

PART 2- SAs 300 - 499



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REVISION NOTES ON STANDARDS ON AUDITING

1. SA 300	Planning an Audit of Financial Statements
2. SA 315	Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement through Understanding the Entity and its Environment
3. SA 320	Materiality in Planning and Performing an Audit
4. SA 330	The Auditor's Responses to Assessed Risks
5. SA 402	Audit Considerations Relating to an Entity Using a Service Organization
6. SA 450	Evaluation of Misstatements Identified during the Audits

Planning an Audit of Financial Statements

Objective of planning

**To conduct Audit timely
and in efficient manner**

Documentations in SA300

**Overall Audit
strategy**

The Audit plan

**Any significant
changes during
audit
engagement in
strategy or plan**

Considerations involved in Audit planning

Establish overall audit strategy

For this purpose Auditor should——

**Identify the
characteristics**

**Ascertain the
reporting
objectives**

**Ascertain the
factors
significant for
audit team**

**Ascertain the
NTE of
resources**

Designing of audit strategy is backbone of 'Audit planning' process– It helps-

To Design optimized audit procedure

To achieve Reasonable Assurance at optimized cost

To conduct Timely audit

Information available when required

Strategy is Backbone of Audit Planning because it includes Determination of ➡

Financial Reporting Framework (FRF)

Industry specific reporting requirement

Expected audit coverage

Allocation of work in engagement team

Manage resources

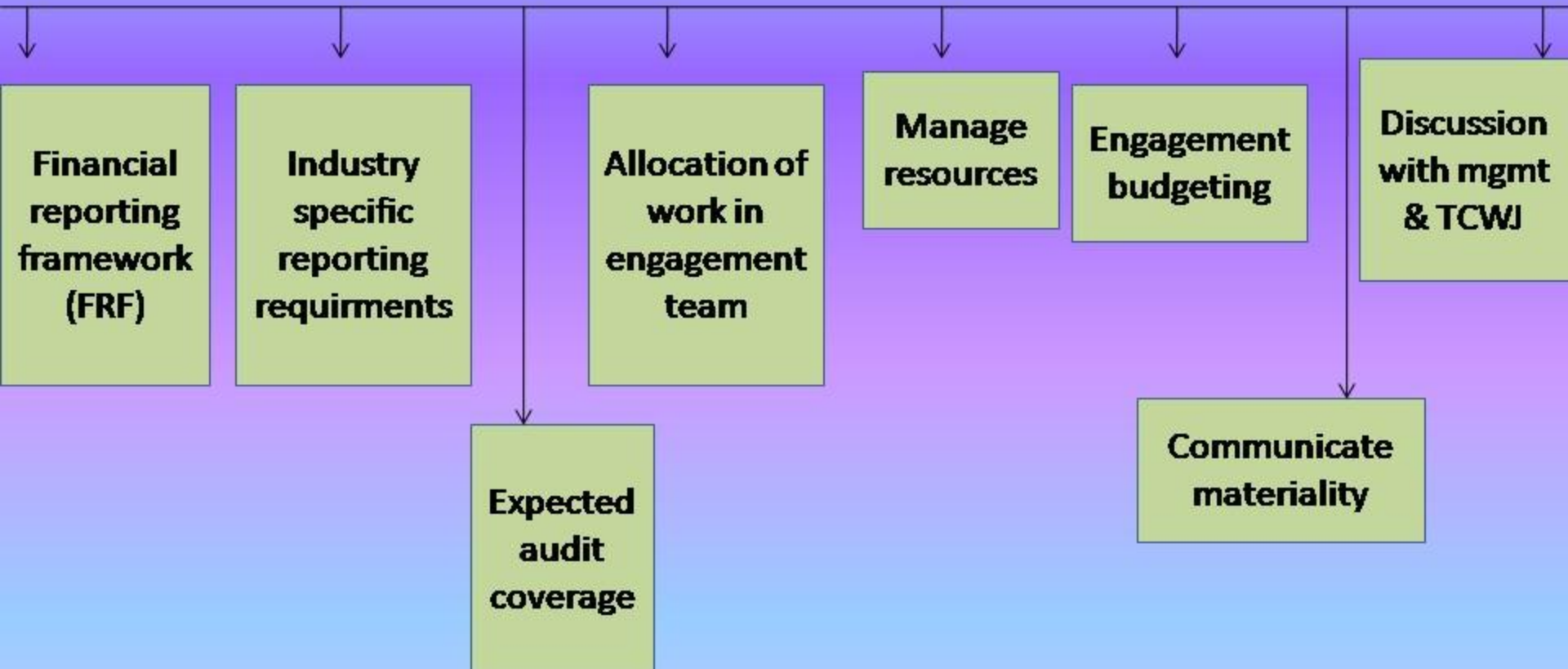
Engagement budgeting

Communicate materiality

Discuss with Management & TCWJ

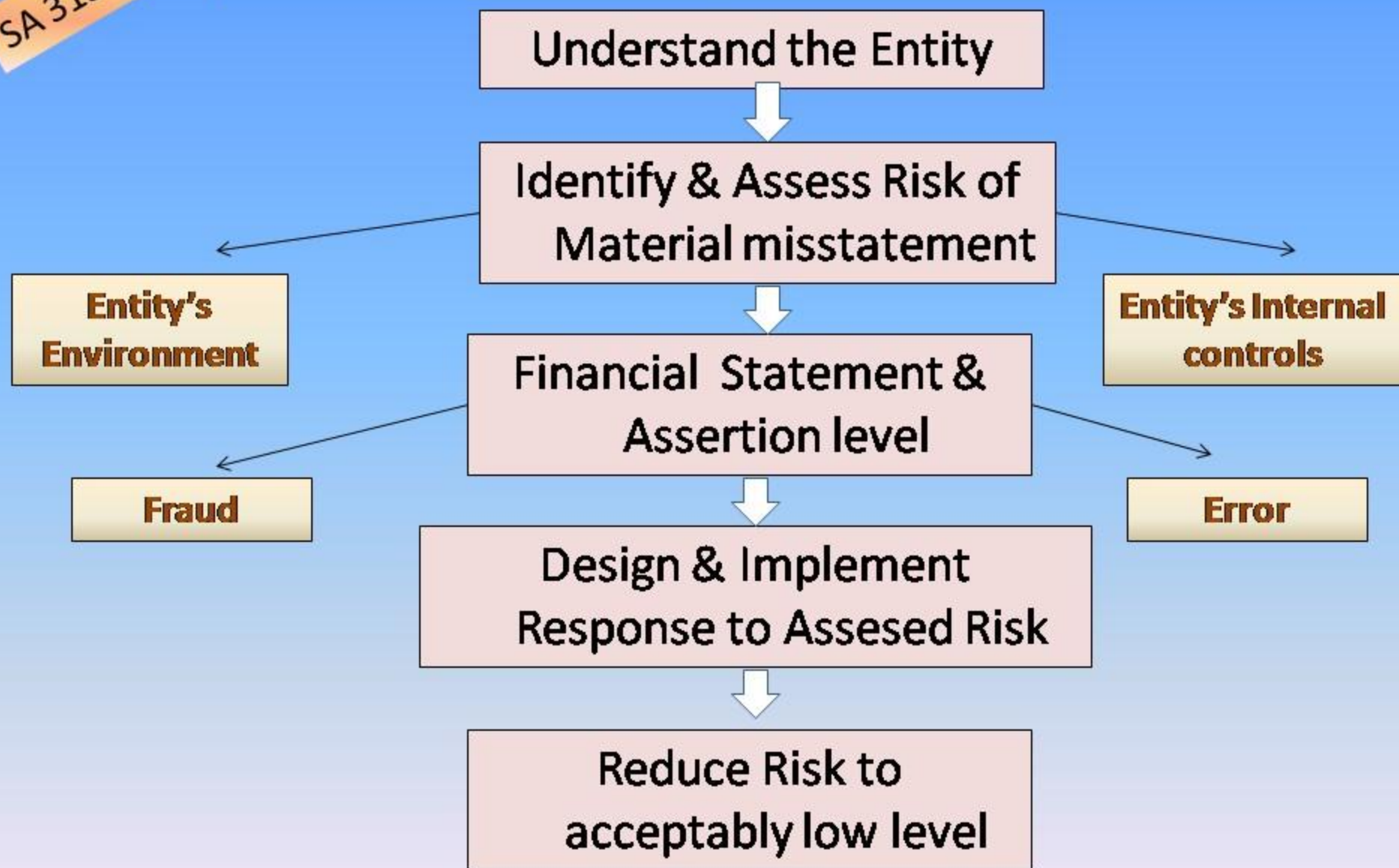
Designing of audit strategy is backbone of the 'audit planning' process

Because includes determination of –

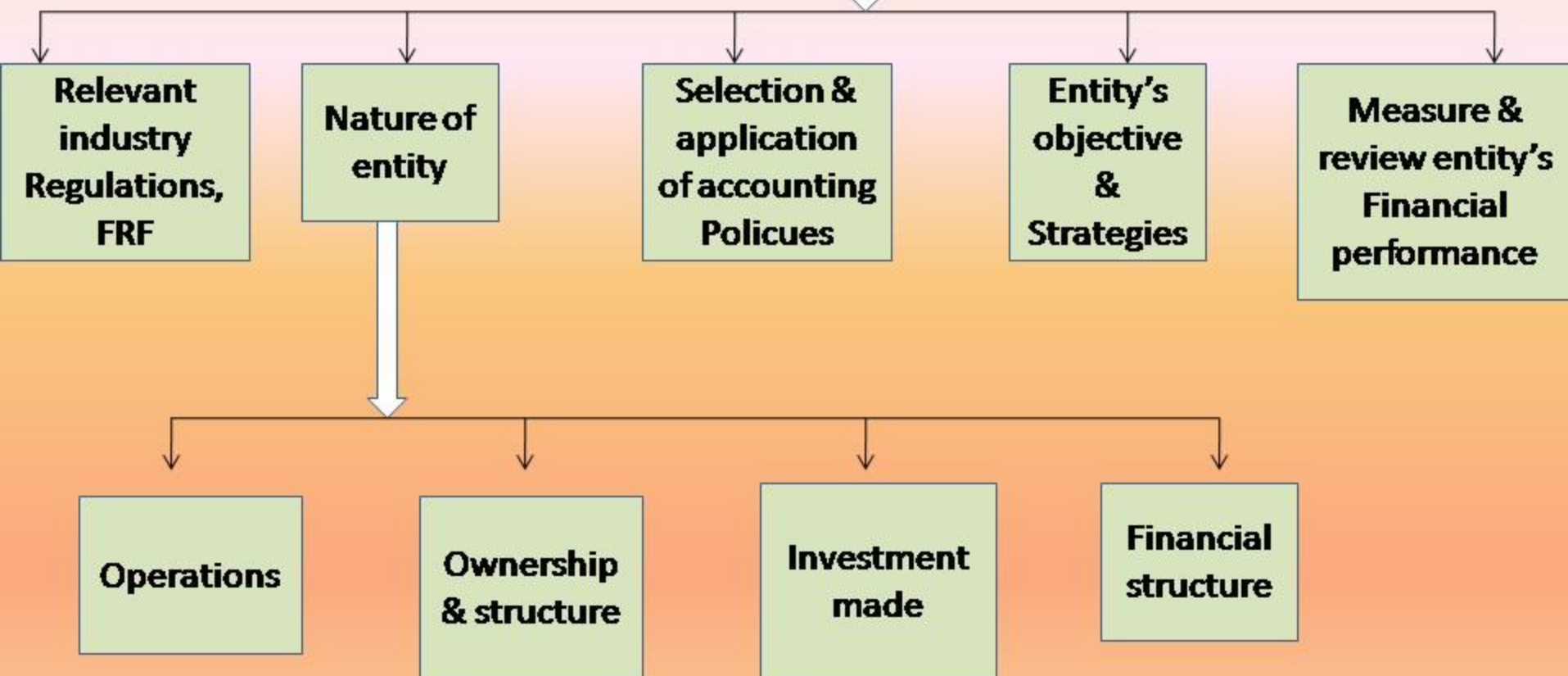


SA 315 (NEWLY ISSUED)
**IDENTIFYING AND ASSESSING THE RISK OF MATERIAL
MISSTATEMENT THROUGH UNDERSTANDING
THE ENTITY & ITS ENVIRONMENT**

Process of Assessing risk & Reducing Risk



Understand entity & its environment



Internal control

Control of entity over its business

Internal control is-

A Process
designed,
implemented
& maintained

By TCWG,
Management
& other
personnel

To provide
reasonable assurance
about achieving
entity's objectives
with regard to -

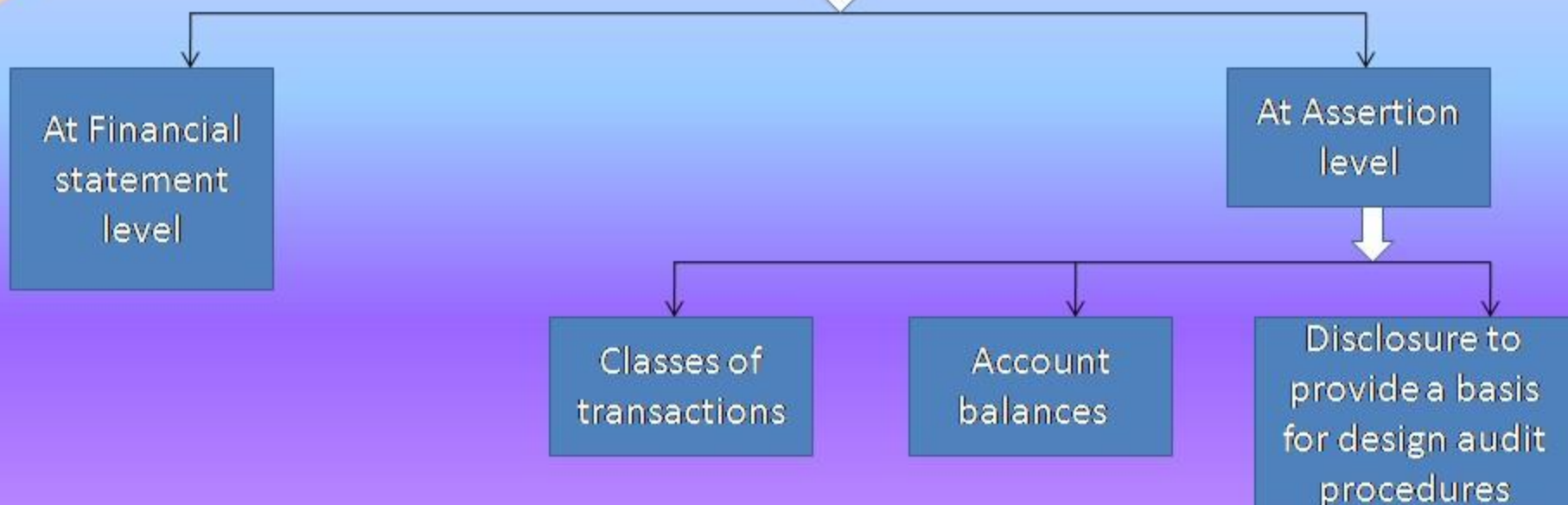
Reliability of
Financial
reporting

Effectiveness
& efficiency
of operations

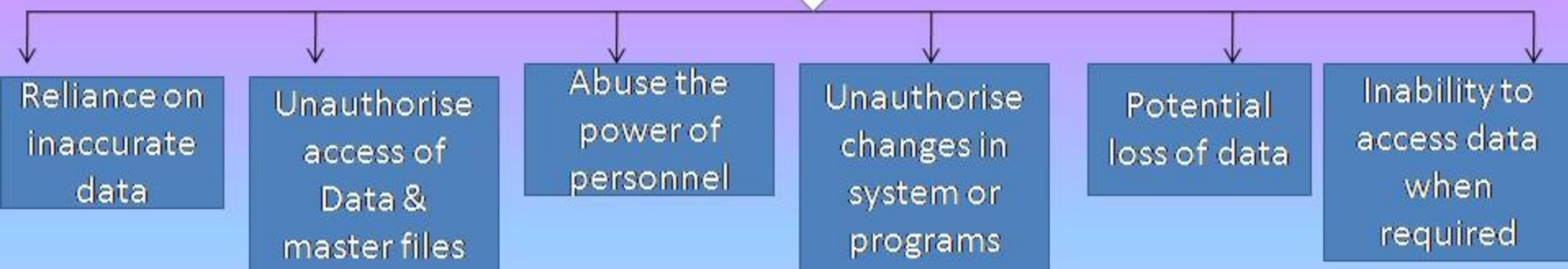
Safeguarding
of assets

Compliance
with laws &
regulations

Identifying & Assessing risk of material mis-statement



IT Systems also pose specific risks to an entity's internal control, they are—



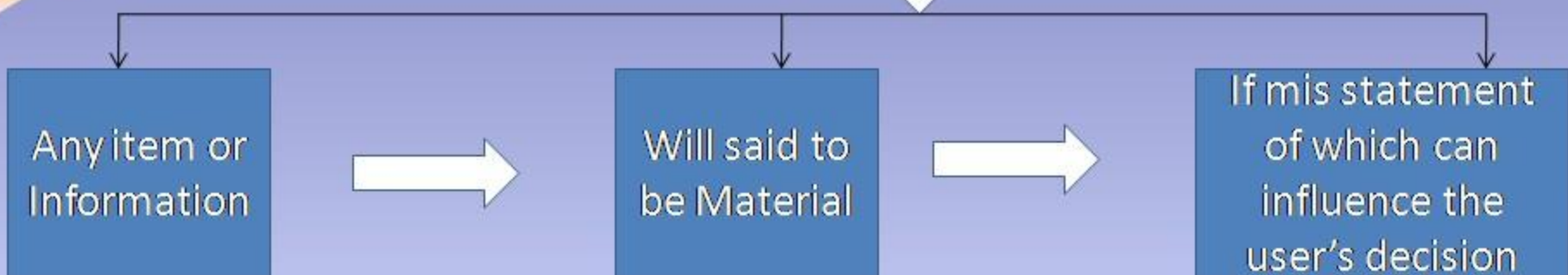
In computerised environment risk of material mis statement arise from following deficiencies



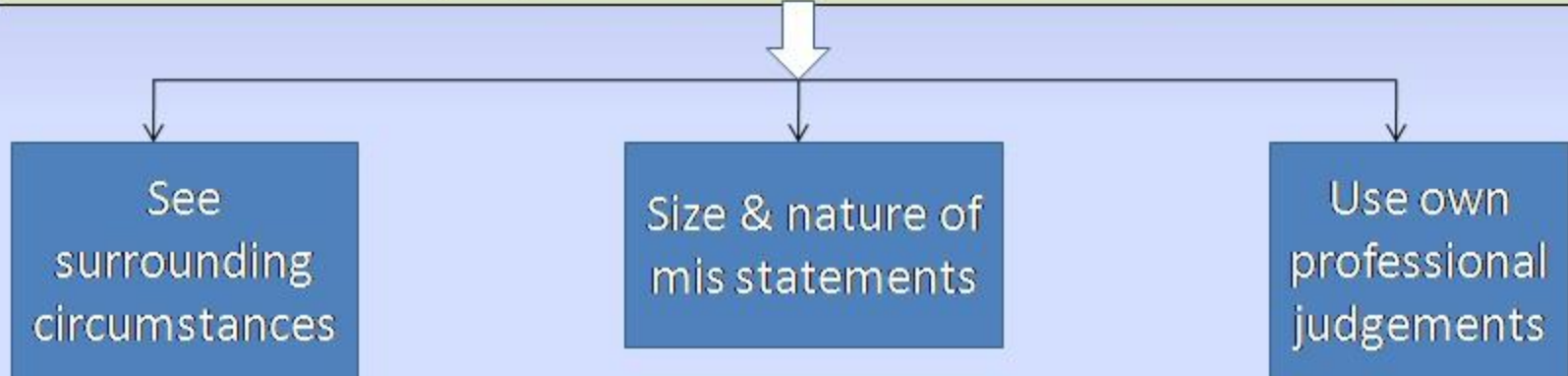
SA 320 (REVISED)
**Materiality in Planning &
Performing an Audit**

SA 320(R)

Materiality (Relation B/W Risk & Materiality)

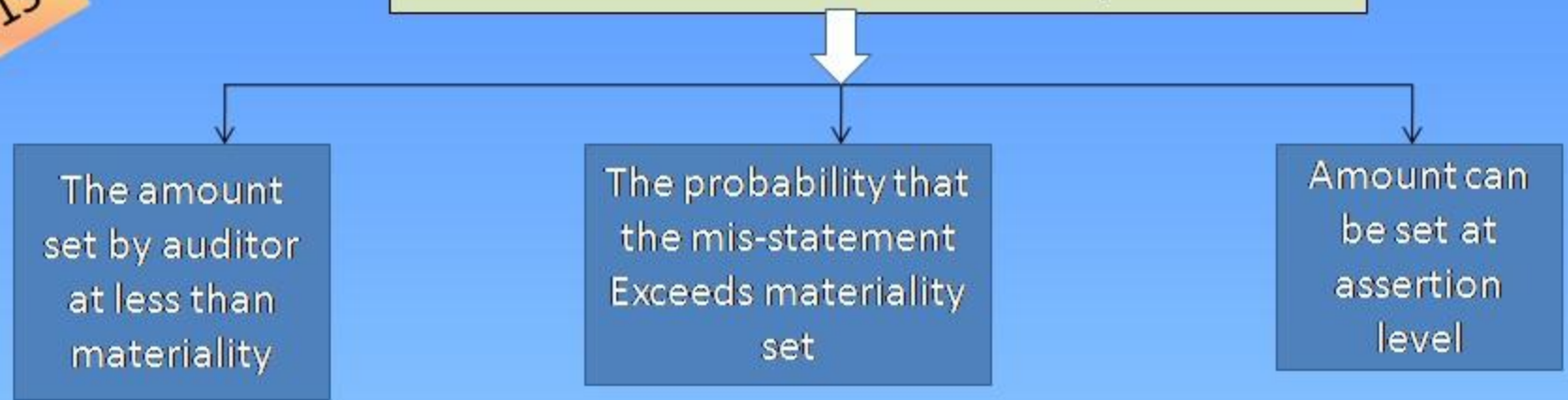


How Auditor judges Materiality factor in Financial statements—



SA 315

Performance Materiality—



SA 330 (NEWLY ISSUED)
THE AUDITOR'S RESPONSE TO ASSESSED RISK

SA 330
(New)

Duty of the Auditor As per SA 330

To obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence



About assessed risk of material misstatement



Through designing and implementing appropriate responses to assessed risk

Audit Risk

Risk of material misstatement



Inherent Risk

Control Risk

If no internal control at place than the risk of fraud or error to each item of B/S & P&L a/c is known as Inherent risk at assertion level

If internal control adopted by management to prevent misstatement, but auditor feels that still misstatement can be there despite of controls is called control risk. Exa-same person appointed for collecting & recording of cash.

Detection risk



The procedures performed by auditor to reduce audit risk to acceptably low level will not detect a misstatement that exists and that could be material, the risk of that is called Detection risk. Exa- Select Randomly items and not 100%

SA 330
(New)

How to assess audit risk Following steps-

**Step 1-
Assess
Inherent risk
(FS level)**

**Step 2-
Preliminary
assessment of
control risk**

**Step 3-
Apply Substantive
procedures
And perform test of
controls**

**If test of control
supports preliminary
assessment of control
risk**

**Apply substantive
procedures appropriately**

**If test of control
Contrary
preliminary
assessment of
control risk**

**Than Modification in
substantive procedures
is required**

Relationship between Detection risk & Inherent risk & Control risk

Audit risk = (Inherent risk × Control risk) × Detection risk

There is Inverse relationship between all

For example-

If business is too complex and there is no internal control in place than-

**inherent risk & control risk
is high so Total risk is
highest**

**If Auditor use substantive
procedure to make
Detection risk is lowest**

Now understand by Formula

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Audit risk} &= (\text{IR} \times \text{CR}) \times \text{DR} \\ &= (\text{High} \times \text{High}) \times \text{Lowest} \\ &= \text{Highest} \times \text{Lowest} \\ &= \text{Medium}\end{aligned}$$

So Overall Audit Risk level is Medium

SA-402(R)

**Audit considerations relating to an
entity using service organisations**

**Why additional considerations taken by Auditor
Relating to audit of entity which using
Service Organization**



**The Auditor should consider how a service
organization affects the client's accounting and
Internal control system**



So as to plan the Audit in effective way

**Nature of
services
provided by
SO**

**Certain policies,
procedures &
records
maintained by
SO**

**Terms of
contract &
relationship
between clients**

**Auditor's procedure to consider
effect of use of service
organization(SO) on his client's
business (Determination of
significance of activities of
service organization)**

**Inherent risk
associated**

**Client's
internal control
apply on
transactions
B/W client &
SO**

**Info. Of general
controls &
Computer
system controls
at SO**

**Use of service
organization's
Auditors'
report**

**Possible effect of
failure of Service
Organization on
client's buss.**

SA 402(R)

Use of service organization's Auditors' report by auditor of Client

Report of service organization's auditor are of 2 types—

Type 1 report
Report on suitability of design

Type 2 report

Report on suitability of design & operating effectiveness of controls

Based on results from test of controls

Description of Accounting & Internal control system

Opinion of SO's Auditor

Above description is accurate

Proper controls are placed

Accounting & internal control system suitably designed



How to Identify question of SA 402 in exam- in Q. following wording used—

- 1- Data of a company processed by 3rd party or
- 2-Outsourced certain activities to an outsource agency

SA- 450

Evaluation of Mis-statement
Identified during the Audit

Objective of Auditor as per SA 450

To Evaluate—

The effect of Identified
Mis statement on Audit

Can arise from error or fraud

The effect of
Uncorrected mis-statement
on Financial Statement

Refers to mis statement that
accumulated during the
audit but still not corrected

Requirements under SA 450- 5 steps given—

Step 1

Cosiderations of
identified mis
statements as
audit progress

Step 2

Communication
with Mgmt &
correct the
misstatement

Step 3

Communication
with TCWG

Step 4

Written
Representation
from Mgmt

Step 5

Documentation
of misstatement
accumulated &
Conclusion of
Auditor

SA 450

Possible sources of Misstatements—

Inaccurate data
gathered or
processed in FS

Omission of
An amount of
disclosure

Incorrect accounting
estimate

Under accounting
estimate

Unreasonable judgment
of Mgmt

Inappropriateness of
accounting policies

Thank you.... 😊
Next SAs are Uploaded very soon