

Mateja Cimerman

## **Analitični postopki kot postopki ovrednotenja računovodskih informacij**

*Analytical Procedures as Accounting Information Evaluation Procedures*

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**POVZETEK** ● *Namen prispevka je predstavitev učinkovitosti, uporabnosti in izvedbe analitičnih postopkov za pridobivanje ustreznih in zadostnih revizijskih dokazov. Zaradi raznovrstnosti revizijskih postopkov, med katerimi se revizor odloča pri izvajanju revizije, je pomembno, da pozna primernost uporabe analitičnih postopkov, njihovo uporabno vrednost in metode njihovega izvajanja. Poznavanje metod analitičnih postopkov in njihova učinkovita izvedba revizorja usmerjata v pravilne odločitve glede uporabe posamezne metode pri izvedbi analitičnih postopkov, uporabe primernih podatkov in ovrednotenja izidov analitičnih postopkov. V prispevku je prikazan teoretični proces izvedbe analitičnih postopkov pri vseh stopnjah revizije ob upoštevanju različnih dejavnikov, ki so pomembni za izvedbo analitičnih postopkov.*

**Ključne besede** ● *analitični postopki, analiza računovodskih izkazov, MSR 520*

**SUMMARY** ● *The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate the effectiveness, usability and performance of analytical procedures for acquiring appropriate and sufficient audit evidence. It is important for the auditor to be aware of the appropriateness and usage of analytical procedures, their applications and methods for their implementation as audit procedures, The knowledge of different methods of analytical procedures and their effective implementation, direct the auditor towards correct decisions regarding the usage of each method in the implementation of analytical procedures, the usage of appropriate data and the evaluation the results of analytical procedures. The paper describes a theoretical process of implementing analytical procedures at various stages of an audit taking into account the different factors that are important for the implementation of analytical procedures.*

**Key words** ● *analytical procedures, financial statements analysis, ISA 520*

Dr. Meta Duhovnik

## Revizorjevi postopki in revizorjevo poročanje pri posebnih vrstah revizije

*The Auditor's Procedures and Reporting in the Case of Special Audits*

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**POVZETEK** ● V prispevku avtorica predstavlja svoj pogled na uporabnost standardov Mednarodne zveze računovodskih strokovnjakov, ki so vgrajeni v slovenski zakonodajni okvir, za opravljanje izrednih in posebnih revizij, revizij delitvenih načrtov in revizij pogodb o pripojitvi. Njen namen ni iskanje enopomenskosti, temveč oblikovanje izhodišč za nadaljnjo razpravo, ki naj bi vodila do splošno uporabnih rešitev v slovenski revizijski praksi.

**Ključne besede** ● Mednarodni standard revidiranja 805, Mednarodni standard sorodnih storitev 4400, Mednarodni standard poslov dajanja zagotovil 3000, izredna revizija, posebna revizija, revizija pogodbe o pripojitvi, revizija delitvenega načrta

**SUMMARY** ● The article presents the author's view connected within relation to the applicability of the International Standards issued by the International Federation of Accountants and accepted as a part of the Slovenian legislative framework, for the purpose of performing extraordinary audits, special audits, audits of merger agreements and audits of partition plans. Her goal is not to find uniform solutions but to set up the basis for further discussion which could lead to the solutions appropriate for the Slovenian auditing practice.

**Key words** ● International Standard on Auditing 805, International Standard on Related Services 4400, International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000, extraordinary audit, special audit, audit of the merger agreement, audit of the partition plan

Jimmy Helm

## Fraud in Financial Statements and the Role of the Auditor

*Prevare v računovodskih izkazih in vloga revizorja*

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**SUMMARY** ● This article deals with fraudulent misstatements and seeks to highlight to the external financial auditor the risks thereof. While Section 4 of ISA 240 is clear that "the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management", the standard nevertheless places the onus on the auditor to

*"obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements taken as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error".*

**Key words** ● fraud, error, audit

**POVZETEK** ● Članek obravnava napake v računovodskih izkazih, ki so posledica prevare, in s tem povezana tveganja za revizorje računovodskih izkazov. Čeprav 4. točka MSR 240 jasno določa, da imajo "glavno odgovornost za preprečevanje in odkrivanje prevar tako pristojni za upravljanje organizacije kot poslovodstvo", standard revizorju nalaga, da mora "pridobiti sprejemljivo zagotovilo, da je celota računovodskih izkazov brez pomembno napačne navedbe zaradi prevare ali napake".

**Ključne besede** ● prevara, napaka, revizija

**JEL:** M42

Tina Kolenc Praznik

## Pomembnost pri revidiranju

### Audit materiality

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**POVZETEK** ● Revizor opravlja revizijo računovodskih izkazov skladno z Mednarodnimi standardi revidiranja. Eden izmed glavnih ciljev revizije je pridobiti sprejemljivo zagotovilo, da računovodski izkazi kot celota ne vsebujejo pomembne napačne navedbe zaradi prevare ali napake, kar revizorju omogoča, da izrazi mnenje o tem, ali so računovodski izkazi v vseh pomembnih pogledih pripravljeni v skladu s primernim okvirom računovodskega poročanja. Da bi revizor dosegel cilj revidiranja, mora v fazi načrtovanja opredeliti pomembnost pri revidiranju. MSR-ji ne določajo natančneje izračuna pomembnosti, zato se v praksi uporabljajo različna primerjalna merila. Ne glede na to, za katero primerjalno merilo se revizor na podlagi poznavanja organizacije odloči, pomembnost vedno določi na podlagi svoje strokovne presoje. Na osnovi pomembnosti določi tudi izvedbeno pomembnost, ki v okviru preizkušanja podatkov vpliva na obseg revizijskih postopkov. Pomembnost vpliva tudi na revizorjevo ovrednotenje napačnih navedb v računovodskih izkazih ter na presojo zadostnosti opravljenih revizijskih postopkov, pri čemer pa je poleg kvantitativnih dejavnikov treba upoštevati tudi kvalitativne. Pojma pomembnost ne najdemo le v Mednarodnih standardih revidiranja, temveč se uporablja tudi v okviru Mednarodnih standardov poslov preiskovanja ter Mednarodnih standardov poslov dajanja zagotovit.

**Ključne besede** ● pomembnost, izvedbena pomembnost, strokovna presoja

**SUMMARY** ● Auditors perform audits of financial statements in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. One of the key goals of an audit is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error,

thereby enabling the auditor to express an opinion on whether the financial statements have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with an applicable financial reporting framework. In order to reach this goal, the auditor has to determine audit materiality during the audit planning phase. As the ISAs do not provide a precise calculation of materiality, diverse benchmarks are used in practice. Regardless of the benchmarks chosen by the auditor based on his knowledge about the organisation, materiality is always determined according to the auditor's professional judgement. On the basis of materiality, the auditor also defines performance materiality, which influences the scope of audit procedures related to data testing. Materiality also affects the auditor's assessment of misstatements in the financial statements and his judgement about sufficiency of the audit procedures carried out, where in addition to quantitative aspects, qualitative aspects have to be considered as well. In addition to International Standards on Auditing, the concept of materiality can also be found in International Standards on Review Engagements and International Standards on Assurance Engagements.

**Key words** ● materiality, performance materiality, professional judgement

**JEL:** M42

Dr. Peter Podgorelec

## Soglasja nadzornega sveta v zvezi z notranjerevizijsko dejavnostjo

### Approval of the supervisory board in relation to internal auditing

**POVZETEK** ● V članku so obravnavani načini ustanovitve soglasij nadzornega sveta o bistvenih vprašanih delovanja notranje revizije v podjetju, njihov namen, pravni učinki ter možnost prenosa pristojnosti odločanja o soglasjih na revizijsko komisijo. Avtor se zavzema za zakonsko ureditev pravnega položaja notranjega revizorja v podjetju na ravni splošnega predpisa, v tem okviru pa tudi za določitev navedenih soglasij nadzornega sveta kot obveznih ali pa vsaj za razširitev obstoječih priporočil slovenskega Kodeksa upravljanja javnih delniških družb v zvezi z notranjo revizijo. S soglasji nadzornega sveta se krepi neodvisnost notranje revizije, kar omogoča večjo učinkovitost delovanja nadzornega sveta in njegove revizijske komisije. To je še posebej pomembno za preprečevanje in odkrivanje prevar, tudi tistih, v katere je vpletena uprava.

**Ključne besede** ● nadzorni svet, notranja revizija, soglasja, zakonska ureditev, Kodeks upravljanja javnih delniških družb

**SUMMARY** ● The article discusses the ways of establishing the authority of the supervisory board to approve essential questions related to internal auditing, its purpose, legal effects and the transfer of this authority to the audit committee. The author suggests that the legal status of an internal auditor in a company, including the mandatory approvals by the supervisory board, should be

regulated by law or at least in the Slovenian Corporate Governance Code for listed companies. The system of approvals increases the independence of an internal auditor and simultaneously enhances the effectiveness of the supervisory board and its audit committee. This is particularly important in terms of preventing and discovering fraud, including that which involves the members of management board.

**Key words** ● supervisory board – internal auditing – approval – regulation by law – Corporate Governance Code

Lidija Hauptman

## Kontrolni okviri za davčne potrebe

### Tax Control Frameworks

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**POVZETEK** ● Davki kot pomembni izdatki poslovanja morajo biti pravilno upravljeni, iz njih izhajajoča tveganja v davčnih postavkah organizacije pa pravilno razumljena in kontrolirana. V preteklosti davčna tveganja niso bila pogosto uvrščena v programe organizacij. Študije kažejo, da je bilo upravljanju davčnih tveganj in z njimi povezanih notranjih kontrol posvečeno premalo pozornosti, kar je bil eden izmed vzrokov za nepravilno razumevanje vpliva davkov na poslovanje organizacije, deležniki pa niso prejeli celovitih informacij o tem, kakšni davčni politiki, davčnim vrednotam in davčnim ciljem sledi organizacija. Davčni menedžment upravljanja tveganj je zato nujno potreben tako za gospodarske družbe kot davčni organ. Zato je sistematičen, dobro načrtovan način oblikovanja in dokumentiranja notranjega kontrolnega sistema v povezavi z davčnimi zadevami vse pomembnejši. V prispevku predstavljamo kontrolne okvire, namenjene upravljanju davčnih tveganj za davčne potrebe, to so kontrolna okvira COSO in COSO ERM, kontrolni okvir CoCo in kontrolni okvir po Simonu (Harvard Business School).

**Ključne besede** ● okvir COSO, okvir COSO ERM, okvir CoCo, kontrolni okvir po Simonu (Harvard Business School), davčno tveganje, davčni menedžment

**SUMMARY** ● Taxes, as one of the key costs in the business, must be properly managed and the inherent risks in the tax position of the organisation should be understood and properly controlled. Addressing tax risk has not been high on the agenda of most organizations. Studies show that in previous years too little attention was paid to the management of tax risk and related internal controls; consequently the impact of taxes on business of an organization was not correctly understood, especially since the stakeholders have not received complete information on what tax policies, tax values and tax objectives are pursued by the organization. Tax risk management has recently been increasingly discussed in both commercial organisations and revenue authorities. Therefore, a systematic, well planned approach to designing and documenting internal control systems over a business' tax affairs is getting more and more important.

*The article presents a control framework designed to manage tax risks for tax purposes, i.e. COSO and COSO ERM framework control, CoCo control framework and control framework by Simon (Harvard Business School).*

**Key words** ● *COSO framework, COSO ERM framework, CoCo framework, Simon model (Harvard Business School), tax risk, tax management*

**Hilde Bloome**

## **Audit Policy in Europe**

*Revizijska politika v Evropi*

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### **WILL THE EUROPEAN DEBATE ON AUDIT POLICY FIND A BETTER WAY FORWARD UNDER THE LITHUANIAN PRESIDENCY?**

*This key question is soon to be answered as the Lithuanian Presidency is taking over from the Irish Presidency at a time where the Member States struggle to find an agreement while in comparison the European Parliament managed to find a compromise.*

#### ***Ali bo evropska razprava o revizijski politiki bolj napredovala v času predsedovanja Litve?***

*Odgovor na to ključno vprašanje bomo kmalu dobili, saj je Litva prevzela predsedovanje od Irske v času, ko si države članice prizadevajo doseči soglasje, medtem ko je Evropskemu parlamentu uspelo najti kompromisno rešitev.*