

Strategic Internal Audit Proficiency on Sustainable Audit Success: An Empirical Investigation of Listed Firms in Thailand

Suwan Wangcharoendate

Maharakham Business School, Maharakham University, Thailand.

Suwan.w@acc.msu.ac.th

Abstract

This study attempts to investigate the determinants on strategic internal audit proficiency and sustainable audit success through mediating effect of financial information value, audit survival commitment and effective audit judgment. Accounting system support is a moderating variable on the relationship among strategic internal audit proficiency and consequence variables. The key research question is how strategic internal audit proficiency has an influence on sustainable audit success. Questionnaire is used as an instrument for data collection. Here, 169 internal audit executive or internal audit director of each firm in Thailand were selected as key informant. The Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression analysis is employed to examine all hypotheses. The results indicate that some dimensions of strategic internal audit proficiency, namely internal audit innovation orientation, dynamic internal audit integration and proactive internal audit awareness almost have a significant positive effect on financial information value, audit survival commitment and effective audit judgment. Moreover, financial information value, audit survival commitment and effective audit judgment has a significant positive effect on sustainable audit success. Likewise, financial information and effective audit judgment have a significant positive on audit survival commitment. Finally, the moderating shows some partial support for hypotheses derived from the conceptual model.

Keywords: strategic internal audit proficiency, sustainable audit success, internal audit innovation orientation, dynamic internal audit integration, proactive internal audit awareness.

1. Introduction

Nowadays trends of global marketplace have economic freedom and globalization. The business environment is fast changes; corporations face increasingly competitive either domestic or foreign all resulted in the expansion of the capitalism of global economy. Therefore, to maintain competitive advantage, many organizations are striving constantly to increase their effectiveness and efficiency (Hunt, 2004). In addition to these changes, the current corporate scandals, and the global financial crisis and lack of transparency in business operation, corporate governance has received significant attention from regulators and the public (Badara, 2015). Internal and external stakeholders force business to perform greater financial reporting in decision making. Consequently, stakeholders force has been increasing in significant motivation for accounting quality audit and control in organizations. Across the globe, internal audit leaders are making strides toward excellence in demonstrating business acumen, technical expertise, and relationship skill to be invaluable resources in furthering the organization's governance, risk management, and strategic objectives (Jameleddine, 2001). Therefore, internal auditing has gained increasing importance as an important monitoring in corporate governance.

The internal auditors play a unique and critical role in corporate governance by monitoring organizational risks and helping insure financial reporting reliability (Institute of Internal Auditors, 2016). Internal audit proficiency is an important system of organization to operate effectively. It comprises the assurance on the reliability of business information. Moreover, it can help enhance firm performance and ongoing sustainability. The proficiency concept is applied to the assessment of individual performance that identifies behavior factors related to job performance. Previous studies have suggested that proficiency as the ability to apply or use knowledge, skills attitudes, qualification, and experiences to successfully perform critical audit tasks and operate in a given role (Furiady and Kurnia, 2015). In addition, audit is a process of collection and evaluating evidence of the financial statement to verify and report the degree of information in accordance with criteria of related standards.

Moreover, internal audit proficiency has an effect on the quality of audit outputs and audit effectiveness; and ensure that financial information is reliable and useful (Alrshah, 2015). In other words, internal audit is one of the most powerful means of monitoring and promoting good governance system by addressing in a systematic way and methodical proves of evaluating and improving the quality of economic activities and process with organization (Ghilic-Micu Mircea, & Stoica, 2010). A high level of internal audit proficiency allows auditors to perform task that will provide better services, respond to expectations of users, and live up to the expectations of audit targets, to perform and audit in accordance with auditing standards, interpret the audit standards, give better judgments, and act fairly. Consequently, internal audit proficiency raises the effectiveness of the audit, conveying the audited financial information with reduced ungainly and risk for the decision-making of stakeholders, reducing audit failures, and enhancing the stakeholders' confidence. Therefore, internal audit proficiency refers to the ability of auditors to completely perform audit functions through application or use of knowledge, skills, and attitudes associated with a profession, with leads to the raising of the quality of audit services, responding to stakeholders needs, and achieving the goals of audit (Furiady & Kurnia, 2015).

Previous studies found that an Indonesian auditors' proficiency has influenced the quality of audit results (Samuel and Afiah, 2013). Moreover, Thailand and Indonesia are in the Association of South East Asian Nations community but have different social, cultural, and political environments (Business Information Center, 2016). Also, the difference of the sample of the country that has different environment factors may interesting to study how internal audit proficiency affects audit results, especially in Thailand. In this study, population and sample are all Thai listed firms in The Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET), which has internal audit department within firm followed to the requirements of The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Thai listed firms tend to implement internal audit control for risk management purposes. The internal audit function is necessary as an assistant of the audit committee in performing its responsibilities effectively. Moreover, Thailand has mandate from its respective stock exchange /government that requires listed companies to have an internal audit function, whether in-house or outsourced (Asmara, 2016).

Specifically, this study proposed that strategic internal audit proficiency, it can help auditors understand the accounting system and internal controls that are applied differently in each firm and understand the overall picture of situations. Therefore, proficiency as the ability to apply or use knowledge, skills, attitudes, qualifications, and experiences to successfully perform critical audit tasks and operate in a give role (Furiady & Kurnia, 2015). In addition, the knowledge-based theory is an important resource that helps the internal auditor to maximize and add value for the firm. The social cognitive theory is applied to explain the phenomena of internal audit proficiency.

Research Objectives

The main purpose of this study is to examine the effects of strategic internal audit proficiency on sustainable audit success via financial information value, audit survival commitment and effective audit judgment. Also, this study examines the moderating effects of accounting system support. In addition, the specific research purposes are as follows:

1. To investigate the effects of each dimension strategic internal audit proficiency on financial information value, audit survival commitment, effective audit judgment and sustainable audit success.
2. To examine the mediating effects of three consequences on sustainable audit success;
specially
3. To empirically examine the association between financial information value and effective audit judgment with audit survival commitment,
4. To scrutinize the moderating effects of accounting system support on strategic internal audit proficiency and consequences.

Theoretical Foundation

The knowledge-based theory of the firm considers knowledge as the most important asset to the company's strategy and is often difficult to imitate in a complex knowledge-based society. A firm's knowledge can be advanced by either absorbing existing knowledge external to the firm or by developing new knowledge in order to increase maximization of the firm's value (Nickerson and Zenger, 2004). Social cognitive theory has emerged an important theoretical perspective for understanding and explaining human behavior and action (Keen and Mahanty, 2006). Summarily, both theories explain the internal auditor behavior in a different aspect, but they can be applied together to explain the relationship of variables in the conceptual model. The knowledge-based theory explains the necessity of auditors to perform their duties with professional audit proficiency. The social cognitive theory explains auditors' behaviors are affected by personal and environmental factors; and then auditors' behaviors have an effect on audit success. According to the theoretical foundations, internal audit need to have adequate proficiency in performing a performance audit; and since audit performance is determined by an auditor's knowledge, skills. And attitudes; thus, there is an expectation that increased knowledge, skills and attitudes will lead to a superior result in efficient and effective audits.

2. Literature Review, Conceptual Framework, and Research Hypotheses Development

A proficient auditor would be able to apply their knowledge, skills, and attitudes associated with a profession, which leads to the raising of the quality of audit services, responding to stakeholder needs, and achieving the goals of the audit (Furiady & Kurnia, 2015). Clearly, strategic internal audit proficiency is important for auditors to successfully carry out their duties. This construct consists of three dimensions: internal audit innovation orientation, dynamic internal audit integration and proactive internal audit awareness. Then, a conceptual model of this study is presented as shown in Figure 1 below:

Strategic Internal Audit Proficiency

It is the ability of auditors to completely perform audit functions through application or use of knowledge, skills, to perform audit tasks relies on accounting standards, auditing standards, related codes of conduct, and apply professional audit proficiency to achieve the expected outcomes.

- ***Internal Audit Innovation Orientation*** is defined as new or developed internal audit strategies and techniques that the internal auditor uses to conduct internal audit activities

about risk assessment, internal control, and consulting for management to increase the efficiency and focus on a participative internal audit (EL-Annan, 2013). In addition, the operation of innovation challenge for business competitiveness must be focused on the relationships with organizational performance. Hence, this study proposed the following hypotheses below:

Hypothesis 1a-1c: The greater internal audit innovation orientation is, the more likely that firm will achieve higher (a) financial information value; (b) audit survival commitment; and (c) effective audit judgment.

- **Dynamic Internal Audit Integration** is defined as the competency of firms to combine the ability of the chief audit executive, audit method, audit risk procedure and cooperation of all units to identify and manage potential uncertainty in each activity of the firms. Furthermore, dynamic internal audit integration has the potential possibility to affect operation risk protection, financial information reliability, organization expenditure reduction and firm value (Maria, 2012). Hence, this study proposed the following hypotheses below:

Hypothesis 2a-2c: The greater dynamic internal audit integration is, the more likely that firm will achieve higher (a) financial information value; (b) audit survival commitment; and (c) effective audit judgment.

- **Proactive Internal Audit Awareness** is defined to auditors who are planning their task that focused on the good performance in the future, having regard to the prudent and appropriate control of the situations. Roth (2013) has suggested in the firm level view that proactiveness is to change things, in an intended direction, for the better, or creating new things. Hence, this study proposed the following hypotheses below:

Hypothesis 3a-3c: The greater proactive internal audit awareness is, the more likely that firm will achieve higher (a) financial information value; (b) audit survival commitment; and (c) effective audit judgment.

Mediating Effects of Consequences

Financial Information Value is defined as the information that is effective and responsive for informational users and accepted from stakeholders for economic decision making, including the adoption in accounting policies of administration, which is use for decision making efficiency (Anis, 2014). Besides, it also provides information on both actual and truth data of the firms that helps organization manage to plan and control business operation. Internal auditors improve the quality, reliability and transparency of financial statements by lending credibility to the financial information value by reducing the risk that the information is materially misstated. Lee and Ali (2008) claim that internal audit system with the development of use of information technology is to provide adequate and appropriate evidence to achieve the audit success. Hence, this study proposed the following hypotheses below:

Hypothesis 4: The higher financial information value is, the more likely that the firm will gain greater sustainable audit success.

Hypothesis 7: The financial information value has a positive influence on audit survival commitment.

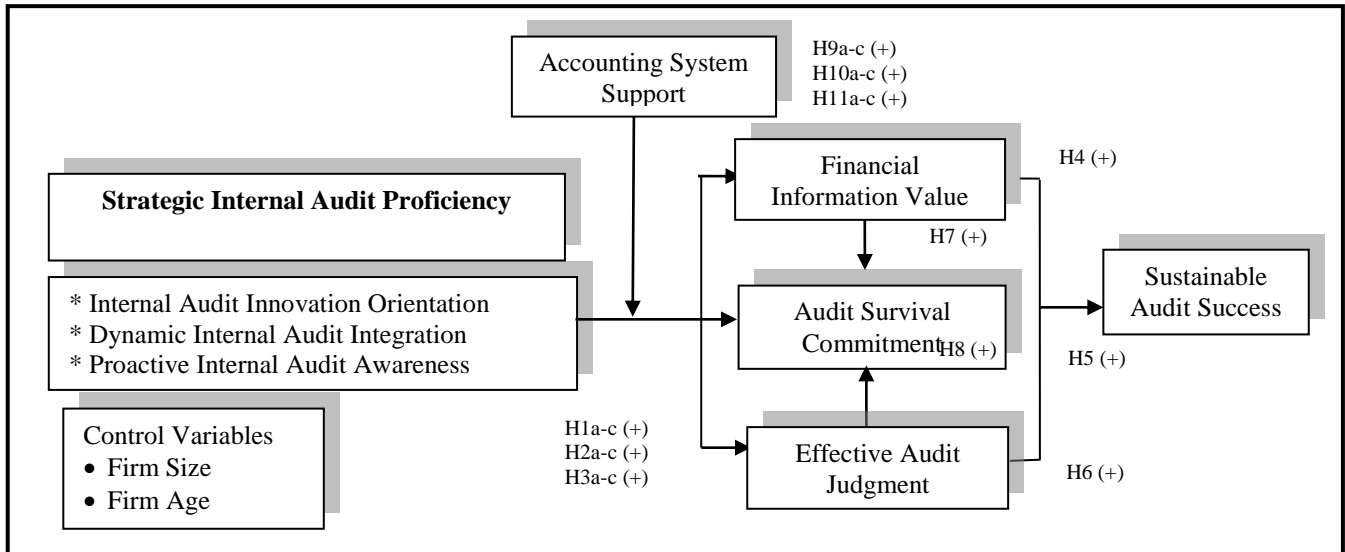


Figure 1: Conceptual Model Strategic Internal Audit Proficiency and Sustainable Audit Success: An Empirical Investigation of Listed firms in Thailand

Audit Survival Commitment refers to the auditor’s intention to continually remain in the audit profession with a focus on spending more effort to build value for stakeholders, a willingness to work hard to achieve their objective, spending more time on developing knowledge and skills, and avoiding the use of dysfunctional audit behaviors (Octavia, 2015). Prior research indicated that auditors should adhere to a code of conduct, emphasize following audit procedures, exercise professional skepticism, and should do everything necessary to satisfy their client, as well as having an intention to remain in the occupation. Thus, the internal auditors with audit survival commitment reflects the willingness to spend effort to achieve their goal. Hence, this study proposed the following hypothesis below: Hypothesis 5: The higher audit survival commitment is, the more likely that the firm will gain greater sustainable audit success.

Hypothesis 5: The higher audit survival commitment is, the more likely that the firm will gain greater sustainable audit success.

Effective Audit Judgment is defined as the discretion of auditors that enables auditor’s understanding of a business context to address the question of how well a given auditing task is performed. Auditing is expected to play a value-adding role by providing financial information which reduces uncertainty and risk for the decision-making of stakeholders. Thus, internal auditors need to serve the interests of stakeholders which leads to the effectiveness of the audit work (Maria, 2012). Therefore, effective audit judgment can improve audit effectiveness for audit report quality, and attempt to enhance audit performance so as to influence audit survival (Idawati, 2015). Hence, this study proposed the following hypotheses below:

Hypothesis 6: The higher effective audit judgment is, the more likely that the firm will gain greater sustainable audit success.

Hypothesis 8: The effective audit judgment has a positive influence on audit survival commitment.

Moderating Effects of Accounting System Support

Accounting system support refers to ability of accounting system to be used for supporting operational transaction processing of firm with precision and speed. A good accounting system can help organizations get gain more quality and useful information (Calota &

Vinatoru, 2015). Moreover, it can add competitive opportunity and gain more organization value. Hence, this study proposed the following hypotheses below:

Hypotheses 9-11: The higher the accounting system support is, the more likely that firm will moderate the relationship among strategic internal audit proficiency and (a) financial information value, (b) audit survival commitment, and (c) effective audit judgment.

3. Research Methodology

- *Sample Selection and Data Collection Procedure*

Thai-listed firms in this study are 628 samples drawn from the database of The Stock Exchange of Thailand, at <http://www.set.or.th>, accessed on July 18, 2018. Steps to mail survey questionnaires used to collect data, key participants are internal audit executive, internal audit director or internal audit manager of each firm. The valid mailing was 628 surveys, from which 169 responses were received of the questionnaires completed and usable. The effective response rate was approximately 26.91%.

- *Questionnaire Development*

In this study, most of the constructs in the conceptual model are newly developed. Consequently, a pre-test method is appropriately conducted to assert the validity and reliability of the questionnaire. Firstly, the questionnaire will be double-checked by a specialist and experienced scholars. Later, the rational of the pre-test will be conducted to check for a clear and accurate understanding of the questionnaire before using real data collection. A questionnaire consists of six parts. Part one asks for personal information. Part two is about general background information of an organization. Part three was related evaluating each of constructs in the conceptual model. The questions in the fourth part measure consequence of strategic internal audit proficiency and sustainable audit success. In the fifth part, the moderator variable was detailed. Finally, an open-ended question is included in part sixth. In this conceptual model, all variables measured on the five point Likert scale, ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) excluding control variables. Additionally, all of constructs are developed as a new four-item scale for measuring from the definition of each construct and relevant literature review.

- *Validity and Reliability*

Validity reflects the accuracy of the measurement that evinces the concept of consideration. In order to verify the research instrument accuracy and validity, two types of validity, comprising content validity and construct validity, are tested. Firstly, content validity is a measure of the degree to which data was collected using a particular instrument representing a specific domain or content of particular concept. Two academic experts in the field of study to ensure that the questionnaires used contained appropriate wording, and all constructs were sufficient to cover the contents of the variables. Secondly, factor analysis is used to examine the construct validity of the data in the questionnaire, the size of the factor loading must be greater than the 0.40 cut-off, and they are statistically significant (Nunnally and Berstein, 1994). All factors loading is greater than the 0.40 cut-off and are statistically significant.

According to Susanty et al. (2015), the reliability is a measurement of the stability and consistency of the respondent in answering items concerning constructs that are a dimension of a variable and formed in a questionnaire. The reliability testing in this research was used the item-total correlation and Cronbach's alpha to test the reliability of the data.

Firstly, the item-total correlation, each item score should exceed 0.3 because it means each item does correlate very well with the scale overall. (Hair, Black, Babin & Anderson, 2010). The reliability of the measurements was secondly evaluated by Cronbach alpha coefficients. In the scale reliability, Cronbach alpha coefficients are greater than 0.70. This

scale of all measures appears to produce internally consistent results. Thus, these measures are deemed appropriate for further analysis because they express an accepted validity and reliability in this study.

Table 1: The Results of Measure Validation

Variables	Factor Loadings	Item-total correlation	Cronbach's Alpha
Internal Audit Innovation Orientation (IAIO)	.725 - .825	0.720-0.815	.820
Dynamic Internal Audit Integration (DIAI)	.816 - .851	0.682-0.809	.817
Proactive Internal Audit Awareness (PIAA)	.742 - .771	0.702-0.748	.765
Financial Information Value (FIV)	.768 - .802	0.807-0.821	.834
Audit Survival Commitment (ASC)	.827 - .854	0.675-0.835	.853
Effective Audit Judgment (EAJ)	.762 - .777	0.673-0.726	.754
Sustainable Audit Success (SAS)	.733 - .763	0.657-0.687	.692
Accounting System Support (ASS)	.742 - .789	0.658-0.671	.675

Statistical Techniques

The Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression analysis is used to test and examine the hypotheses following the conceptual model. All variables were neither nominal data nor categorical date; OLS is an appropriate method for examining the hypotheses relationships. The equation models of the aforementioned relationships are shown as follows:

$$\text{Equation 1: } FIV = \alpha_1 + \beta_1 IAIO + \beta_2 DIAI + \beta_3 PIAA + \beta_4 ASS + \beta_5 (IAIO * ASS) + \beta_6 (DIAI * ASS) + \beta_7 (PIAA * ASS) + \beta_8 FS + \beta_9 FA + \epsilon$$

$$\text{Equation 2: } ASC = \alpha_2 + \beta_{10} IAIO + \beta_{11} DIAI + \beta_{12} PIAA + \beta_{13} ASS + \beta_{14} (IAIO * ASS) + \beta_{15} (DIAI * ASS) + \beta_{16} (PIAA * ASS) + \beta_{17} FS + \beta_{18} FA + \epsilon$$

$$\text{Equation 3: } EAJ = \alpha_3 + \beta_{19} IAIO + \beta_{20} DIAI + \beta_{21} PIAA + \beta_{22} ASS + \beta_{23} (IAIO * ASS) + \beta_{24} (DIAI * ASS) + \beta_{25} (PIAA * ASS) + \beta_{26} FS + \beta_{27} FA + \epsilon$$

$$\text{Equation 4: } SAS = \alpha_4 + \beta_{28} FIV + \beta_{29} ASC + \beta_{30} EAJ + \beta_{31} FS + \beta_{32} FA + \epsilon$$

$$\text{Equation 5: } ASC = \alpha_5 + \beta_{33} FIV + \beta_{34} EAJ + \beta_{35} FS + \beta_{36} FA + \epsilon$$

4. Results

A bivariate correlation analysis of Pearson's correlation is employed to explore the relationships among variables and detect multicollinearity in multiple regression assumption. Multicollinearity might occur when inter-correlation in each predict variable is more than 0.80, which is a high relationship (Hair, Black, Babin & Anderson, 2010) In this study, the bivariat correlation procedure is scaled to a two-tailed test of statistical significance at p<0.01 and p<0.05, of which the result is shown in table 2.

Interestingly, as shown in table 3, variance inflation factors (VIF) were used to provide information on the extent to which non-orthogonality among independent variables inflates standards errors. The VIFs range from 2.479 – 3.384 are well below the cut-off value of 10 meaning the independent variables are not correlated with each other. Therefore, there are no substantial multicollinearity problems encountered in this study.

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics and Correlation Matrix

Variables	IAIO	DIAI	PIAA	FIV	ASC	EAJ	ASS
Mean	4.036	4.112	4.082	4.138	4.204	4.059	4.016
SD	.407	.414	.452	.413	.438	.416	.421
IAIO	1						
DIAI	.521**	1					
PIAA	.466**	.663**	1				
FIV	.568**	.511** *	.638**	1			
ASC	.634**	.524**	.531**	.616** *	1		
EAJ	.490**	.581**	.545**	.518**	.533**	1	
ASS	.554**	.583**	.565**	.528**	.542**	.643**	1

*** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed),

** Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

5. Discussion

- *Influences of Strategic Internal Audit Proficiency and Consequences*

Table 3 presents the results of OLS regression analysis that affects three dimensions of strategic internal audit proficiency on financial information value, audit survival commitment and effective audit judgment. The hypotheses predicted positive relationships. The results show that internal audit innovation orientation has positive significant impact on financial information value ($\beta_1 = 0.272$, $p < 0.05$), audit survival commitment ($\beta_{10} = 0.225$, $p < 0.05$), and effective audit judgment ($\beta_{19} = 0.192$, $p < 0.05$). Prior research found that when organizations adjust their new or developed techniques of internal audit mechanism according to internal audit systems, they will be able to ensure the reliability of financial information value (Maria, 2012). Importantly, a strong innovation system of internal audit is the techniques for risk management through early detection and prevention of error and fraud which help to audit success (Vijayakumar and Nagaraja, 2012).

Moreover, innovation can make the concept of an operation successful, when the organization takes risks in the process that lead to business success in the future. Hence, hypotheses 1a-1c was supported. In addition, dynamic internal audit integration has positive significant impact on financial information value ($\beta_2 = 0.186$, $p < 0.05$), audit survival commitment ($\beta_{11} = 0.281$, $p < 0.05$), and effective audit judgment ($\beta_{20} = 0.164$, $p < 0.05$). These empirical results are consisting with Badara (2015) who suggested that risk assessment process and audit risk methodology are the key factors that influence audit success and audit judgments as well. Moreover, the effectiveness of internal audit is due to internal audit method integration, which the tool creates financial information reliability. Thus, hypotheses 2a-2c were supported.

Consequently, proactive internal audit awareness has positive significant impact on financial information value ($\beta_3 = 0.182$, $p < 0.05$), and audit survival commitment ($\beta_{12} = 0.193$, $p < 0.05$). Firm's proactive internal audit awareness is characterized as the changing procedure

or things about the firm's operation in order to improve existing circumstances, and potential ongoing. (Silvija, 2014). Surprising, proactive internal audit awareness has no significant positive impact on effective audit judgment ($\beta_{21} = 0.074$, $p > 0.05$). Thus, hypotheses 3a-3b were supported. Table 3, also tested the moderating effect of accounting system support on the relationships between strategic internal audit proficiency on its consequences. The findings indicated that the interaction between accounting system support and internal audit innovation orientation has a positive significant effect on effective audit judgment ($\beta_{23} = 0.175$, $p < 0.05$).

Asmara (2016) found that a good accounting system can help organizations get gain more quality and useful information. Therefore, hypotheses 9c was supported. The interaction between accounting system support and dynamic internal audit integration has positive significant effect on financial information value ($\beta_6 = 0.184$, $p < 0.05$), audit survival commitment ($\beta_{15} = 0.148$, $p < 0.05$), and effective audit judgment ($\beta_{24} = 0.152$, $p < 0.05$). Hence, hypotheses 10a-10c was supported. Accounting system support has become the core operation system used to process transactions data from several functions to provide the reliable for managements and stakeholders to decision making in order to increase business value (Jameleddine, 2001).

- *Influences of Consequences and Sustainable Audit Success*

Table 3 presents of OLS regression analysis, that financial information value, audit survival commitment and effective audit judgment have an effect on sustainable audit success. The results show that financial information value has a significant positive influence on sustainable audit success ($\beta_{28} = 0.254$, $p < 0.05$), and audit survival commitment ($\beta_{33} = 0.217$, $p < 0.05$). Therefore, hypotheses H4 and H7 were supported. Prior research demonstrated that the financial information value is a key to a success of organization which reflects a substance of information and can be implemented for decision making efficiency (EL-Annan, 2013). Besides, audit survival commitment has a significant positive effect on sustainable audit success ($\beta_{29} = 0.165$, $p < 0.05$). Thus, hypotheses H5 was supported. Badara (2015) stated that audit survival commitment is a key factor stimulating auditors' professional proficiency that uses knowledge, skills, and attitude to provide a high quality of audit outcomes.

Additionally, effective audit judgment has a significant positive influence on sustainable audit success ($\beta_{30} = 0.204$, $p < 0.05$), and audit survival commitment ($\beta_{34} = 0.181$, $p < 0.05$). Thus, hypotheses H6 and H8 were supported. Previous studies suggest that effective audit judgment can improve audit effectiveness for audit report quality, and attempt to enhance audit performance so as to influence audit success (Calota & Vinatoru, 2015). This study also provides more contribution to executives and internal audit managers regarding available internal audit proficiency in organizations. The knowledge and literature can help internal auditors put more emphasis on the internal audit proficiency that can change, develop and transform the current internal audit process to include new ideas.

Table 3 : Results of OLS Regression analysis^a

Independent Variables	Dependent Variables			
	Equation 4: Sustainable Audit Success	Equation 1: Financial Information Value	Equation 2: Audit Survival Commitment	Equation 3: Efficient Audit Judgment
Internal Audit Innovation Orientation (IAIO)		.272** (.079)	.225** (.083)	.192** (.085)
Dynamic Internal Audit Integration (DIAI)		.186** (.089)	.281** (.089)	.164** (.093)
Proactive Internal Audit Awareness (PIAA)		.182** (.085)	.193** (.088)	.074 (.091)
Accounting System Support (ASS)		.132 (.080)	.167** (.090)	.193** (.093)
IAIO x ASS		.034 (.071)	.027 (.060)	.175** (.077)
DIAI x ASS		.184** (.083)	.148** (.093)	.152** (.077)
PIAA x ASS		.024 (.067)	.046 (.033)	.051 (.081)
Financial Information Value (FIV)	.254** (.092)		.217** (.078)	
Audit Survival Commitment (ASC)	.165** (.090)			
Efficient Audit Judgment (EAJ)	.204** (.087)		.181** (.070)	
Firm Size (FS)	.05 (.093)	0.204** (.106)	0.137* (.123)	.190* (.106)
Firm Age (FA)	.100 (.094)	-0.11 (.016)	-0.172 (.012)	-0.151 (.106)
Adjusted R square	.301	.369	.384	.432
Maximum VIF	2.479	3.384	3.384	3.384

Note: The value of the beta coefficients is in the first row.

Below are the values of standard error in the parenthesis. *** p < 0.01
** p < 0.05

6. Conclusion

Nowadays, the rapid change and volatility economic environment has influenced the predictability of firms in survived and maintain of sustainable growth in the high competition situation. Many firms try to meet the appropriate management method to improve the operation practices to increase in long term. Then, strategic internal audit proficiency is a dynamic concept, improvement into organization's platform, which can be enhancing the

probability to successful transformation significantly and also added value of firm. This study examines the influences among three dimensions of strategic internal audit proficiency namely, internal audit innovation orientation, dynamic internal audit integration and proactive internal audit awareness on sustainable audit success. Mediator variable consisting of financial information value, audit survival commitment and effective audit judgment. This study also examines the effect of accounting system support as a moderator. The questionnaire is used as an instrument. The sample selection is the internal audit executive or internal audit director, which a total 169 were collected.

The results indicate that internal audit innovation orientation, dynamic internal audit integration and proactive internal audit awareness almost has a significant positive effect on financial information value, audit survival commitment and effective audit judgment. Moreover, all consequences have a significant positive effect on sustainable audit success. Likewise, financial information value has a significant positive effect on audit survival commitment and then effective audit judgment has a significant positive effect on audit survival commitment. The moderating effect of accounting system support is a partial moderator relationship between internal audit innovation orientation and dynamic internal audit integration on financial information value, audit survival commitment and effective audit judgment. The executive of the internal audit should be aware of strategic internal audit proficiency that is able to support the internal audit task. In addition, firms have corporate sustainability vision appended to corporate governance culture by helping firms to have more audit proficiency.

The limitations of this study were tested separately to find out the effect on sustainable audit success. However, future research may use other sampling populations are different in style and characteristics to compare the results. In order to gain credibility more research and confirmed the generalizability of research. Future research should employ strategic internal audit proficiency as a whole or research other consequences. Not only were there the limitations stated earlier, there is also other limitation. First, attempt to study on other potential moderating variables. Collection of the data was used by questionnaires and the self administration may lead to bias and halo effect, other methods may apply in the future such as in-depth interviews, case studies.

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