

Research on the Construction of Digital Enabling Internal Audit Model in Universities

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Abstract: Digital enabling university internal audit is the only way to achieve full coverage, is a strategic choice to do a good job in the normal economic physical examination, but also an effective way to realize the appreciation of organizational value. Digitization of internal audit in universities is a stage in the process of audit development. Digital empowerment is based on data technology. Through the remodeling of audit process, optimization of control procedures, integration of various system management elements, a risk audit platform is built to empower the internal audit of colleges and universities. Through the special example of scientific research management audit, the underlying data is “promoted by audit” to break through the thinking of single project audit and adhere to the risk problem-oriented. The scientific research activities of colleges and universities are decomposed into several tasks according to nodes, and high-quality resources are allocated to valuable tasks, so as to verify the internal audit mode of colleges and universities empowered by digitalization.

Keywords: Digital enabling audit model construction

Digitization is becoming the core force of a new round of global productivity revolution, and it will inevitably have a significant impact on the audit industry. Colleges and universities shoulder the historical task of realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, which the Party and the state attach great importance to. Internal audit is an important part of scientific economic decision-making, standardized internal management, and normalized risk prevention and control in colleges and universities. However, the current internal audit in colleges and universities is faced with the gap between value expectation and reality, and the gap between the speed of risk change and the speed of audit response change.

1. Research background of Internal audit in digital enabling universities

Under the background of global economic integration, digital economy has gradually become a new strategic direction for major countries in the world to seek international competitive advantage, and digitalization is becoming the core force of a new round of productivity industrial revolution. The outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan describes the blueprint of digital economy, digital society and digital government. The digital transformation of all walks of life is further promoted, and digitalization will inevitably have a significant impact on the audit industry. In March 2022, Zhejiang Province implemented internal audit work regulations to clearly build a digital management platform for the whole life cycle of internal audit work. In the Opinions on Strengthening the Operational Guidance and Supervision of Internal Audit Work issued by the National Audit Office in 2018, it clearly states that: “Internal audit institutions should actively promote big data audit work mode and other advanced audit technology methods, promote the improvement of internal audit personnel using information technology to check problems, evaluation, judgment and analysis of problems, promote the improvement of internal audit work efficiency and quality.” In 2021, the 14th Five-Year Plan for the Development of Audit Cause of Zhejiang Province proposed that the connectivity rate of audit private network should reach 100%, and the working mechanism of “data analysis + on-site verification” should be more perfect.

2. Research status of Internal audit in colleges and universities with digital empowerment

The impact of digital economy on internal audit. Xing Chunyu (2021) believes that digitalization is leading the reform direction of internal audit from paperless to paperless, transforming the function of internal audit from “guardian of enterprise value” to “enhancement of enterprise value”, collecting and processing a large number of structured and unstructured data of audit objects,

greatly simplifying the audit work mode and realizing mobile and real-time. Shorten the periodic process. In terms of the internal audit mode, many scholars have proposed that the traditional audit mode of “manual operation +Excel software processing” has been unable to meet the increasingly high requirements of audit information users. In the traditional audit mode, the audit work has strong repeatability and tedious routine work has seriously affected the work efficiency of auditors (Matthew, 2016). The accuracy and reliability of audit results are easily affected by subjective factors, and the quality of audit results directly affects the decision-making behavior of audit information users, who hope to obtain higher quality audit results. Xu Hanyou (2020) believes that digital audit guarantees the reliability of decision information and can solve the contradiction between the disadvantages of traditional audit and the needs of information users.

With the popularization of digital resources in colleges and universities, the level of management intelligence in various business fields has been greatly improved, and the way and method of business management are undergoing changes. Under the background of digital transformation, the internal audit of colleges and universities faces both opportunities and challenges. The gap between the expectation of the value of internal audit and the reality is more and more obvious between the direct leaders of colleges and universities and the users of audit reports, and the risk of colleges and universities is changing faster and faster. However, the vast majority of the internal audit of colleges and universities still stay in the traditional audit mode, which simply relies on experience, isolated analysis and one-sided reflection of individual problems, resulting in low audit efficiency and unable to achieve full audit coverage. It is also difficult to realize the effect of internal audit to promote governance. Some colleges and universities audit information construction has just started, although some colleges and universities have audit software, but due to the large amount of data, wide range, wide source, many formats and other characteristics, failed to achieve the integration of business departments to achieve audit digitization.

The digitization of university internal audit is a stage of the audit development process. Digitization is a series of data-driven university internal audit process reconstruction brought about by the mode change. It has gone through the online and informationization into the digital stage, from the fact record out of manual data electronic online to the business process control, data logic rules, processing and application of information, and finally the internal audit of colleges and universities to intelligent development.

3. Construction of internal audit mode of digital enabling universities

3.1 Reconstruct the audit process

The internal audit of colleges and universities uses digital technology to carry out systematic and long-term monitoring, and plans audit blueprints, development directions, development objectives, main tasks, key matters, and assurance measures from the top level to make audit strategic plans, so that the planning contents are basic, comprehensive and long-term, and appropriate adjustments can be made according to the objective needs of big data and major changes in the situation.

After the audit strategy planning, it is necessary to transform the strategy into one audit project after another. In terms of the arrangement of audit projects, the projects are arranged according to the level of risk according to the prompts of digital risk, the comprehensive events of the risk, the situation of the previous year, the attention of the management and other factors, and the theme is displayed, and the theme with high risk is selected to establish the audit project. Audit project preparation involves the structure of project implementation subjects and audit members. An audit team is set up in the aspects of comprehensive assessment of audit capabilities, audit resources, audit time and audit costs. Through digital presentation of off-site audit, problems are identified, determined and analyzed to achieve the optimization and maximum effect of audit project preparation and audit implementation.

3.2 Build a risk audit platform

The risk assessment stage is carried out from the assessment cycle, assessment method and system, and runs through the background of business audit, the middle desk of continuous monitoring audit and the front desk of audit task audit. Business audit background mainly places the fields involved in various functional departments of colleges and universities, supervisory functions of secondary colleges, school-run enterprises and so on clearly, compares the operation of existing internal control and audit rules, and dynamically combines new risk points with new business characteristics in the new era.

Continuously monitor the audit center, mainly discover the problem risk list, the static and dynamic indicator model established by the algorithm, and the knowledge base formed by the past audit methods and historical experience, and conduct analysis, processing and reporting in the data center. The audit front desk is mainly used for resource scheduling, experience empowerment, data empowerment, risk empowerment and method empowerment for audit projects, to ensure audit quality and output audit reports. The traditional audit process is very stressful to implement in the field. Through the digital risk-oriented continuous audit mode, the audit mode is reshaped by digitization of risk assessment, continuance of risk monitoring, speed of risk audit platform, fragmentation of pre-audit analysis and non-unitization of audit items.

Digitalization enables the reconstruction effect of internal audit mode in colleges and universities. By combing and refining the risk points and updating the risk database from the traditional audit mode such as university environment, functional and business characteristics, system and process, and integrating various system management elements, the advantages of annual plan, off-site audit, on-site audit, data sources, audit frequency and audit methods are demonstrated, the control procedures are optimized, and the results of construction are achieved. After the mode reconstruction, audit strategic planning and annual plan are mostly based on the risk-driven audit project arrangement presented digitally, which greatly reduces the audit site time. The data of the audited entity can be extracted directly from the audit data center, and the control requirements can be refined and the internal regulations can be sorted out against the external laws and regulations, and then the risk points can be converted into regular expressions to achieve continuous audit. Weakening personal audit experience judgment.

4. Research Management audit on the construction of internal audit mode of digital enabling universities

University scientific research is an important business field and risk field of universities. From the level of audit strategic planning and audit project selection, project establishment is carried out through risk orientation. Business audit background covers the functional departments of the main responsible departments such as science and Technology Department, Social Science Department, finance Department, equipment department, scientific research business scope such as equipment, materials, labor, travel, business abroad (environment), scientific research performance, energy, procurement and other matters, applied to scientific research consumables, equipment, energy management, overseas (environment), personnel and other information system software. And long-term accumulation of integrity data archive and other platforms.

From project application and approval to project closure, all flow resources are shared, information is written into the business audit background, and big data is used to carry out dynamic supervision and management. In the audit center, the risk points shown in the previous risk list are converted into regular expressions for constant risk monitoring. Auditing front desk is through the digital judgment of existing problems. Taking related party transactions in research audit as an example, related identification refers to the transfer of research funds to the investment company of the project leader or his or her immediate family; The scientific research funds are transferred to the company whose principal personnel is the project leader; Transfer of research funds to companies invested by project team members or their immediate family members; Companies in which research funds are transferred to project team members as key personnel. The main personnel for the chairman, supervisors, managers, etc.

“Embezzling scientific research funds through affiliated transactions, transferring scientific research funds to companies established by oneself or related interests in the name of purchasing equipment and materials, collaboration fees, project subcontracting, etc.” This risk point is expressed as the object of the rule “related party transaction”. In the allocation management, We need to conduct substantive audit on the relevance of the payee, and the description of the rule can be “the name of the project leader in the voucher or contract is the same as that of the senior management (Dong, Gao, Gao) of the payee unit”, in order to monitor the situation that the project leader may have unfair result trading. Examine whether there are related transactions in equipment and material procurement; Whether there are related transactions in other research project funds or special funds.

5. Conclusion

The internal audit of colleges and universities is still in its infancy, and there is no real definition of online, information, digital and intelligent. On the basis of data technology, the activities of colleges and universities are decomposed into several tasks according to nodes, high-quality resources are allocated to audit platform database operations, and the audit process and mode are reshaped to solve the problems of data utilization and intelligence, so as to achieve the goal of digital enabling internal audit value increment and form a virtuous circle of digital ecosystem of internal audit of colleges and universities.

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