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# Topic 1 Auditing

# What is Auditing?

Obtaining and evaluating evidence about assertions to form an opinion about those assertions and communicate that opinion to interested users

# Who cares about audit reports?

- 1. Shareholders
  - Are they going to get a return on their shares?
- 2. Employers
  - Are they going to be able to keep their job?
  - What if the company goes into liquidation?
- 3. Banks/creditors
  - Are they going to get their money back?
  - Is it safe to lend money?
- 4. Government/regulators
  - Is the company following regulations?
- 5. Potential investors
  - Is the company safe to invest in?
  - Would they get a return on their investment?
- 6. Suppliers/customers

## **Assurance Engagements**

An engagement in which a practitioner expresses a conclusion designed to enhance the degree of confidence of the intended users other than the responsible party about the outcome of the evaluation or measurement of a subject matter against criteria eg., an audit or a review engagement

## **Attestation Services**

A type of assurance service in which the public accounting firm issues a written communication that expresses a conclusion about the reliability of a written assertion/statement of another party

#### Different types of audit

- 1. Financial statement audit
- are financial statements presented according to accounting standards?
- 2. Compliance audit
- is the audit client complying with rules and regulations?
- 3. Performance audit
- relates to efficiency, effectiveness & economy
- 4. Comprehensive audit
- combination of 1, 2, 3
- 5. Environmental audit
- is the company doing its best to minimize harm on the environment?
- 6. Internal audit

- relates to internal matters such as business structure, operations and employees

# Different types of auditor

- Independent auditors
  - External to company
  - Audits financial reports
- Internal auditors
  - Audits the company's board of directors and management
- Government auditors
  - Audits for the government
- Tax auditors
  - Audits for the ATO

# Economic benefits of an audit

- Reduce agency costs
- Access to capital markets
- Lower cost of capital
- Deterrent to fraud and inefficiency
- Control and operational improvements
- Insurance

# Limitations of a financial report audit

- Time lapse
- Audit testing on selective samples
- Assessment of materiality
- Forming professional judgements in highly specialised areas
- Report format limitations

# Objective of a financial report audit

To obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, thereby enabling the auditor to express an opinion on whether the financial report is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with an applicable financial reporting framework