veriga	An effective quality control system of audit services as an innovative form of development of the management system as a whole is an effective mechanism for ensuring sufficient confidence in the reliability of audit results and increasing the level of awareness and understanding by interested parties of significant elements of audit quality and individual needs of users.
N. S. Shalimova	The quality of audit services is a core aspect of assessing its effectiveness in the socioeconomic relations system.
Arta Limani, Ariane Meta	An audit is much more than just numbers. Its results are achievements and problems confirmation and help in solving strategic goals, and the main goal is the trust of users of financial statements.
J. Cohen, G. Krishnamurthy, A. Wright	The quality of audit services is always associated with risks that affect the enterprise management process.
A. O. Semenets	The quality of the audit is the exact correspondence of the auditor's opinion with the actual state of the audit object, reflected in the accounting, financial statements, other used sources of information, and audit evidence, provided that the accounting was conducted in accordance with accounting standards, the financial statements were compiled on the basis of data accounting in accordance with standards, while both accounting and, as a result, financial statements, as well as other sources of audit information reliably reflect the actual state of the audit object.
V. P. Bondar	The quality of services guarantees the public's trust in the results of the work of auditors, who, in turn, must demonstrate responsibility for the performance of their duties before the supervisory bodies.

Source: compiled by the authors based on [4–12]

To generalize the shortcomings on the way to improving audit quality, the Report on monitoring the quality of the audit services market and competition, prepared by the Audit Public Oversight Body of Ukraine (APOB), should be taken into account. Thus, according to the Monitoring Report on the work of audit firms that are not part of the networks, there was an increase in the estimated cost of performing a mandatory audit task by 6%, while the estimated number of spent n-hours decreased by 14%. The mentioned trends may indicate that audit firms, except for the Big Four, do not have a high correlation between the size of the fee for conducting a mandatory audit of the financial statements of large enterprises and the number of person-hours required for the high-quality

performance of such tasks. According to the data of the conducted observation, this may indicate the lack of transparency in the pricing of audit services in audit firms that are not part of the networks [13]. Therefore, the European integration development of audit in our country is impossible without improving the conditions of the audit services market, where the quality work of audit specialists would be valued at a fair value [3]. The trust of users of financial information and future investors depends on the quality of the audit services provided, and almost 86% of audit entities out of the total number had at least one flaw in the quality control system they implemented. The most widespread shortcomings of the functioning of

the internal quality control system of the entities relate to the following:

- the ineffectiveness of quality control monitoring, non-compliance with requirements regarding its frequency, timeliness, and completeness;
- insufficient attention of audit activity subjects to the correction of deficiencies that were established by quality control monitoring;
- insufficient level of ensuring the objectivity of persons responsible for quality control reviews or monitoring or both;
- shortcomings of the applicable financial reporting audit methodology, including approaches to assessing the risks of material misstatement, as well as determining the auditor's actions in response to the evaluated risks;
- non-compliance with the requirements for the completion of the formation of final files from completed tasks, insufficient provision of safe storage, integrity and retrievability of audit documentation;
- an insufficient level of tracking the workload of partners with tasks and responding to such workload in order to prevent a decrease in the quality of the provision of audit services;

- the imperfection of the implemented system of evaluation and remuneration of the personnel of audit activity subjects, including those of task partners, which would stimulate, first of all, the commitment of all categories of employees to quality;

- the lack of sufficient monitoring measures in the field of continuous training of personnel, non-compliance with individual policies regarding training and professional development of personnel;

- insufficient control over the process of annual confirmation by a staff of policies and procedures regarding independence, notification of employees of audit activity entities with policies and procedures for quality control and changes to them;

- the inadequacy of the measures of the subjects of audit activity to identify and assess the conflict of interests from the provision of non-audit services, particularly regarding the services provided by its related parties.

In practice, the identified shortcomings lead to the following consequences in the activities of the subjects of the audit activity (Table 2).

Table 2

Weaknesses of subjects of audit activity regarding the assessment of risks of material misstatement

	Disadvantages	Consequences
1	Weaknesses in the performance of audit procedures during the identification and assessment of risks of material misstatement due to fraud	lack of determination as a significant risk of management neglect of control measures
		lack of documentation of audit procedures as a response to the risk of management neglect of control measures
		failure to document the identification of the risk of material misstatement due to fraud related to revenue recognition
2	Weaknesses in documenting primary elements of understanding the entity and its environment, including internal controls	improper documentation of the business entity's risk assessment process
		deficiencies in documenting the understanding of controls relevant to the audit
		lack of documenting an understanding of how the entity has responded to IT-related risks
3	Disadvantages of further audit procedures and testing of internal control measures	deficiencies in the execution and documentation of analytical processes at the audit planning stage
		lack of identification and assessment of risks of material misstatement at the level of financial statements and the level of assertions

Source: compiled by the authors based on [13]

So, audit activity in Ukraine is actively developing, although specific problems are associated with the influence of negative factors and the consequences of martial law. Solving the above-mentioned problematic issues will make

it possible to increase the competitiveness of audit firms and increase the investment attractiveness of the national economy in the post-war period.

Let's consider the specific steps that should be implemented by the subjects of audit activity within the framework of harmonization with EU requirements, overcoming regulatory and methodological (increasing audit quality) and organizational and practical shortcomings of the audit. In accordance with the internal rules approved by the Regulation on Quality Control, the experts of the audit firm must respect the

confidentiality of information obtained as a result of professional and business relationships and not disclose such information to third parties without proper and defined authority, unless there is a legal or professional right to disclose this information. The audit firm must approve the list of confidential information presented in Table 3.

Table 3

List of information constituting a confidential secret

Field of activity	A trade secret of the customer organization	A trade secret of the auditing firm
Production	Information on the production structure, capacities, types and placement of equipment, stocks of raw materials, component materials, and finished products	
Management	Information on applied methods of organization management Information on the preparation, adoption, and implementation of decisions of the organization's administration on commercial, organizational, production, scientific and technical, and other issues	Information on applied management methods at the company Information on the preparation, adoption, and implementation of decisions of the company's management on commercial, organizational, and other issues
Plans	Information on plans to expand or curtail the production of various product types, provision of services, and their technical and economic justifications The same information about plans for investments, purchases, and sales	
Prices	Information on calculation methods, structure, price levels for products, services, and discount amounts	
Technology	Information about the features of the technologies used and developed and the specifics of their application	
Finances	Information about the organization's financial reporting Information contained in the accounting registers of the organization Information on the movement of funds and financial operations of the organization Information on the state of the organization's bank accounts and transactions Information about the level of income of the organization Information about the organization's debt obligations	Information contained in accounting registers Information on the company's bank account state and transactions Information about the company's income level Information about the firm's debt obligations
Partners	Information about domestic and foreign customers, contractors, suppliers, customers, consumers, buyers, partners, sponsors, intermediaries, and other business partners of the enterprise, as well as about its competitors	Systematized information about clients and other business partners of the company, as well as about competitors, which are not contained in open sources (directories, catalogs)
Contracts	Information about contracts concluded by the organization Data, the conditions of confidentiality of which are established in agreements, contracts, agreements, and other obligations of the organization	Information about contracts concluded by the company Data, the conditions of confidentiality of which are established in agreements, contracts, agreements, and other obligations of the firm
Negotiations	Information on the preparation and results of negotiations with the firm's business partners	
Technology	Information about the state of software and computer support	
Audit Documentation		Working documents (paper or electronic) regarding audit procedures performed, relevant audit evidence obtained, and conclusions reached by the auditor during the audit

Source: compiled by the authors based on [14]

One of the most critical audit processes is the assessment of the risks of material misstatement and the actions implemented in response to the assessed risks, which de facto constitutes the prominent part of the audit. In accordance with ISA 200, «Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with International Standards on Auditing,» audit risk is considered the risk that the auditor will express an inappropriate audit opinion in the event that the financial statements are significantly distorted. According to ISA 200, audit risk is a two-factor

model; that is, it is a function of the risk of material misstatement of financial statements and the risk of non-detection.

Since ISA 315, «Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement through Understanding the Entity and Its Environment» requires the auditor to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement both at the level of financial statements and at the level of assertions regarding classes of transactions, account balances, and disclosures, the audit risk according to this ISA consists of three components, which are shown in Fig. 1.

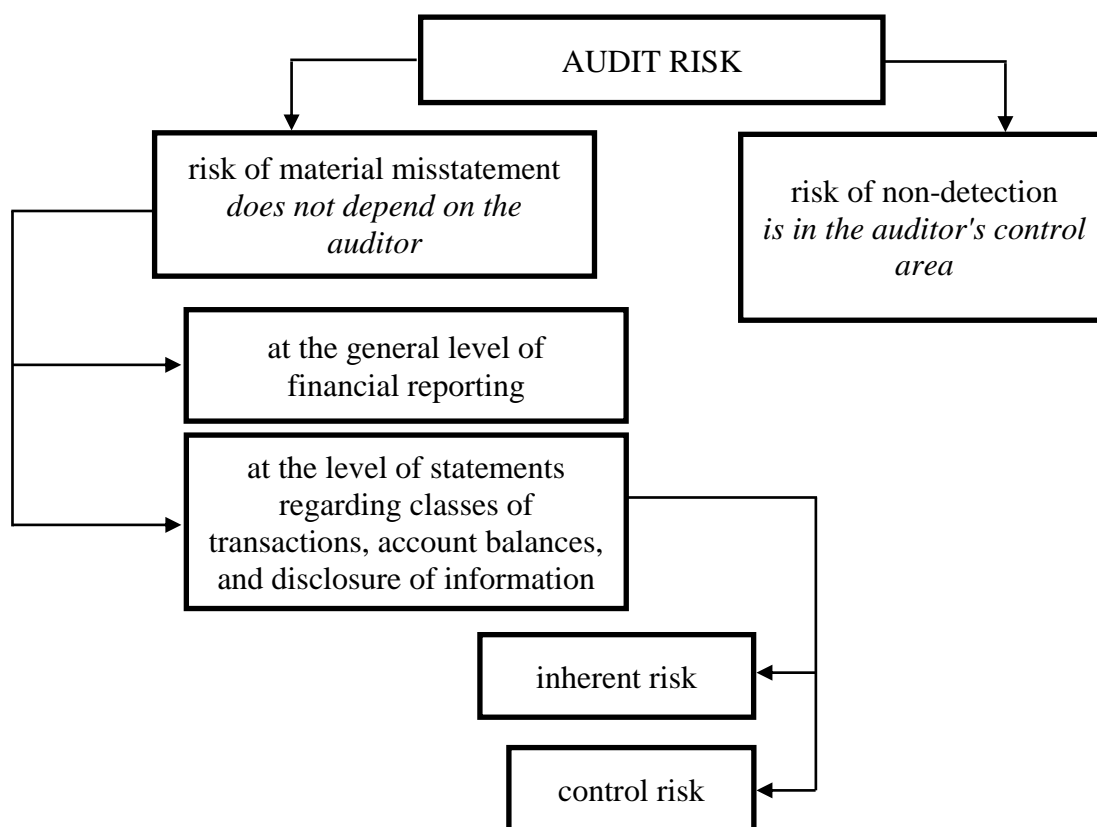


Fig. 1. Components of audit risk in accordance with ISA 315

Source: compiled by the authors based on [14]

Therefore, the internal control system is divided into five interrelated components, which in the previous version of the standard were presented as internal control components: control environment, risk assessment process in the organization, monitoring process of the organization's internal control system, information system and information interaction, control procedures.

According to the new edition of ISA 315, the auditor must gain an understanding of all components of the internal control system when

assessing the risks of material misstatement, including the component of control procedures, by performing actions to identify control measures, which are shown in Fig. 2. The survey of the customer's management staff, obtaining answers to questions is further summarized in working documents that contain information about the staged tests performed.

It is essential to organize internal control by management personnel on a permanent basis and implement appropriate monitoring of control measures, which involves analyzing

whether the internal control system is working in accordance with expectations and whether management actions are adjusted in accordance with existing conditions.

Various internal control measures can be used at enterprises in the process of economic activity, which are described in detail in Fig. 3. However, the auditor must gain insight into those control measures that, in their professional

judgment, are appropriate for the audit. For example, control measures regarding the delineation of rights, duties, and responsibilities can be implemented by developing and putting into effect the relevant provisions on the company's divisions, which, among other things, specify the elements of control and responsibility for the results of operations.

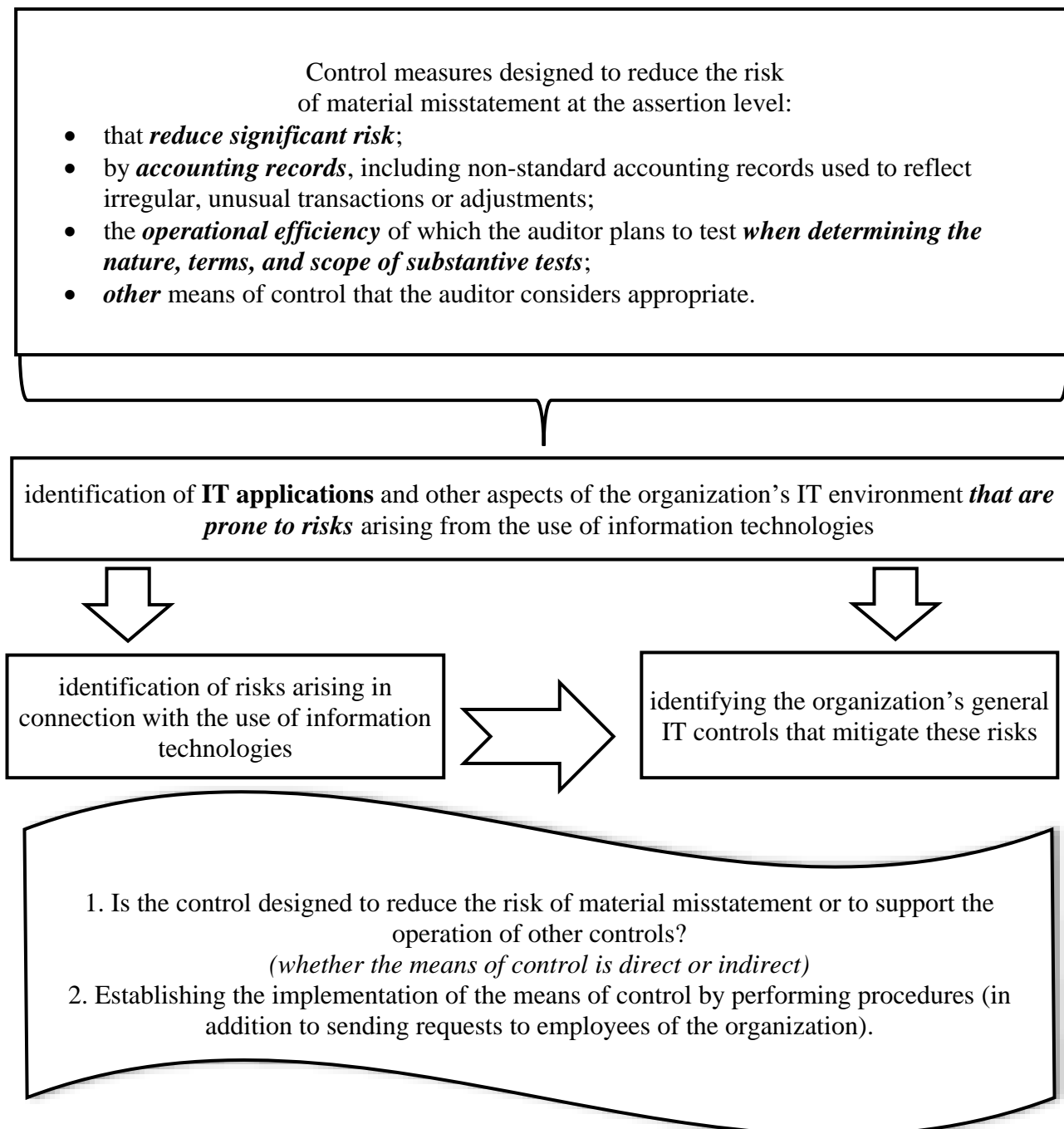


Fig. 2. Basic aspects of understanding the component of control procedures in the new edition of ISA 315

Source: compiled by the authors based on [16]

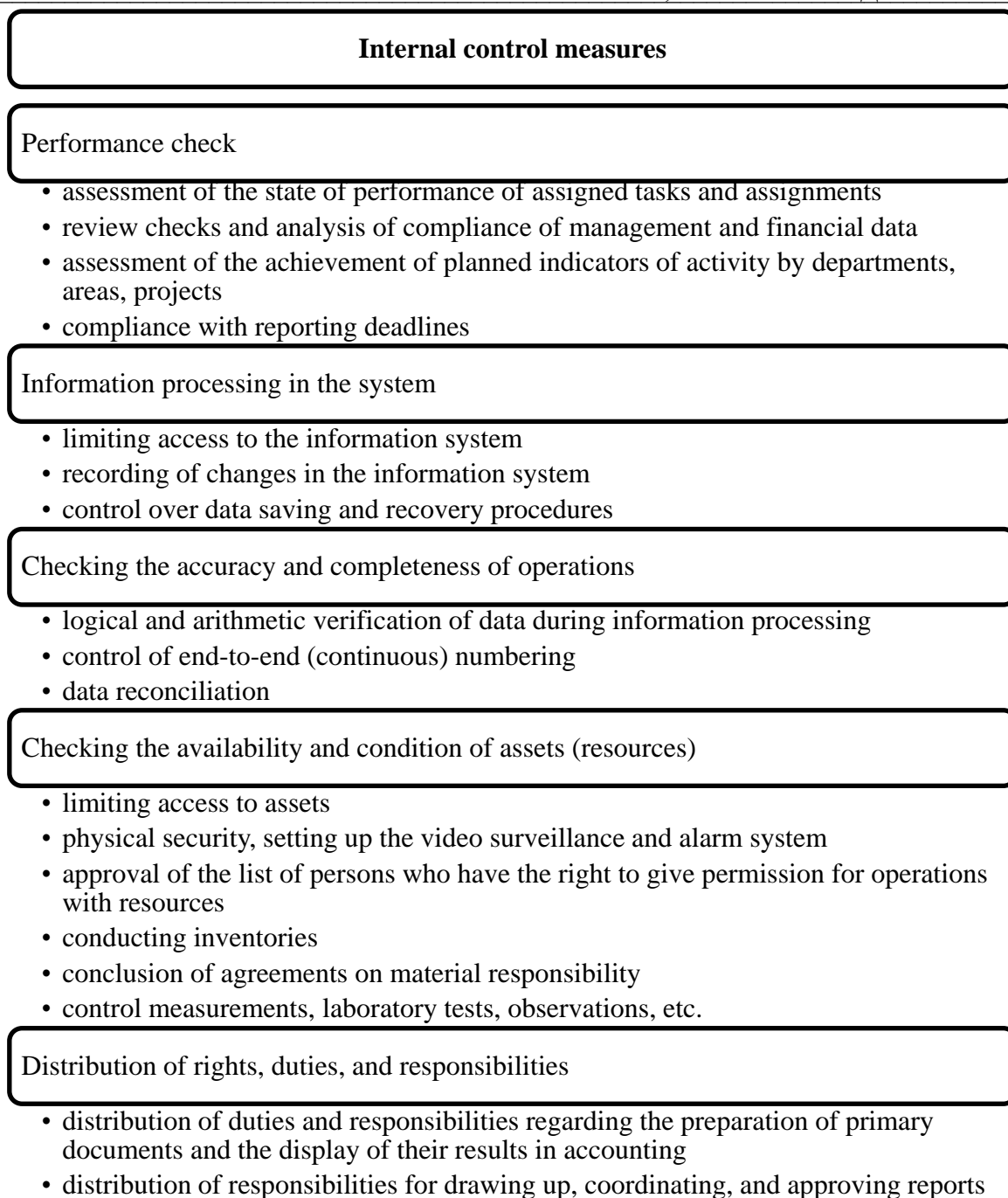


Fig. 3. Characteristics of internal control measures

Source: compiled by the authors based on [15]

The respective regulations on subdivisions are correlated with the employees' job instructions, which outline personal rights, duties, and responsibilities.

Tests of control measures are one of the procedures for obtaining audit evidence during the verification of financial statements, a form of questioning of the management personnel of the customer or third parties. Forming the questionnaire content, the auditor plans to obtain information that either confirms their opinion or refutes it. The control measure to verify

execution in modern conditions is implemented by introducing an electronic document management system, which directly monitors the status of execution of administrative documents and tasks. In addition, enterprises may develop internal normative documents that ensure the resolution and adjustment of issues directly or indirectly related to relevant business risks, which leads to their minimization.

At the same time, according to the principle of scalability, which was introduced in the new version of ISA 315, even in the case

when the organization's controls are less formalized, the auditor can still obtain some audit evidence to support the identification and assessment of the risks of material misstatement through observation by using a means of control or its inspection. For example, the auditor can gain an understanding of the inventory control measure by directly overseeing its implementation or supervise the actual distribution of responsibilities among the organization's employees and the entry of passwords when entering an IT application.

Specific steps of the auditor in accordance with ISA 315 – it is necessary to conduct an assessment of the structure of the

identified control measure, which includes the auditor's consideration of the question of whether the control means alone or in combination with other monitoring tools can effectively prevent or detect and correct material misstatements.

Risk assessment procedures performed to assess the structure and fact of implementation of identified control measures (in addition to submitting requests) also include supervision of the execution of such control measures and inspection of documents and reports. Proposed examples of audit procedures that can be used to comprehend control measures are presented in Tables 4–11.

Table 4

Test of controls «Level of access of system users and compliance with job duties»

No.	User		Level of user access to blocks (modules) of a computer program (system)				Correspondence of the given level of access to job duties (yes/no)	Notes
	Position	Full name	Sales	Production	Salary	Bank		
...								
Total deviations on the measure of control								

Table 5

Test of controls «Observance of cash discipline»

No.	Sample element (date)	Compliance with the cash register limit		Deviation	Total deviations per sampling element	Notes
		The cash register limit set at the enterprise	The actual balance of cash in the cash register			
...						
Total deviations on the measure of control						

Table 6

Test of controls «Saving property and material liability of employees»

No.	List of positions related to material liability		Details of the contract of material liability				Result	Notes
	Position	Full name	Number	Date	Employee signature (yes/no)	Full name of the employee		
...							Control over preservation of property (not)/confirmed	
Total deviations on the measure of control								

Table 7

Test of controls «Distribution of responsibilities of employees of the accounting service for the preparation, review, and approval of financial statements»

No.	List of stages of financial reporting	Responsible for the stage person		Availability of documents confirming the completion of the stage		Correspondence of the performed work to job duties (yes/no)	Notes
		Position	Full name	Yes/no	Specify the supporting document (calculations, data sheets, visa form, receipt of acceptance, or others)		
...							
Total deviations on the measure of control							

Table 8

Test of controls «Shipment of products/goods»

No.	Name of products (goods)	Warehouse accounting data			According to the shipping documents			Result (match: yes/no)			Total deviations per sampling element	Notes
		Date	Number	Quantity	Date	Number	Quantity	Date	Number	Quantity		
...												
Total deviations on the measure of control												

Table 9

Test of controls «Distribution of responsibilities for drawing up primary documents and displaying their results in accounting»

No.	Sample element (primary document)			Compilation of the document		Reflection in accounting			Result	Total deviations per sampling element
				User		Is drafting primary documents included in the job duties? (yes/no)	User			
	Name	Number	Date	Position	Full name		Position	Full name		
...									is performed	
Total deviations on the measure of control										

Table 10

Test of controls «Application of powers of attorney»

No.	Powers of attorney registration log data					Counterparty data			Result	Notes
	Counterparty	POA number	Date of POA	Sales invoice		POA number	Date of POA	Availability of a copy of the POA provided by the counterparty (yes/no)		
				Number	Date					
...							yes	Credentials (not)/confirmed		
Total deviations on the measure of control										

Combined debt test

No.	Sample item (debt)			Availability of reconciliation report (yes/no)	The amount, according to the act of reconciliation, UAH	Deviation	Result	Notes
	Name of Company	Amount, UAH	As of (date)					
...						0,00	Debt is (not)/confirmed/T here are (not) significant deviations.	
Total deviations on the measure of control						0,00	0	

Therefore, the information support of the audit is reflected in the auditor's documentation, which is the working documents that are compiled by the auditors and for the auditor or that are received and stored by the auditor in connection with the audit. The relationship between the audit risk, the materiality indicator, and the sample size are established and monitored in the ISA, but the method of their calculation and dependence is selected on the basis of the auditor's professional judgment. As a result, the auditor needs to document the main elements of understanding each aspect of the entity's activities and each component of internal control and their sources of information that will serve as a basis for identifying and assessing risks.

Directly, the process of identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement takes place to determine the nature, time, and scope of further audit procedures, which are

necessary to obtain acceptable audit evidence in a sufficient amount. Risks of material misstatement must be identified even before consideration of the relevant means (measures) of control, i.e., through preliminary review by the auditor of the justified possibility of their occurrence and the fact that they may turn out to be material.

Consideration of the reasonable possibility of the occurrence of the risk of material misstatement is carried out by using categories of assertions on the basis of which the financial statements are prepared, the probable violation of which could lead to a misstatement. Relevant statements relating to classes of transactions, account balances, and disclosure of information at the end of the period, and considered by the auditor when identifying risks of material misstatement, are presented in Table 12.

Table 12

Categories of assertions considered by the auditor when identifying risks of material misstatement

No.	Category of statements	Characteristic	Consideration by the auditor regarding:	
			classes of operations	account balances and disclosures at the end of the period
1	The onset	transactions and events that were registered or disclosed took place actually and are related to the business entity	+	
2	Existence	assets, liabilities, and equity are present		+
3	Rights and obligations	the entity owns or controls the rights to the assets, and the liabilities are the liabilities of the entity		+
4	Completeness	all assets, liabilities, and equity to be recorded have been recorded, and all related disclosures required to be included in the financial statements have been included	+	+
5	Accuracy	assets, liabilities, and equity are included in the financial statements in the appropriate amounts	+	+
6	Timeliness of recognition	transactions and events were recorded in the correct accounting period	+	

7	Classification	assets, liabilities, and equity were reflected in the relevant accounts	+	+
8	Presentation	assets, liabilities, and equity are summarized or detailed and clearly stated, respectively, and related disclosures are relevant and understandable in the context of the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework	+	+
9	Evaluation and distribution	All related valuation or allocation adjustments have been duly recorded, and related disclosures have been measured accordingly and laid out		+

Source: compiled by the authors based on [14]

The auditor identifies risks of material misstatement at the financial statement level to determine whether the risks have a pervasive effect on the financial statements. Risks at the financial reporting level may arise from deficiencies in the control environment or because of external events such as fraud or other conditions such as a worsening economic situation. Risks of material misstatement that are not pervasive to the financial statements are risks of material misstatement at the assertion level. The auditor should evaluate inherent risk and control risk separately based on the identified risks at the assertion level.

It should be noted that in the current version of ISA 315, there are no requirements for the mandatorily separate assessment of inherent risk and control risk; however, according to the new version of this standard, a corresponding provision was added, as well as innovations regarding the range of inherent risk and its assessment were considered based on a combined consideration of the probability of occurrence and the size of the potential distortion. When assessing inherent risk at the assertion level, the auditor must consider relevant factors affecting the susceptibility of assertions to misstatement and the impact of identified risks at the financial statement level.

Conclusions. The audit, performing a socially essential role, is subject to appropriate requirements regarding its quality within the current development vectors and effective implementation of the ISA: 1) development of a scientific and methodological base on audit issues, implementation of ISA in auditing activities in Ukraine; 2) gaining organizational and practical experience in audit activities to overcome existing shortcomings; 3) development of standard forms of audit

documents in accordance with the requirements of the ISA; 4) development of methodological recommendations on audit computerization.

Based on the generalization of shortcomings as a result of the inspection of the quality control body, the analysis of widespread violations during quality control inspections of audit activity entities, as well as taking into account the revision of standards related to the assessment of the risks of material distortion and the implementation of actions in response to the assessed risks, by improving the audit checks in practice can become:

- development, improvement, and implementation of audit procedures related to the identification and assessment of risks of material misstatement at the level of financial statements and the level of assertions;

- development, improvement, and implementation of audit procedures related to the testing of internal control measures, including in the IT environment;

- establishing a justified relationship between the assessment of audit risk, the materiality indicator, and the sample size.

The obtained results will make it possible, through the introduction of changes to the Regulation on quality control of a specific audit firm, the use of the proposed forms of the auditor's working documents will make it possible to implement the recommendations of the body of public supervision over audit activity and update the audit documentation to the changes made in the international audit standards, to more effectively implement the risk-oriented approach to conducting an audit in practice.

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МІЖНАРОДНІ СТАНДАРТИ АУДИТУ: АКТУАЛІЗАЦІЯ ПРАКТИКИ ІМПЛЕМЕНТАЦІЇ В УКРАЇНІ

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Методологія дослідження. Методологічною основою дослідження стали напрацювання вітчизняних та закордонних вчених, міжнародні стандарти аудиту. Результати отримані за рахунок застосування методів аналізу і синтезу – для узагальнення напрямів розвитку та існуючих недоліків у діяльності суб'єктів аудиту, розробки форм робочих документів аудитора; історичний і логічний – при встановленні якості аудиту як стратегічного напрямку його розвитку; загального й особливого – при визначенні конкретних кроків у відповідь на подолання актуальних недоліків та викликів на перспективу; системного підходу – для узагальнення тверджень, що розглядаються аудитором при виявленні ризиків суттєвого викривлення.

Результати. У статті узагальнено науково-методичні підходи до визначення якості аудиторських послуг як стратегічного напрямку розвитку аудиту в Україні і світі. Проаналізовано актуальні вектори розвитку аудиту та виявлено його недоліки на організаційно-практичному рівні, зокрема, недоліки діяльності аудиторів щодо оцінки ризиків суттєвого викривлення. Визначено конкретні напрями, які мають бути впроваджені суб'єктами аудиторської діяльності в рамках гармонізації з вимогами ЄС. Запропоновано приклади аудиторських процедур (виконання дій у відповідь на оцінені ризики) у форматі робочих документів аудитора. Систематизовано категорії тверджень, що розглядаються аудитором при виявленні ризиків суттєвого викривлення.

Новизна. Узагальнено стратегічні, науково-методичні та організаційно-практичні основи підвищення якості аудиторської діяльності в умовах євроінтеграції економіки України та імплементації норм європейського законодавства.

Практична значущість. Результати дослідження мають прикладний характер, оскільки дозволяють впровадити актуальні стратегічні напрями, науково-методичні розробки, нівелювати організаційні недоліки аудиторської діяльності, сформулювати сучасний підхід до підвищення якості діяльності аудиторських фірм в Україні, що забезпечує впевненість користувачів фінансової інформації.

Ключові слова: міжнародні стандарти аудиту, засоби контролю, робочі документи аудитора, суспільний інтерес, підвищення якості аудиту, оцінка ризиків суттєвого викривлення, вплив на фінансову звітність, імплементація.

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