



AUDIT: ITS IMPORTANCE AND PERFORMANCE AS A SUPPORT TOOL FOR BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

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SUMMARY

This article aims to discuss the topic of Internal Audit, addressing its reflection of its actions in the organization's management. To this end, we will present the historical evolution of the theme, the evolution of the concepts presented by several authors, following the rapporteur of the types of audits and their purposes in the organization. Finally, we seek to present how the work of the internal audit is reflected in the administration, discussing the expected roles within the organization. The theme was defined by its importance and influence in the organizational scope. The work was elaborated from research in several sources: books, articles and scientific magazines.

Key words: Audit. Internal Audit. Business Management Support.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the current market context, with the increasing globalization and breaking of commercial borders, the advent of electronic commerce that is revolutionizing the concept of competition, the competitiveness of business takes on an increasing amplitude, requiring organizations to make better decisions and with less possible term. Also considering the lack of characterization of the figure of the business owner as a manager itself, the need for an autonomous and reliable professional emerges and reinforces the unrestricted and impartial access to the information issued that supports strategic business decision-making.

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Added to this, the growing wave of business scandals, not only in Brazil but also in the world, which makes the subject of internal audit widely discussed among professionals in the areas of management and accounting. This discussion reflects the need for the organization to have mechanisms for checking information that enable greater transparency and reliability in the information presented to senior management, investors, suppliers and employees of the organization.

In this current context, it is important to study and understand the role of the internal auditor and how his role may reflect in the strategic management of the organization, what are the functions and what is expected from this professional within the concept of modern administration and governance.

For this, we will present in three chapters, the first being the historical evolution of the concept of internal audit, thus demonstrating the change and especially the evolution of the role of auditing in the organization; next, different opinions on the function and role of this activity in strategic management will be analyzed.

The general objective is to support the internal audit activity, promoting a literature review on concepts, historical evolution and mainly how this evolution reflects on the product change that must be offered by the professional in the area. It also adds how this role will reflect on the organization's management.

2. History and Concepts

The auditor has no established origin, but it is understood that the practice was born out of the need to verify and confirm commercial information. There are records of some authors who report that this activity may have arisen among the bookkeepers providing Italian merchant services, with the purpose of advising on the bookkeeping activities of the transactions, however, there are also statements that this practice possibly had beginning in the 15th or 16th century, in Italy (SANTI, 1998, p. 17; PEREZ JUNIOR, 1998, p.13)

For Franco and Marra (1991), however, the audit started in England due to being considered the controller of world trade, as reported:

[...] as the dominator of the seas and the controller of world trade, it was the first to own the major world trade companies, it was also the first to institute the taxation of income tax, based on the profits of companies. In addition,

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auditing of public accounts has been practiced in England since 1314, as reported by the Encyclopedia Britannica. (FRANCO; MARRA, 1991, p.33).

As Ibraim Lisboa (2016) cites, in 1941 in New York, the Institute of Internal Auditors was founded; which raised the organization of the activity to another degree, however, as he himself mentions, the audit activity had already gone through much more modest phases before this point, going through an audit of accounts to perform an accounting audit, as well as performance analysis extraction, transportation and sale of ore, doing what we know today as an operational audit.

It is noted that since the beginning of the last century, large global organizations have used the services of independent public audit companies, which had the role of checking balance sheets, bookkeeping accounts to ensure the veracity and consistency of the information.

With the advent of international trade, it was essential that there were constant evaluations in order to ensure that investors and shareholders increased confidence, with this, it was necessary to implement checks with shorter time spacing - external audits were carried out annually - and with that the implementation of internal audits in organizations arose.

Internal audits were also able to give a greater focus on checking the effectiveness and compliance of companies' internal procedures, since with the increase in companies, direct "owner" checking on all activities was not viable, so they needed to turn to "trusted" employees. "To perform these tasks.

As reported by Lisboa (2016), the functions of these trusted employees evolved as the activities developed, initially these employees known as check-clerks (verification assistants using free translation) only checked the documentation and accounting related to the transactions carried out by the companies. Seeing this, the railway transport companies started using these professionals to ensure that all the product of ticket sales and freight freight was being correctly collected and accounted for. As a result, these employees began to act as the eyes and ears of management on the service fronts.

The scope of the internal audit activity has grown, from being merely counting and conferencing to covering all areas of the company, directly advising senior management with information independent of the service fronts.

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Another factor that strongly determined the growth and strengthening of corporate auditing was the advent of the American Sarbanes-Oxley Act, created on July 30, 2002, an initiative of Senator Paul Sarbanes (Democrat) and Representative Michael Oxley (Republican), now known as SOx Law.

This legislation covers all American publicly traded companies, or those supervised by the Securities and Exchange Commission, often abbreviated as SEC, also foreign companies listed on the *New York Stock Exchange* - NYSE or *National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations* - NASDAQ, together with the American or foreign subsidiaries of these companies. It also provides for external agents of these organizations, such as: independent auditors, lawyers and investment analysts.

Sox expanded the dealings of the companies' internal control departments, seeking more effective means that would not allow errors, especially in the financial statements of publicly-held institutions, in order to ensure the information issued to investors. Along with this, the role of the independent auditor gains relevance by requiring impartial and credible analyzes of financial statements.

The importance for the capacity of analysis exempt from internal audit, is reinforced by Paulo Simões and Laércio Pellegrino (2009), when he mentions that SOX establishes a device that prohibits the improper influence of members of the Board of Directors and Directors on the activities of internal audit .

For Adriano Silva and Antônio Robles Jr (2008), the introduction of the SOx Law was a reaction to the accounting scandals that hit some large companies in the United States, mainly Enron, also aimed to recover the shaken confidence of capital market investors after the economic crisis started in 2007.

At this core, the demand applied to corporate responsibility has never been greater, together with the need to combine corporate governance with efficient control activities has never been so clear, and this has been reflected in the world market, reaching American installed companies installed in Brazil.

In our country, the audit activity is relatively new, having as reference the date of 1976³, with the creation of the Corporations Law, as reported by Wilson Hoog and Everson

³ Corporations Law No. 6,404, of 12/15/1976.

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Carlin (2008), and before that, from 1972 onwards, the Central Bank created official auditing standards for the monitoring of the financial market, thereby generating the obligation audit application. At that time, the legislation sought to update and introduced a government institution designed exclusively to develop the capital market, supervising the Stock Exchange and publicly-held companies, thus creating the CVM (Comissão de Valores Mobiliários).⁴

This movement in the financial market, encouraging investments in publicly traded companies, generated the need for clearer and more reliable information on the numbers presented by companies, this almost natural movement of the need for information checked by "someone" who could express an independent opinion and with legal support, external auditing companies emerged. Concomitantly, the law that institutionalized the CVM also established the discipline and supervision for the audit activity of companies with capital, regulating that only accounting auditing companies or independent accounting auditors registered with the CVM could audit the financial statements.

Understanding a little about the origin of this activity, it will become clearer the understanding of its concepts.

Observing what Rodrigo Lima (2012, p.10) reports, the audit is characterized by the issuance of an adequate technical and independent opinion for the verification of business facts and acts, understanding that this practice allows verification, through a thorough and systematic examination, whether the objectives and patrimonial changes have occurred in an efficient, effective and adequate way to the organization's planning and objectives.

However, one can also mention Franco and Marra (1995, p. 175) who define internal audit as the exercise of an employee of the company, on a permanent basis. Being that despite being directly linked to the company, he must exercise the activity with absolute professional independence, fulfilling all the conditions necessary to the external auditor, but also focusing on verifying compliance with the company's own internal regulations.

However, for Migliavacca (2004, p.46), the concept cited, in my opinion, is less comprehensive in the explanatory character of the function itself, but in it, we already perceive the change - evolution - in the role of the audit, he mentions that the Effective internal audit is an organizational control that can assure management that the general objectives of internal control are being achieved. As we can see, we already perceive the role of supporting management emerging as the role of auditing.

⁴ Securities Commission (CVM) was created on 12/07/1976 by Law 6,385 / 76. REGMPE, Brasil-BR, V.1, N°3, p. 164-183, May./Jun.2016 <http://www.regmpe.com.br>

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This evolution of the concept of internal audit arises exactly with the evolution of management concepts as an expanded management of the company's sectors. Where communication between areas is vital for the application of a more democratic and less imperative management, however, with this “freedom” we also see the need for an analysis of the effective compliance with internal guidelines and policies, thus strengthening and valuing the role of the audit internal organization.

3. The types of audits and their objectives in the organization.

For Lima (2012, p. 12), the internal audit aims to issue a reasoned opinion, by an independent person, but with sufficient technical and professional capacity to issue it. He cites as object that some forms such as book balance, documents and forms can be analyzed, however, we understand that the type of object may vary according to the types of internal audits existing today in the administrative management system.

At this point, we will put aside the restrictive vision of Controllershship of companies, to think about a more general and comprehensive aspect of the management systems. Didactically and operationally, we have two basic divisions when we analyze the audit activity, being external and internal auditing.

The concepts are almost self-explanatory, when we think of the agent applying the audit. Basically characterizing the external audit mainly with the hiring of duly registered independent auditing companies. While the internal audit is performed by a professional from the organization's own staff.

These two groups are presented by Paulo Migliavacca (2002), according to the table below that exemplifies the expected actions of each type of professional and their direct functions in the audited organization.

External auditor	Internal Auditor
It is independent	It is an employee of the company
It serves third parties and the income statement. It reviews operations and internal controls to determine the scope of its work and the reliability of financial information.	It reviews all the company's operations and controls for greater efficiency, effectiveness and resource savings.

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It reviews the accounting records that support financial reporting once a year.	Continuously reviews all company activities.
You have accidental responsibility for preventing and detecting fraud, but you have direct responsibility for it if the financial statements suffer a material material effect	It has the direct objective of preventing and detecting fraud in any form or effect, on the audited activities.
Its scope is more directed to the past, to the history and analysis of transactions that occurred in the year ended.	It is concerned with advising management on operational improvements that have a future effect.

Table 1: Differences between external and internal audit

Source: Migliavacca (2002, p. 48)

For Lisbon (2016, p. 9), the internal audit should develop an action plan aligned with the general objectives of the organization, helping to achieve them and adopting a systemic and disciplined approach to assess and improve the effectiveness of risk management processes . Also aiming to improve the operations and consequent results of the organization.

We can add that the internal audit has the purpose of evaluating and providing information to the top management in the proper development of the attributions, providing objective analyzes, recommendations and comments about the examined processes. Note that, in describing this objective, we are not limited to the company's financial controls, but also operational and administrative controls, varying according to the type of internal audit performed.

For Arruda, Araújo and Humberto (2007, apud Cordeiro, 2012, p. 18), we can classify the audits according to their objectives, citing them as being: accounting-financial audit, operational audit and integrated audit.

Still using the concepts defined by Cordeiro (2012), defining accounting and financial auditing by one that applies the technical procedures recommended by the Federal Accounting Council (CFC), and aims to issue an opinion on financial statements (DR), in the regarding general accounting principles.

While the operational audit, which according to Cordeiro (2012), can also be recognized as a performance or management audit, seeks to evaluate the effectiveness and performance of operations, systems, methods of conducting business, as well as effective compliance of the company's administrative policies. For him, in addition to the evaluation, this type of audit should issue suggestions for improvements in the audited processes.

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The concept of integrated auditing is less widespread among the authors, we find Cordeiro (2012), stating that it is not only an audit technique, but it can be understood as a concept, the Latin American and Caribbean Organization of Supreme Audit (OLACEFS)⁵, understands that this is a wide-ranging audit, with the objective of systematically reviewing and issuing an opinion on the actions of accountability responsibilities and support activities, as well as on the systems and controls used by management in fulfilling its duties and obligations.

However for Lisbon (2016), audits are classified by modality, being cataloged by this author the following types: Accounting-financial audit, Operational audit, Tax audit, Gestational audit, System audit and electronic data processing, Labor audits and Others Audits.

The concepts presented by Lisbon (2016) for accounting-financial and operational audits do not differ from the basic concept presented by Cordeiro (2012), however, it is fair to add the concepts of the other modalities presented by this author, so that it is demonstrated with greater clarity on the evolution of the audit concept as a support to management in general.

In this context, Lisbon (2016) presents the concept of Tax Audit as a tool to control the good relationship between the tax authorities and the taxpayer, seeking effective application of tax legislation. While the gestational audit focuses on the analysis of factors such as cost / benefit, risks and decision-making processes of administrators. Still on auditing in an electronic data processing system, it is up to the evaluation of the amplitude of the internal control applied to the data systems, degree of security, confidentiality, quality and efficiency of the processed data. The labor audit deals with the prevention of irregularities and possibilities of deviations, errors and fraud in the labor sphere.

The classification presented by Lisbon (2016), for other audits, deals more specifically with the particular needs of each organization, depending on its activity or process that needs evaluation and monitoring. To quote: technical audits, quality audits. In this context, in particular, I add to the examples cited by the author, two other examples of audits: safety and environmental audits, given the growing trend and demand in organizations.

⁵ Organization dedicated to the scientific and technical study of entities that have the purpose of inspection, as is the case with auditing.

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In this sense, as Caroline Faria (2016) mentions, with the new trend of greater market demands by organizations that adopt sustainable management models, they have led companies to seek improvements in their processes, mainly in the scope of compliance with applicable laws and reduction socio-environmental impacts of its activities. With this, we have the practice of internal audits with an environmental and security focus, becoming an increasingly common practice in corporations. Especially since the publication of ISO (International Organization for Standardization) standards, which are increasingly adopted as standards of good management practices and work as seals for signaling to consumers who are more up-to-date with socio-environmental issues.

After evaluating the divisions of types of audits proposed by these authors, we can see that the objective of the internal audit will vary according to its objects of assessment, however, in any scenario evaluated, the important thing is that this management tool is executed in a clear and autonomous, thus being able to verify the conformities with the guidelines of the organization in the evaluated aspects, and in addition, it is necessary to evaluate the non-conformities, what were their possible causes, and mainly the proposal of adjustments of procedures that can mitigate new occurrences.

As Yamura Vasconcelos and Anisio Pereira (2004, p. 66) cites, the importance of internal audit resides in the articulation of movements that its implementation results in, that is, in the impacts and results obtained by its implementation, they even point out that currently the function cannot be understood as exclusive for fault finding for the administration and should propose measures to change processes. With this statement, the authors reinforce that the role of the internal auditor cannot be limited to pointing out flaws, but also in the assessment of factors and that this aspect needs to be valued in that they do demonstrate the practical usefulness of the performance of these professionals in organizations .

As reported by Hoog and Carlin (2008, p.59), in the globalized context of companies, the audit, due to its wide performance in organizational procedures, is no longer an activity of an investigative and certifying nature, to act in a more participatory way, as advice in the business and strategic performance of the businesses, pointing out the flaws and their reflexes, and if necessary, prescribing mitigating measures.

The general objective of the internal audit pointed out by several authors, should be to provide top management with information, technical and autonomous, of monitoring

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compliance with the internal guidelines - including laws, policies and administrative rules - providing them with objective analyzes, recommendations and comments. , about the activities analyzed.

In this context, Denise Oliveira (2012), points out that the function of the internal auditor goes beyond control, because today this activity must also reflect on the elimination of waste, identification of threats and possible opportunities. In this context, we note again the advisory role linked to the internal auditor, and beyond the importance of the activity reflecting economically for the organization.

Lisboa (2016), in his Internal Audit Manual, lists activities that, according to this author, are basic to the real performance of the function, namely: review and evaluation of effectiveness, sufficiency and application of accounting, financial and financial controls. operational; the determination of the extent of compliance with regulations, plans and procedures; determining the extent of controls that impact the protection of the company's assets; determination of the degree of reliability of the information and accounting data or of other evaluated nature; quality assessment in the execution of the tasks determined for the faithful fulfillment of responsibilities; and finally, the assessment of the strategic risks of the organization's business.

With this report, the author reinforces the various aspects of the internal audit function in the function of advising senior management to define business strategies, proposing actions that guide the achievement of general goals, decreasing the chance of possible breaches of procedures that normally generate financial costs to the organization.

We also find authors who attribute risk prevention - defined in this context as the uncertainty of a result or event - as one of the objectives of internal audit, understanding this risk as a negative threat or a positive opportunity for the company, thereby seeking competitive advantages over possible competitors. It also attributes market-related uncertainties, financial risks related to changes in costs and revenues and operational risks as a strategic risk.

It is important to emphasize that, in addition to the importance of identifying risks, the probability of frequency of occurrence and the possible impact on the business should also be assessed, in order to provide information to decision makers on the importance of defining actions that minimize the possibility of deviations. identified processes. This classification

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will be crucial for the defense of possible needs for directing resources to meet suggested new controls.

Particularly in Brazil, this theme gains more emphasis with the creation of the Anti-Corruption Law⁶, as reported by Ronaldo Fragoso and Camila Araújo (2014), both partners of Empresa Delloite⁷this legislation aligns our country with the most rigorous and advanced legislation in the world in the fight against corruption. In one of his publications, which at the World Economic Forum estimated a cost of corruption equivalent to approximately 5% of the Gross Domestic Product - Global GDP.

Assessing this number, we can understand the growing wave of systems, laws and implementations of devices that assist management in the controls, validations and general analysis of the organization's data and procedures, this slice of “cost” can be decisive for the success and competitiveness of the organization. company.

In this context, we can see that the internal audit work should also act as a link between the operations - with that I understand all the different areas of the company, with the management - and the senior management, considering that it will be able to take direction decisions resources and changes in procedures to mitigate possible deviations.

4. The reflection of internal audit in the organization's management

With the study referring to the history, concepts, types and applications of the audit, we can see the evolution of the internal audit activity, being demonstrated in the change of role and product to be delivered by this auditor. It should be noted that, as a result of the evolution of the audit concept, given by several authors, the scope of the activity became more evident, leaving the role of merely conferring, including within its attributions the role of emitter of opinion and possible solutions to problems and non-conformities found.

This understanding is reinforced by Lisbon (2016, p. 11), who reports that the audit represents managerial control at the organizational level, and that it acts in the relationship between the different levels of the organization, also mentions that it should act by contributing and protecting the organization. company according to internal policies. He ends the concept with a statement that helps us to understand the dimension of the internal audit

⁶ Law No. 12,846 of 08/01/2013.

⁷ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited, a private limited liability company, established in the United Kingdom REGMPE, Brasil-BR, V.1, N°3, p. 164-183, May./Jun.2016 <http://www.regmpe.com.br> Page 174

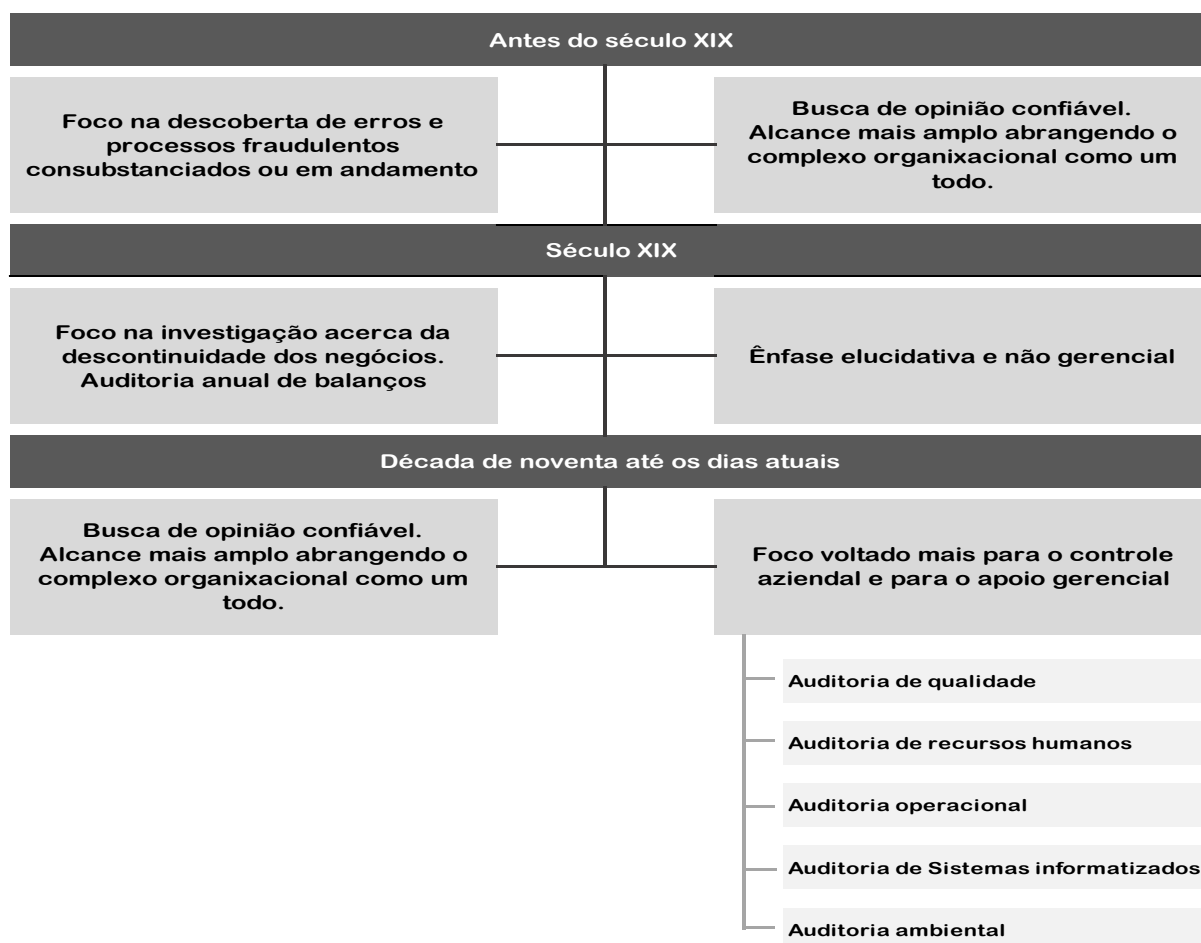
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work in the current organization. “Today we can say with absolute certainty that the performance of Internal audit is unrestricted and can extend to the entire company”.

For Silvio Crepaldi (2007, p. 6) “The Auditor's first role is not to detect fraud, but if in the course of his work he discovers it, he communicates, through his report, the corresponding effects”. This demonstrates the formatting of the work of the internal auditor, imposing as mandatory the transparency of any occurrence detected in his analyzes, more especially it evidences a form of organized work, the audit work being always formalized for top management so that, with the data presented decision making and appropriate measures are possible, thereby minimizing possible losses to the organization.

In this same context, we also reinforce these concepts, when we analyze the historical picture of the audit evolution, presented by Vasconcelos and Pereira (2004, p. 66), where they manage to demonstrate chronologically what were the focus and expectations of results of the work of the internal audit in organizations.

QUADRO HISTÓRICO DA EVOLUÇÃO DA AUDITORIA INTERNA



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Table 2: History of the Evolution of Internal Audit

Source: Yumara Vasconcelos and Anísio Pereira. (2004).

This change and / or evolution of the role of internal audit in the organization is mainly reflected by the increase in competitiveness and change in general management standards, where we have leaders with much more dynamic roles and open to opinions from other levels of the organization. We also see that with the increase of tasks and exchanges of information, the organization is more susceptible to failures in its processes, which generally brings financial burdens on organizations, however with the current degree of commercial competitiveness there is no margin for extra costs, with that the audit gains the attribution of management advice in the possibility of cost reduction, mainly those that can be attributed to process failures or redundancy of operations,

In line with this understanding, Luciano Feltrin (2015) states that "with the new business reality, transformation is necessary - to generate, capture and protect value in companies". He then declares that he considers it urgent to create or review metrics and monitoring processes to improve decision-making processes. In this concept, we perceive auditing as a business management tool, helping the organization to remain competitive, both in terms of protecting assets and providing reliable information for decision making.

Lisboa (2016, p. 11), summarizes the basic functions of what he himself calls Modern Internal Auditing, as: Policy Evaluation, which comprises the organization's guidelines, being able to cite the company's rules, goals, budgets and objectives; Organization Assessment, which covers the structure itself, degree of delegations, controls and achievement of the organization's goals and objectives; Evaluation of records and information, which assesses the correct handling of accounting, financial information and administrative and management reports, ensuring access of this information to those responsible and interested. too

This same author adds two functions that, in my concept, are the synthesis of the function in the aspect of administrative management, which are: the application of audit tests, which are used to ensure accuracy, adequacy, performance, efficiency and completeness guidelines and plans for operations and transactions. This author adds the advisory function as the role of the internal auditor, thereby seeking to simplify internal procedures and optimize costs.

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At this core, we perceive the role of auditing closely linked to the concept of corporate governance, a theme that is emphasized in modern management, precisely because it treats the different levels of the organization with equality and importance. Understanding that the different roles in the organization are vital to its success and evolution and need to be managed, with the need to map, evaluate and monitor the functions and activities performed by each agent in the organization.

Also according to Lisbon (2016, p.11), some results are expected with the correct performance of the internal audit in the organization, these are also in line with the current thinking of business management, as they link the activity to the improvement and increase in efficiency of the areas ; deals with the correction of organizational, functional or operational problems, seeks to optimize the application of tax legislation and its cost reflexes, works to improve the quality and speed for making managerial decisions, and finally, however, it must ensure accuracy, completeness, punctuality and fairness of information issued by the company that support various decision making.

We also note that several authors present as an important role of internal audit the provision of information and advice from senior management in the exercise of the decision-making function, it is worth mentioning that the responsibility for decision-making is not transferred to the auditor when we mention this topic. , but it is up to the internal auditor to be impartial in presenting clear, correct and impartial information on the situation analyzed for decision making. Adding the fact that, the administrative decision-making process is a fundamental role of management and of paramount importance for the good and effective development of the organization, therefore, it needs faithful elements to support them.

Another important factor to be added, is that organizations that have internal audit in their organization structure, gain greater market reliability, which is not mandatory, but contributes to the attraction of external investors, and guarantees to the current investor greater confidence to increase of holdings.

According to Maria Goreth Paula (1999, p.35), "The administrator must recognize in the auditor a partner, an advisor who, having a comprehensive knowledge of the entity and thorough in the audited area, can lead to improvements, subsidizing his decision making. "

In the opinion of Willian Attie (1986, p.49) the internal audit should be seen as part of a cooperation of integrated efforts, with the aim of ensuring an adequate financial statement and protection for investors. Including this, possible joint actions (administrator and auditor)

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with advance suggestions on the prospects for changes in accounting systems and controls. This author reports in his concepts an aspect more focused on the scope of accounting, however we understand that this concept should be extended comprehensively to the sectors of the organization, varying in this case, the type of internal audit that is currently being applied.

The internal audit, in its new role, expects much more than the figure of the inspection agent, but this is still a fundamental role, but also gains the function of being an agent for promoting internal changes in controls and processes, in order to reinforce virtuous cycles of success that can cancel any vicious circles that have been detected, thereby contributing directly to the decision-making processes, thereby promoting the function of advising senior management in achieving efficiency and effectiveness in organizational routines.

5. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Talking about the subject of internal audit, we can note the current challenges that companies face to remain competitive in the market. The practices for promoting leaner costs need to be constant and effective, and require quick and correct actions. To support these actions and decision-making, we see the figure of internal audit evolving its role as a mere commodity checker, a role that initially defined the need for this type of professional, for the requirement of professionals with mastery of different sectors of the company. lends, allowing access and processing in the organization, thereby evaluating the information provided with equality and impartiality.

We add that, in order to face the challenges demanded by the market, companies are investing efforts in control systems that involve the planning processes, in order to guarantee the integrity of the organization to management, thereby passing on trust to their stakeholders.

And one of the important tools in this process is the internal audit, as it can provide organizations with an impartial and clear vision, with the current objective to propose alternatives to eliminate waste, simplify administrative and operational routines. And also supporting the administration with accurate information and reports to support decision-making, especially planning.

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We can see that the practice of internal auditing regularly brings advantages that reflect costs for the company, such as combating errors and possible fraud and waste, since the mere existence of the internal audit figure may already inhibit more amateur attempts at these vicious cycles.

We cannot fail to add in this scope, that even with the evolution of roles and functions, the internal audit activity should always maintain as a master key actions that protect the company's assets,

With this study we were able to understand that the audit activity is in full evolution, however, this results from a natural process of adapting the function to the new market demands and to the new management molds and standards. The growth of the businesses, formerly treated in a family manner, led to the need to maintain an inspection structure for the other managers, in order to guarantee checking and autonomous assessment of effectiveness in the management and compliance with the guidelines previously established by the organization.

The increase, or as we can also call it, the new role and scope of internal audit in management increases and is now recognized as an important advisory in the provision of information for strategic decision making. Since the latter, as a condition of its function, will need to recognize and propose mitigating solutions for the risks that involve the business.

Current organizations need to be attentive and alert to countless changes, both in the market and internally, analyzing the evolution of markets and always as soon as possible by taking actions to reduce their vulnerability, correcting possible failures, especially when they imply excess expenses, which ends up reflecting leaner costs and increased competitiveness.

In summary, this study does not intend to exhaust this subject, as in this context these concepts are in full change and evolution. Specifically in Brazil, after the latest scandals in large institutions such as Petrobras and Vale, it is expected that new measures will be proposed to protect assets, compared to what happened in the United States of America, after the 2008 crisis, which triggered a series of measures, among them the creation of the Sarbanes-Oxley Law, which strengthened and guided many practices to be adopted by the audit, in this core, both internal and external, of organizations.

This practice has been consolidating, as Ibracon itself - Institute of Independent Auditors of Brazil, stopped issuing its own standards for auditing and currently develops,

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together with the Federal Accounting Council - CRC, a work with review and translation of international standards, mainly those issued by the International Federation of Accountants - IFAC, for approval and later disclosure as practices to be adopted in Brazil. This practice only reinforces that this topic is constantly evolving and adapting and deserves further studies on the topic.

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