

ESSENTIAL ISSUES IN AUDIT A PRACTICAL APPROACH

AUDIT PLANNING & CONTROL

by:

CPA Samuel K. Maritim
Managing Partner, Maritimes Associates
Author – Start, Grow & Manage Your Business
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LEARNING OBJECTIVES



Differentiate between the Overall <u>Audit Strategy and the Audit</u> Plan. ■Understand and Appreciate Materiality in *Financial Statement* level and Assertion Level ■Understand your client <u>Business and Internal Controls</u> from the three levels. ■Undertake a professional <u>Risk Assessment</u> on your Clients. ☐ Know how to *Respond* to Assessed Risks.

Presentation Agenda



- ☐ Determining the Overall Audit Strategy
- ☐ ISA 315 Materiality
- □ ISA 315 Understanding the Client's
 - ☐ Business and
 - ☐ System of Internal Controls
- ☐ ISA 315 Client Risk Assessment
- ☐ ISA 330- Auditor's Approach to Assessed Risks

OVERALL AUDIT STRATEGY



- An Audit Strategy is an overall <u>high level plan</u> of the Audit Exercise.
- ☐ It sets the *Direction, Timing and Scope* of the Audit.
- From the Audit Strategy the Auditor <u>derives</u> a detailed <u>Audit</u>

 <u>Plan/Program</u> which includes those <u>Audit Procedures</u> on Particular areas of the Audit.
- When Executing the <u>Audit the procedures</u> should be documented and evidence provided on work done to obtain evidence.

PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR AN AUDIT STRATEGY



☐ Meet Senior officials of the client to *obtain information* and understanding of the underlying systems. ☐ Obtain *other audit opinions and reports* from internal and external verification players/bodies, lawyers or other auditors and Strategy Planners. Assess if those reports address <u>critical issues and plan</u> the audit so as to focus on the issues and risk areas identified in those reports. ☐ Identify inherent audit risks from the client's management's perspective. ☐ Ensure that the audit strategy, in terms of its response to identified risks, is fully *relevant and effective*.

PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR AN AUDIT STRATEGY



- ☐ Formulate and document the Strategic <u>audit objectives</u> and the <u>means</u> by which those objectives will be met.
- Prepare audit strategy memorandum <u>detailing the</u> <u>methodology.</u> Scope of work, Practical Approach, Timing, Risk Management, Resource Allocation, Budget and Responsibilities.
- Organise for the <u>execution of the audit</u> and site visits.

ISA 315 MATERIALITY DURING AN AUDIT



Materiality means *information that is significant enough to* <u>impact</u> the decision making process of the user of financial statements/information. ISA 315 Para 25 – Two levels of materiality – ☐ Financial Statement Level - Performance Level- Over/under statement of revenue. Assertion level - Transactions, Class of Account, Account Balances and Disclosures. Why Assess Materiality? - If it is significant, auditor should design additional audit procedures. Documentation - The Auditor should document the discussions between the engagement team on <u>susceptibility</u> of the entity's Financial Statements to Risk of Material Misstatements.

UNDERSTANDING THE CLIENTS ENTITY/BUSINESS



<u>IS</u> A	A 315- Para 11- Industry Level
	Understand the client operating industry, regulations,
	applicable financial reporting framework.
	Appreciate the industry <i>competition, seasonality</i> of demand
	for its production, its industry position, reputation and
	Government support.
<u>Pa</u>	ra 12 - Entity Level
	Understand the operations, Ownership, Governance
	structures, Investments, Financing and working capital, cross
	border trading.
	Major customers, suppliers, adaptability to technology, Related
	Parties, Staff Contracts.
	Reason - to know what to expect in the Financial Statements.
	Compare your budgeted performance with actual performance

and obtain explanations

UNDERSTANDING THE CLIENTS ENTITY/BUSINESS



<u>Ecc</u>	onomy Level -
Co	nsider economic upturns and down turns.
	Management may be under pressure from shareholders to
	declare dividends in economic upturns.
	Hence check against risk of overstatement of revenue to
	declare a profit in periods of upturns.
	Management may want to write off some bad debts in during
	depressed economic performance.
	Hence check against overstating of expenses to understate
	profits in periods of downturns.

UNDERSTANDING THE CLIENTS SYSTEMS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS



ISA 315 Para 13 - Auditor should evaluate the design of those controls and determine whether they have been implemented. Confirm if there is a culture of *honesty and ethical behaviour*. Confirm if control environment provides an *appropriate* foundation for other controls to function. In Practice undertake A series of *structured interviews* with management and other personnel. A *Review* of documented accounting procedures, controls and/or financial regulations and organizational policies such as personnel policies. ☐ Confirm compliance of *internal controls and accounting* <u>systems</u> by inspecting documents and records prepared and produced by these systems.

UNDERSTANDING THE CLIENTS SYSTEMS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS



- Examine whether the system includes appropriate measures to <u>segregate duties</u>.
- Assess if appropriate measures have been taken to prevent the management from *overriding control mechanisms* and that the systems provide for appropriate procedures for avoiding conflicts of interest.
- Perform a *walk through* tests where you trace a transaction from start to end.

RISK ASSESSMENT



- ☐ Understand the entity and its environment to be able to *identify risk*. Asses risk from business/environmental issues.
- Assess the identified risk and determine if they <u>relate to</u> <u>the financial statements as a whole</u> and hence potentially affect many assertions balances level.
- Relate risk to what can go wrong at the <u>assertion level</u> and consider relevant controls.
- □Consider a risk that may result in a <u>multiple</u>

 <u>misstatements</u> leading to a material misstatement.

RISK ASSESSMENT



□Risks that Require Special Audit Consideration – non routine transactions.
 □Risk of Fraud.
 □Risks related to Accounting, Economic or other developments.
 □Complexity of Transactions – Mobile and Electronic Transactions.
 □Risks involving transactions with related parties.

RESPONSES/APPROACH TO ASSESSED RISKS



☐ At the Financial Level, The Auditor is required to ■ Maintain and *raise level* of the professional Skepticism. Assign more *competent* or senior staff to the assignment. ■Where possible use <u>experts</u> e.g. ICT, Fraud Investigators or Insurance experts. ■ Provide more *higher level supervision*. ☐ Employ more <u>unpredictable audit procedures</u> to obtain more persuasive evidence. ☐ At the Assertion Level- Para A4 -Tests of Control, Substantive Procedures, combined approach of both Tasks of Control and Cubokanting Dragodynas

FINALLY



THANK YOU

Q & A

0722366820 CPA Sam Maritim

