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Source Document and Paragraph	Proposed ISA 200 (Revised and Redrafted) – Mapped Document ¹ (showing marked-up changes from original source material)
	Introduction Scope of this ISA
ISA 200.1	1. This purpose of this International Standard on Auditing (ISA) is to establish <u>the independent auditor's overall responsibilities when conducting standards and provide guidance on the objective and general principles governing an audit of financial statements in accordance with ISAs.</u> It also describes management's responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and for identifying the financial reporting framework to be used in preparing the financial statements, referred to in the ISAs as the "applicable financial reporting framework."
Preface 10	2. ISAs are written in the context of an audit of financial statements by an independent auditor. They are to be adapted as necessary in the circumstances when applied to audits of other historical financial information.
	Effective Date
ISA 200.53	3. This ISA is effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after [date].
	Overall Objective of the Independent Auditor
Preface 11.1 ² & ISA 200.2	4. The objective of an audit of financial statements is to enable the auditor to express an opinion whether the financial statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with an applicable financial reporting framework.
Preface 12.1	5. In conducting an audit <u>so as to achieve its objective</u> , the overall objective of the auditor is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to report on the financial statements in accordance with the auditor's findings.
Preface 12.2	6. <u>The objective of an audit cannot be fulfilled unless the auditor achieves the overall objective of the auditor.</u> In all cases when the overall objective of the auditor has not been or cannot be achieved, the ISAs require that the auditor modifies the

¹ Excluding footnotes, for purposes of this document.

² To be read as "Preface paragraph 11, first sentence."

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	auditor's opinion accordingly or withdraws from the engagement.
	7. <u>Reasonable assurance is the level of assurance required by the ISAs, which are designed to support the auditor in obtaining it. Reasonable assurance is a high, but not absolute, level of assurance. It is obtained when the auditor has reduced audit risk to an acceptably low level by obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence.</u>
	Principal Concepts Relevant to an Audit of Financial Statements
	8. <u>The ISAs are based on certain concepts relevant to an audit of financial statements. These concepts provide the basis for a proper understanding of the overall objective of the auditor and the objectives and requirements of the ISAs, and include the following:</u> <u>(a) Responsibility for the financial statements (Ref: Para. A3-A11)</u> <u>(b) Materiality (Ref: Para. A12)</u> <u>(c) Audit risk (Ref: Para. A13-A22)</u> <u>(d) Sufficiency and appropriateness of audit evidence (Ref: Para. A23-A26)</u> <u>(e) Auditor independence and ethical behavior (Ref: Para. A27-A28)</u> <u>(f) Professional judgment (Ref: Para. A29-A30)</u> <u>(g) Professional skepticism (Ref: Para. A31-A32)</u> <u>(h) Inherent limitations of an audit (Ref: Para. A33-A45)</u> <u>(i) Reasonable assurance. (Ref: Para. A46-A47)</u>
	Definitions
	9. For purposes of the ISAs, the following terms have the meanings attributed below:
Glossary	(a) Applicable financial reporting framework – The financial reporting framework adopted by management in preparing and presenting the financial statements that the auditor has determined is acceptable in view of the nature of the entity and the objective of the financial statements, or that is required by law or regulation.
From A9 below (ISA 800 Conf. Amndts)	<u>For purposes of the ISAs, the term “fair presentation framework” is used to refer to a Some financial reporting frameworks that requires compliance with the specific requirements of the framework and:</u> Acknowledges explicitly or implicitly that, to achieve fair presentation of the financial statements, it may be necessary for management to provide disclosures beyond the specific requirements of the framework; or

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	<p>Acknowledges explicitly that, in extremely rare circumstances, it may be necessary for management to depart from a specific requirement of the framework to achieve fair presentation of the financial statements.</p> <p>For purposes of the ISAs, such frameworks are referred to as “fair presentation frameworks.” Financial reporting frameworks that encompass primarily the financial reporting standards established by an organization that is authorized or recognized to promulgate standards to be used by entities for preparing and presenting general purpose financial statements are often designed to achieve fair presentation, for example, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).</p> <p>The term “compliance framework” is used to refer to a Other financial reporting frameworks that only requires compliance with the specific requirements of the framework, but does not contain that is, the same acknowledgements present in a fair presentation framework in paragraph do not exist. For purposes of the ISAs, such frameworks are referred to as “compliance frameworks.”</p>
Glossary	<p>(b) Audit evidence – All of the information used by the auditor in arriving at the conclusions on which the audit opinion is based. Audit evidence includes the information contained in the accounting records underlying the financial statements and other information.</p>
ISA 200.23.3	<p>(c) Audit risk – The risk that the auditor expresses an inappropriate audit opinion when the financial statements are materially misstated is known as “audit risk”.</p>
ISA 200.31.1 & 31.2	<p>(d) Detection risk – The risk that the <u>procedures performed by the auditor to reduce audit risk to an acceptably low level</u> will not detect a misstatement that exists in an assertion and that could be material, either individually or when aggregated with other misstatements.</p>
Glossary and ISA 200.34, amended based on ISA 800	<p>(e) Financial statements – A structured representation of <u>historical</u> financial information, which ordinarily includes <u>related explanatory accompanying</u> notes, derived from accounting records and intended to communicate an entity’s economic resources or obligations at a point in time or the changes therein for a period of time in accordance with a financial reporting framework. The term ordinarily refers to a complete set of financial statements, but it can also refer to a single financial statement, for example, a balance sheet, or a statement of revenues and expenses, and related explanatory notes.</p>
	<p>(f) <u>Historical financial information – Information expressed in financial terms in relation to a particular entity, derived primarily from that entity’s accounting system, about economic events occurring in past time periods or about economic conditions or circumstances at points in time in the past.</u></p>

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ED ISA 450.4d	<p>(g) Misstatement – A difference between the amount, classification, presentation, or disclosure of a reported financial statement item and the amount, classification, presentation, or disclosure that is required for the item to be in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. Misstatements can arise from error or fraud and may result from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) An inaccuracy in gathering or processing data from which the financial statements are prepared; (ii) An omission of an amount or disclosure; (iii) An incorrect accounting estimate arising from overlooking or clear misinterpretation of facts; <u>or</u> (iv) Management's judgments concerning accounting estimates that the auditor considers unreasonable or the selection and application of accounting policies that the auditor considers inappropriate. <p>When the auditor expresses an opinion on whether the financial statements give a true and fair view or are presented fairly, in all material respects, misstatements also include those adjustments of amounts, classifications, presentation, or disclosures that, in the auditor's judgment, are necessary for the financial statements to give a true and fair view or <u>be presented</u> fairly, in all material respects.</p>
Glossary	<p>(h) Reasonable assurance –(in the context of an audit engagement) –<u>In the context of an audit of financial statements, a</u> high, but not absolute, level of assurance; expressed positively in the auditor's report as reasonable assurance, that the information subject to audit is free of material misstatement.</p>
<p>ISA 200.25.1</p> <p>ISA 200.29.2</p> <p>ISA 200.29.2.b1</p> <p>ISA 200.29.2.b2</p>	<p>(i) Risk of material misstatement – The risk that the financial statements are materially misstated prior to the audit.</p> <p>The<u>is</u> risk of material misstatement at the assertion level consists of two components, <u>described</u> as follows <u>at the assertion level</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Inherent risk – The susceptibility of an assertion to a misstatement that could be material, either individually or when aggregated with other misstatements, assuming that there are no related controls. (ii) Control risk – The risk that a misstatement that could occur in an assertion and that could be material, either individually or when aggregated with other misstatements, will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis by the entity's internal control.
	Requirements

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	Ethical Requirements Relating to an Audit of Financial Statements
ISA 200.4	10. The auditor should <u>shall</u> comply with relevant ethical requirements, <u>including those pertaining to independence</u> , relating to <u>financial statement</u> audit engagements. (Ref: Para. A48-A49)
	Professional Skepticism
ISA 200.15	11. The auditor should <u>shall</u> plan and perform an audit with an attitude of professional skepticism recognizing that circumstances may exist that cause the financial statements to be materially misstated. (Ref: Para. A50)
	Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with ISAs <i>Complying with ISAs Relevant to the Audit</i>
Preface 13	12. <u>The ISAs, taken together, are designed to support the achievement of the auditor's overall objective. Accordingly, t</u> The auditor <u>shall comply</u> applies with all each ISA relevant to the audit. An ISA is relevant when the ISA is in effect and the circumstances addressed by the ISA exist.
ISA 200.11	In determining the audit procedures to be performed in conducting an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, the auditor should comply with each of the International Standards on Auditing relevant to the audit. (Ref: Para. A51-A55)
Preface 14.3	13. <u>The auditor shall</u> It is, therefore, necessary to consider the entire text of an ISA to understand and apply its requirements.
Preface 27	The nature of the <u>International Standards ISAs</u> requires the professional accountant <u>auditor</u> to exercise professional judgment in applying them. (Ref: Para. A56-A60)
ISA 200.14	14. The auditor should <u>shall</u> not represent compliance with International Standards on Auditing ISAs unless the auditor has complied fully with all of the International Standards on Auditing ISAs relevant to the audit.
	<i>Objectives Stated in Individual ISAs</i>
Preface 15.1	15. Each ISA contains an objective or objectives, which provide the context in which the requirements of the ISA are set. <u>These objectives support the overall objective of the auditor set out in paragraph 5 of this ISA.</u>
Preface 15.2	16. <u>In conducting an audit in accordance with ISAs, T</u> the auditor <u>shall</u> aims to achieve these objectives <u>stated in the individual ISAs</u> , having regard to the

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Preface 15.4	<p>interrelationships amongst the ISAs.</p> <p>Where an individual objective has not been or cannot be achieved, the auditor <u>shall</u> considers whether this prevents the auditor from achieving the auditor's overall objective <u>thereby requiring the auditor to modify the auditor's opinion accordingly or withdraw from the engagement, in accordance with the ISAs. In most cases, the failure to achieve an individual objective will prevent the achievement of the overall objective of the auditor.</u>(Ref: Para. A61-A66)</p>
	<i>Applying, and Complying with, Relevant Requirements</i>
Preface 16.1	<p>17. <u>ISAs include separate sections containing t</u>Their requirements of each ISA are contained in a separate section and expressed using the word "shall. <u>These are designed to assist the auditor in meeting the objectives specified in the ISAs and thereby, the overall objective of the auditor. The proper application of the requirements of the ISAs will ordinarily provide a sufficient basis for the auditor's achievement of the objectives.</u></p>
Preface 17.1&.2	<p>18. <u>Accordingly, in conducting an audit in accordance with ISAs,</u> the auditor <u>shall</u>:</p> <p>(a) <u>Ceomplies</u> with the requirements of an ISA in all cases where <u>such requirements they</u> are relevant in the circumstances of the audit, <u>unless, -i</u>n exceptional circumstances, however, the auditor may judges it necessary to depart from a relevant requirement by performing alternative audit procedures to achieve the aim of that requirement; <u>and</u> (Ref: Para. A67-A69);</p> <p>(b) <u>The auditor a</u>Applyies the requirements in the context of the other material included in the ISA.</p> <p><u>However, the ISA requirements cannot be expected to anticipate all circumstances that may arise, and consequently the auditor may judge it necessary to perform further procedures in pursuance of the objectives.</u></p>
Preface 16.2	
	<i>Obtaining Sufficient Appropriate Audit Evidence</i>
Extant ISA 500.2 ISA 200.24.3	<p>19. <u>In order to obtain reasonable assurance,</u> tThe auditor should <u>shall</u> obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to be able to draw reasonable conclusions on which to base the audit opinion. Reasonable assurance is obtained when the auditor has thereby reduced audit risk to an acceptably low level.</p>
Preface 15.3	<p>20. For this purpose, theThe auditor <u>shall</u> uses the objectives to judge whether, having complied with the requirements of the ISAs, sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained in the context of the overall objective of the auditor. <u>The assessment of whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has thereby been obtained and the further action that may be necessary in the circumstances to</u></p>

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	<u>obtain such evidence are matters of professional judgment.</u> (Ref: Para. A70)
	Application and Other Explanatory Material
	The Objective of an Audit and its Relationship to the Overall Objective of the Auditor (Ref: Para. 5)
ISA 200.3	A1. An audit of financial statements is an assurance engagement, as defined in the International Framework for Assurance Engagements. The Framework defines and describes the elements and objectives of an assurance engagement. The ISAs apply the Framework in the context of an audit of financial statements and contain the basic principles and essential procedures, together with related guidance, to be applied in such an audit. Paragraphs 34-35 in this ISA discuss the meaning of the term “financial statements” and management’s responsibility for such statements. As discussed in the Framework, a condition for acceptance of an assurance engagement is that the criteria referred to in the definition are “suitable criteria” and available to intended users. Paragraphs 37-48 in this ISA discuss suitable criteria and their availability to intended users for an audit of financial statements through the auditor’s consideration of the acceptability of the financial reporting framework. The financial statements are prepared by the management of the entity, with oversight from those charged with governance.
Preface 11.2	<u>The auditor is engaged for purposes of expressing an opinion. It is undertaken designed to enhance the degree of confidence of intended users in the financial statements about whether the financial statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with an applicable financial reporting framework. The objective of an audit, therefore, is to enable the auditor to express that opinion.</u>
	A2. <u>The overall objective of the auditor restates the objective of an audit in a way that can more readily be related to the objectives and requirements of the ISAs. For the financial statements to be prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with an applicable financial reporting framework, they must be free from material misstatement. The overall objective of the auditor reflects the fact that the basis for the auditor’s opinion is reasonable assurance. The auditor obtains reasonable assurance by reducing audit risk to an acceptably low level, through accumulating and evaluating sufficient appropriate audit evidence. The auditor’s opinion on the financial statements is expressed in a written report.</u>
	Principal Concepts Relevant to an Audit of Financial Statements
	<i>Responsibility for the Financial Statements</i> (Ref: Para. 89 (a))
ISA 200.33	A3. <u>The concept of an audit by an independent auditor is premised on the fact that the</u>

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	<p><u>financial statements subject to audit are those of the entity, prepared and presented by management of the entity with oversight from those charged with governance, with the auditor engaged for purposes of forming and expressing an opinion on them</u>While the auditor is responsible for forming and expressing an opinion on the financial statements, the responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework is that of the management of the entity, with oversight from those charged with governance. The audit of the financial statements does not relieve management or <u>and</u> those charged with governance of their responsibilities. <u>The auditor is also entitled to expect that management and those charged with governance will make available to the auditor all the information the auditor requires for the purposes of the audit.</u></p>
ED ISA 580 Conf. Amndts	<p>A4. <u>Accordingly, although ISAs do not impose responsibilities on management and those charged with governance and do not override laws and regulations that govern their responsibilities,</u> ISAs are written, and audits are conducted, on the premises that management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Acknowledge and understand their responsibility for preparing and presenting the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework <u>(see paragraphs A5-A11);</u> b) Acknowledge and understand their responsibility for designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and c) Will provide complete information to the auditor.
ISA 800 Conf. Amndts	<p>A5. <u>As part of its responsibility for preparing and presenting the financial statements,</u> mManagement is responsible for identifying the <u>applicable</u> financial reporting framework to be adopted in preparing and presenting the financial statements (“applicable financial reporting framework”), in the context of any relevant law or regulation. Management is also responsible for preparing and presenting the financial statements in accordance with that framework, and adequately describing that framework in the financial statements. Management’s responsibility for preparing and presenting the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; (see paragraph A5); • Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and • Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

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<p>ISA 800 Conf. Amndts</p>	<p>A6. The financial statements may be prepared in accordance with a financial reporting framework designed to meet:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <u>T</u>he common financial information needs of a wide range of users (i.e., “general purpose financial statements” prepared in accordance with a “general purpose framework”); or • to meet <u>t</u>he financial information needs of specific users (i.e., “special purpose financial statements” prepared in accordance with a “special purpose framework”).
<p>ISA 800 Conf. Amndts</p>	<p>A7. The applicable financial reporting framework often encompasses financial reporting standards established by an authorized or recognized standards setting organization, or legislative or regulatory requirements. In some cases the financial reporting framework may encompass both financial reporting standards established by an authorized or recognized standards setting organization and legislative or regulatory requirements. Other sources may provide direction on the application of the applicable financial reporting framework. In some cases, the applicable financial reporting framework may encompass such other sources, or may even consist only of such sources. Such other sources may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The effect of the legal and ethical environment, including statutes, regulations, court decisions, and professional ethical obligations in relation to accounting matters; • Published accounting interpretations of varying authority issued by standards setting, professional or regulatory organizations; • Published views of varying authority on emerging accounting issues issued by standards setting, professional or regulatory organizations; • General and industry practices widely recognized and prevalent; and • Accounting literature. <p>Where conflicts exist between the financial reporting framework and the sources from which direction on its application may be obtained, or amongst the sources that encompass the financial reporting framework, the source with the highest authority prevails.</p>
<p>ISA 800 Conf. Amndts</p>	<p>A8. The requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework determine the form and content of the financial statements. Although the framework may not specify how to account for or disclose all transactions or events, it ordinarily embodies sufficient broad principles that can serve as a basis for developing and applying accounting policies that are consistent with the concepts underlying the requirements of the framework.</p>

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ISA 800 Conf. Amndts	<p>A9. Some financial reporting frameworks <u>are fair presentation frameworks, while others are compliance frameworks. Financial reporting frameworks that encompass primarily the financial reporting standards established by an organization that is authorized or recognized to promulgate standards to be used by entities for preparing and presenting general purpose financial statements are often designed to achieve fair presentation, for example, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).</u>∴</p> <p>(a) Acknowledge explicitly or implicitly that, to achieve fair presentation of the financial statements, it may be necessary for management to provide disclosures beyond the specific requirements of the framework; or</p> <p>(b) Acknowledge explicitly that, in extremely rare circumstances, it may be necessary for management to depart from a specific requirement of the framework to achieve fair presentation of the financial statements.</p> <p>For purposes of the ISAs, such frameworks are referred to as “fair presentation frameworks.” Financial reporting frameworks that encompass primarily the financial reporting standards established by an organization that is authorized or recognized to promulgate standards to be used by entities for preparing and presenting general purpose financial statements are often designed to achieve fair presentation, for example, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).</p> <p>Other financial reporting frameworks only require compliance with the specific requirements of the framework, that is, the acknowledgements in paragraph do not exist. For purposes of the ISAs, such frameworks are referred to as “compliance frameworks.”</p>
ISA 800 Conf. Amndts	<p>A10. The requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework also determine what constitutes a complete set of financial statements. In the case of many frameworks, financial statements are intended to provide information about the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity. For such frameworks, a complete set of financial statements would include a balance sheet; an income statement; a statement of changes in equity; a cash flow statement; and related explanatory notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. For some other financial reporting frameworks, a single financial statement and the related explanatory notes might constitute a complete set of financial statements. For example, the International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS), “Financial Reporting Under the Cash Basis of Accounting” states that the primary financial statement is a statement of cash receipts and payments when a public sector entity prepares and presents its financial statements in accordance with that IPSAS.</p>
ISA 800	<p>A11. <u>[Proposed] ISA 210 (Redrafted), “Terms of Audit Engagements” establishes</u></p>

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Conf. Amndts	<u>requirements and provides guidance contains standards and guidance</u> on determining the acceptability of the applicable financial reporting framework. ISA 800 <u>(Revised)</u> , “Special Considerations—Audits of Special Purpose Financial Statements and Specific Elements, Accounts or Items of a Financial Statement” contains additional considerations for special purpose frameworks.
	<i>Materiality</i> (Ref: Para. 8(b))
ISA 240.2.1 ISA 200.26.1 and .2 Derived from ED ISA 320.2 and .5	A12. Misstatements in the financial statements can arise from either fraud or error. The auditor is <u>responsible for obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from concerned with</u> material misstatements, <u>but and</u> is not responsible for the detection of misstatements that are not material to the financial statements taken as a whole. The auditor considers whether the effect of identified uncorrected misstatements, both individually and in the aggregate, is material to the financial statements taken as a whole. Materiality and audit risk are related (see ISA 320, “Audit Materiality”). <u>In general, misstatements, including omissions, are considered to be material if they, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements. The concept of materiality is used both in planning and performing the audit, and in evaluating the effect of identified misstatements on the financial statements and the related auditor’s report, as discussed further in [proposed] ISA 320 (Revised and Redrafted), “Materiality in Planning and Performing an Audit” and [proposed] ISA 450 (Revised and Redrafted), “Evaluation of Misstatements Identified during the Audit,” respectively.</u>
	<i>Audit Risk</i> (Ref: Para. 8(c))
ISA 200.25.1 ISA 200.30.2	A13. <u>Audit risk is the risk that the auditor expresses an inappropriate audit opinion when the financial statements are materially misstated. This Audit-risk is a function of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements (or simply, the “risk of material misstatement”) (i.e., the risk that the financial statements are materially misstated prior to audit) and the risk that the auditor will not detect such misstatement (“detection risk”).</u> The auditor is required to assess the risk of material misstatement at the assertion level as a basis for further audit procedures, though that a <u>Assessment of risks is a judgment; rather than a precise measurement of risk. Reasonable assurance is obtained by reducing audit risk to an acceptably low level, through accumulating and evaluating sufficient appropriate audit evidence.</u>
	Risks of Material Misstatement

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ISA 200.26.4 onward	A14. In order to design audit procedures to determine whether there are misstatements that are material to the financial statements taken as a whole, the auditor considers <u>¶The risks of material misstatement may exist</u> at two levels: <u>at</u> the overall financial statement level, and, in relation to classes of transactions, account balances, and disclosures, <u>at and the related assertions level</u> .
ISA 200.27	A15. The auditor considers the R <u>isks</u> of material misstatement at the overall financial statement level, which refers to risks of material misstatement that relate pervasively to the financial statements as a whole and potentially affect many assertions. Risks of this nature often relate to the entity's control environment (although these risks may also relate to other factors, such as declining economic conditions), and are not necessarily risks identifiable with specific assertions at the class of transactions, account balance, or disclosure level. Rather, this overall risk represents circumstances that increase the risk that there could be material misstatements in any number of different assertions, for example, through management override of internal control. Such risks may be especially relevant to the auditor's consideration of the risk of material misstatement arising from fraud. The auditor's response to the assessed risk of material misstatement at the overall financial statement level includes consideration of the knowledge, skill, and ability of personnel assigned significant engagement responsibilities, including whether to involve experts; the appropriate levels of supervision; and whether there are events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.
ISA 200.28	A16. The auditor also considers the r <u>Risks</u> of material misstatement at the class of transactions, account balance, and disclosure level <u>need to be assessed in order to because such consideration directly assists in determining</u> the nature, timing, and extent of further audit procedures <u>at the assertion level necessary</u> . The auditor seeks to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence at the class of transactions, account balance, and disclosure level in such a way. ¶This at enables the auditor, at the completion of the audit, to express an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole at an acceptably low level of audit risk. Auditors use various approaches to accomplish that objective.
ISA 200.29.1 ISA 200.30.1	A17. The discussion in the following paragraphs provides an explanation of the components of audit risk. The risks of material misstatement at the assertion level consists of two components: <u>inherent risk; and control risk, as follows:</u> Inherent risk and control risk are the entity's risks; they exist independently of the audit of the financial statements.
ISA	A18. The Inherent risk of such misstatement is higher greater for some assertions and

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200.29.b1.	<p>related classes of transactions, account balances, and disclosures than for others. For example, it may be higher for complex calculations are more likely to be misstated than simple calculations. or for aAccounts consisting of amounts derived from accounting estimates that are subject to significant estimation measurement uncertainty pose greater risks than do accounts consisting of relatively routine, factual data. External circumstances giving rise to business risks may also influence inherent risk. For example, technological developments might make a particular product obsolete, thereby causing inventory to be more susceptible to overstatement. In addition to those circumstances that are peculiar to a specific assertion, factors in the entity and its environment that relate to several or all of the classes of transactions, account balances, or disclosures may influence the inherent risk related to a specific assertion. These latter factors include, for example, a lack of sufficient working capital to continue operations or a declining industry characterized by a large number of business failures.</p>
ISA 200.19.b2.	<p>A19. Control That risk is a function of the effectiveness of the design and operation of internal control in achieving the entity's objectives relevant to preparation of the entity's financial statements. Some control risk will always exist because of the inherent limitations of internal control.</p>
ISA 200.30.3 onward	<p>A20. When the auditor's assessment of the risk of material misstatement includes an expectation of the operating effectiveness of controls, the auditor performs tests of controls to support the risk assessment. The ISAs do not ordinarily refer to inherent risk and control risk separately, but rather to a combined assessment of the "risks of material misstatement." Although the ISAs ordinarily describe a combined assessment of the risk of material misstatement However, the auditor may make separate or combined assessments of inherent and control risk depending on preferred audit techniques or methodologies and practical considerations. The assessment of the risk of material misstatement may be expressed in quantitative terms, such as in percentages, or in non-quantitative terms. In any case, the need for the auditor to make appropriate risk assessments is more important than the different approaches by which they may be made.</p>
	Detection Risk
ISA 200.32 (except 2 nd sentence from ISA 200.31.2)	<p>A21. Detection risk relates to the nature, timing, and extent of the auditor's procedures that are determined by the auditor to reduce audit risk to an acceptably low level. It Detection risk is therefore a function of the effectiveness of an audit procedure and of its application by the auditor. For a given level of audit risk, the acceptable level of detection risk bears an inverse relationship to the assessment of the risk of material misstatement at the assertion level. The greater the risk of material misstatement the auditor believes exists, the less the detection risk that can be accepted. Conversely, the less risk of material misstatement the auditor believes</p>

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	exist, the greater the detection risk that can be accepted.
ISA 200.31.3-.5	A22. Detection risk cannot be reduced to zero because <u>of the inherent limitations of an audit, as described in paragraphs A33 to A45 below, auditor usually does not examine all of a class of transactions, account balance, or disclosure and because of and</u> other factors. Such other factors include the possibility that an auditor might select an inappropriate audit procedure, misapply an appropriate audit procedure, or misinterpret the audit results. These other factors ordinarily can be addressed through adequate planning, proper assignment of personnel to the engagement team, the application of professional skepticism, and supervision and review of the audit work performed.
	<i>Sufficiency and Appropriateness of Audit Evidence</i> (Ref: Para. 8(d))
Extant ISA 500.3.3 Derived from extant ISA 500.12.2-.3	A23. <u>Audit evidence is necessary to support the auditor's opinion and report. Audit evidence, which</u> It is cumulative in nature, <u>and is primarily obtained from</u> includes audit evidence obtained from audit procedures performed during the course of the audit, <u>and</u> It may, <u>however, also</u> include audit evidence <u>information</u> obtained from other sources such as previous audits and a firm's quality control procedures for client acceptance and continuance. <u>Audit evidence comprises both information that supports and corroborates management's assertions, and any information that contradicts such assertions. Most of the auditor's work in forming the audit opinion consists of obtaining and evaluating audit evidence.</u>
Extant ISA 500.7.1, 7.3 and 7.5	A24. Sufficiency is the measure of the quantity of audit evidence. The quantity of audit evidence needed is affected by the risks of misstatement (the higher the risks, the more audit evidence is likely to be required) and also by the quality of such audit evidence (the higher the quality, the less may be required). However, merely <u>Obtaining more audit evidence, however,</u> may not compensate for its poor quality.
Extant ISA 500.7.2 Extant ISA 500.9.1	A25. Appropriateness is the measure of the quality of audit evidence; that is, its relevance and its reliability in providing support for, or detecting misstatements in, the financial statements classes of transactions, account balances, and disclosures and related assertions . The reliability of evidence is influenced by its source and by its nature, and is dependent on the individual circumstances under which it is obtained.
Extant ISA 500.7.4	A26. Accordingly, the The sufficiency and appropriateness of audit evidence are interrelated. <u>Whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained to reduce audit risk to an acceptably low level, and thereby enable the auditor to draw reasonable conclusions on which to base the audit opinion, is a matter for the auditor to determine using professional judgment.</u>

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	Auditor Independence and Ethical Behavior (Ref: Para. 8(e))
Derived from IFAC Code ED (290.7)	A27. <u>The independence the auditor from the entity whose financial statements are subject to audit safeguards the auditor's ability to form an audit opinion without being affected by influences that might compromise that opinion. Independence enhances the auditor's ability to act with integrity, to be objective and to maintain an attitude of professional skepticism.</u>
Derived from IFAC Code Ed (290.7) ISA 200.5	A28. <u>The concept of independence refers both to the state of mind of the auditor and independence in appearance.</u> <u>The auditor is subject to independence and other ethical requirements, which ordinarily comprise Parts A and B of the International Federation of Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IFAC Code) related to an audit of financial statements together with national requirements that are more restrictive.</u>
	<i>Professional Judgment</i> (Ref: Para. 8(f))
ISA 200.19(a) ISA 200.19(b)	A29. <u>Professional judgment in auditing may be described as the application of relevant knowledge and experience, within the context provided by auditing, accounting and ethical standards, in reaching decisions about the courses of action that are appropriate in the circumstances of the audit engagement. Informed decisions throughout the audit cannot be made without the application of relevant knowledge and experience to the facts and circumstances, in particular regarding decisions about:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Materiality and audit risk;</u> The gathering of audit evidence, for example, in deciding t<u>The nature, timing and extent of audit procedures used to gather audit evidence, including when the point has been reached at which the benefit of obtaining additional audit evidence is no longer worth the cost;</u> <u>The evaluation of management's judgments in applying the entity's applicable financial reporting framework; and</u> The drawing of conclusions based on the audit evidence gathered, for example, assessing the reasonableness of the estimates made by management in preparing the financial statements. <u>Professional judgment is therefore essential to the proper conduct of an audit.</u>
	A30. <u>Professional judgment is a personal quality, and judgments may therefore differ between experienced auditors. However, training and experience are intended to</u>

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	<u>promote consistency of judgment such that the exercise of professional judgment in any particular case may be regarded as reasonable if other experienced auditors can agree that this is the case. Any such agreement on whether a judgment is reasonable is based on the facts and circumstances at the time the judgment was made.</u>
ISA 200.16.1-.2	<p><i>Professional Skepticism</i> (Ref: Para. 8(g))</p> <p>A31. <u>Professional scepticism is aAn attitude of professional skepticism means the auditor makes that involves the a-critical assessment, with a questioning mind, of the validity of audit evidence obtained. It includes recognizing that circumstances may exist that cause the financial statements to be materially misstated, and being is-alert to audit evidence that contradicts or brings into question the reliability of documents and responses to inquiries and other information obtained from management and those charged with governance. For example, Maintaining an attitude of professional skepticism is necessary-throughout the audit process-is necessary if for the auditor is, for example, to reduce the risks of overlooking unusual circumstances, of over generalizing when drawing conclusions from audit observations, and of using faulty assumptions in determining the nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures and evaluating the results thereof.</u></p>
Extant ISA 240.26.1 and 240.26.4	<p>A32. <u>Maintaining an attitude of professional skepticism is necessary to the critical assessment of audit evidence. However, aAn audit preformed in accordance with ISAs rarely involves the authentication of documents, nor is the auditor trained as or expected to be an expert in such authentication. Accordingly, uUnless the auditor has reason to believe the contrary (for example if conditions identified during the audit cause the auditor to believe that a document may not be authentic or that terms in a document have been falsified) the auditor may ordinarily accepts records and documents as genuine.</u></p>
	<i>Inherent Limitations of an Audit</i> (Ref: Para. 8(h))
ISA 200.21.1	<p>A33. <u>As an assurance engagement, an audit is undertaken to enhance the degree of confidence of intended users in the financial statements. Based on audit evidence obtained, the auditor expresses an opinion on the financial statements. However, an audit is not intended to, and cannot, provide a guarantee that the financial statements are free from material misstatement due to fraud or error. This is because there exist several inherent limitations of an audit. Accordingly, because of the factors described above, an audit is not a guarantee that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, because absolute assurance is not attainable.</u></p>
	<p>A34. <u>There are three principal factors that give rise to the inherent limitations of an audit, thereby making the achievement of absolute assurance impossible:</u></p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The fundamental nature and characteristics of financial reporting and business processes;</u> • <u>The need for the audit to be conducted within a reasonable period of time and at a reasonable cost; and</u> • <u>The nature of audit evidence and procedures.</u>
	<p>A35. <u>These factors, and the principal inherent limitations arising from them, are described below. Other ISAs may provide further explanation of limitations that are of particular relevance to their subject matter, e.g. ISA 240 (Redrafted), “The Auditor’s Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements” and [proposed] ISA 550 (Revised and Redrafted), “Related Parties.” Inherent limitations, by their nature, cannot be overcome, but the ISAs provide requirements and guidance to assist the auditor in applying professional judgment to mitigate their effect.</u></p>
	Financial Reporting and Business Processes
	<p>A36. <u>There are certain limitations inherent in financial reporting and business processes that neither the entity nor the auditor can overcome fully. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with the entity’s applicable financial reporting framework involves judgment by management in applying the requirements of that framework to the facts and circumstances of the entity. Further, although some financial statement items may be determined on the basis of objective and verifiable facts, others are of a nature such that the related audit evidence available can only be persuasive rather than conclusive, or involve subjective decisions or assessments or a degree of uncertainty relating to the reliability of their measurement; for example, the estimation of the outcome of uncertain events that may only be confirmed in the future and the estimation of amounts reported on the basis of fair value. There may be valid differences in judgment about such matters, and in the case of judgments about future outcomes those outcomes are highly likely to differ from any judgments that are made, however skilled.</u></p>
<p>ISA 200.18.b2</p> <p>Derived from ISA 315 (Redrafted) A40, and A42-A43</p>	<p>A37. <u>The inherent limitations of internal control (for example, the possibility of management override or collusion). In addition, management designs, implements and maintains internal control to address identified business risks that threaten the achievement of the entity’s objectives. The evidence available to the auditor includes information about the entity’s internal control. ISAs provide the conditions under which the auditor is required to, or may choose to, test the operating effectiveness of controls in determining the extent of substantive procedures to be performed. However, internal control, no matter how well designed and operated, can only reduce, but not eliminate, risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, because of the limitations inherent in</u></p>

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	<u>internal control. These include, for example, the possibility of human errors or mistakes, or of controls being circumvented by collusion or inappropriate management override.</u>
	Timeliness of Financial Reporting and the Balance between Benefit and Cost
Extant ISA 500.13	A38. The auditor considers the relationship between the cost of obtaining audit evidence and the usefulness of the information obtained. <u>The relevance of information, and thereby its value, tends to diminish over time, and there is a balance to be struck between the reliability of information and its cost. There is therefore a societal expectation that the auditor will form an opinion on the financial statements within a reasonable period of time and at a reasonable cost. Accordingly, the auditor is not expected to address all information that may exist or to pursue every matter exhaustively on the assumption that information is in error or fraudulent until proved otherwise. To do otherwise would not allow the audited financial statements to be available in time to be relevant or at a reasonable cost. A further consideration is that the evidence gathering process may reach a point of diminishing returns, at which the incremental cost of additional audit evidence increases disproportionately to the incremental benefit obtained. However, the matter of time difficulty or cost expense involved is not in itself a valid basis for the auditor to be satisfied with audit evidence that is less than persuasive omitting an audit procedure for which there is no alternative.</u>
ISA 200.18.b1 Extant ISA 500.14.1	A39. The use of testing. In forming the audit opinion the auditor does not examine all the information available because conclusions ordinarily can be reached by using sampling approaches and other means of selecting items for testing. <u>Consequently, it is necessary for the auditor to use testing, including sampling, and other means of examining populations for misstatements. Although samples with high levels of confidence can be designed, there is always a risk that the sample is not representative of the population and a material misstatement will fail to be detected. Similarly analytical procedures cannot be designed or performed to a level of precision sufficient to ensure that all material misstatements would be detected.</u>
ISA 200.25.2 onward	A40. <u>Further, for an audit to be efficient and effective within reasonable time and cost constraints, the auditor needs to design an audit approach that focuses audit effort on identifying and performs audit procedures to assessing the risks of material misstatement, and in seeks to limit detection risk by performing further audit procedures in response to the based on that assessed risks(see ISA 315, “Understanding the Entity and Its Environment and Assessing the Risks of</u>

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	<p>Material Misstatement” and ISA 330, “The Auditor’s Procedures in Response to Assessed Risks”). The audit process involves the exercise of professional judgment in designing the audit approach, through focusing on what can go wrong (i.e., what are the potential misstatements that may arise) at the assertion level (see ISA 500, “Audit Evidence”) and performing audit procedures in response to the assessed risks in order to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence. The assessment of risks of material misstatement, however, is a judgment rather than a precise measurement.</p>
	The Nature of Audit Evidence and Procedures
ISA 200.18.b3	<p>A41. The nature of fact that most audit evidence is <u>such that it is often</u> persuasive rather than conclusive. <u>There are legal and practical limitations on the auditor’s ability to obtain audit evidence; for example, in the absence of legal powers of search – which in themselves have limitations – it is inevitable that an auditor is dependent on management and others for aspects of the completeness of information. Also, as explained in paragraph A32 above, an audit rarely involves the authentication of documents.</u></p>
Redrafted ISA 240.5	<p>A42. Further, tThe risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error. This is because fraud may involve sophisticated and carefully organized schemes designed to conceal it; such as forgery, deliberate failure to record transactions, or intentional misrepresentations being made to the auditor. Such attempts at concealment may be even more difficult to detect when accompanied by collusion. Collusion mayTherefore, audit procedures used to gather audit evidence may be ineffective for detecting <u>an intentional misstatement that involves, for example, falsified documentation which may cause the auditor to believe that audit evidence is valid</u>persuasive when it is, in fact, false <u>not</u>. The auditor’s ability to detect a fraud depends on factors such as the skillfulness of the perpetrator, the frequency and extent of manipulation, the degree of collusion involved, the relative size of individual amounts manipulated, and the seniority of those individuals involved. While the auditor may be able to identify potential opportunities for fraud to be perpetrated, it is difficult for the auditor to determine whether misstatements in judgment areas such as accounting estimates are caused by fraud or error. <u>Because of this, ISA 240 (Redrafted) contains specific requirements designed to assist the auditor in identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement due to fraud and in designing procedures to detect such misstatement.</u></p>
	<p>A43. <u>Although it is not possible to obtain audit evidence that is conclusive, the auditor is required to obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to reduce audit risk to an acceptably low level.</u></p>

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Redrafted ISA 240.5.2	A44. As described in ISA 200, “Objective and General Principles Governing an Audit of Financial Statements,” owing to <u>Because of</u> the inherent limitations <u>described above of an audit</u> , there is an unavoidable risk that some material misstatements of the financial statements will not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs.
Extant ISA 240.20.1	<u>Accordingly,</u> t The subsequent discovery of a material misstatement of the financial statements resulting from fraud <u>or error</u> does not, in and of itself, indicate a failure to conduct an audit in accordance with ISAs.
Extant ISA 240.20.3	Whether the auditor has performed an audit in accordance with ISAs is determined by the audit procedures performed in the circumstances, the sufficiency and appropriateness of the audit evidence obtained as a result thereof and the suitability of the auditor’s report based on an evaluation of that evidence.
ISA 200.21.2	A45. <u>An audit is also necessarily limited by its scope and objective, which deal with the expression by the auditor of an opinion on the financial statements. For example,</u> Further, an <u>the auditor’s opinion on the financial statements</u> does not <u>provide assurance on such matters as:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>T</u>he <u>the future viability of the entity,</u> nor <u>T</u>he <u>the efficiency or effectiveness with which management has conducted the affairs of the entity (including the effectiveness of internal control).</u> <u>The extent of compliance with all laws and regulations that may be applicable to the entity.</u>
	<i>Reasonable Assurance</i> (Ref: Para. 8(i))
ISA 200.24.1 & .2	A46. The auditor should plan and perform the audit to reduce audit risk to an acceptably low level that is consistent with the objective of an audit. The auditor reduces audit risk by designing and performing audit procedures to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to be able to draw reasonable conclusions on which to base an audit opinion.
ISA 200.17	<u>The auditor’s overall objective is to</u> An auditor conducting an audit in accordance with ISAs obtains <u>reasonable assurance about whether</u> that <u>the financial statements taken</u> as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, <u>and to report on the financial statements in accordance with the auditor’s findings.</u> Reasonable assurance is a concept relating to the accumulation of the audit evidence necessary for the auditor to <u>express an opinion on</u> conclude that there are no material misstatements in the financial statements taken as a whole. <u>Reasonable assurance relates to the whole audit process. It requires the exercise of professional judgment throughout the audit in identifying and assessing risks of</u>

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	<u>material misstatement, in performing audit procedures in response to the assessed risks in order to obtain audit evidence to reduce audit risk, and in forming conclusions based on an evaluation of that evidence.</u>
ISA 200.18.1 ISA 200.24.3	A47. <u>Reasonable assurance is a high, but not absolute, level of assurance.</u> An auditor cannot obtain absolute assurance, <u>i.e. certainty. This is primarily</u> because there are inherent limitations of an audit <u>(described above)</u> that affect the auditor's ability to detect material misstatements, <u>whether due to fraud or error.</u> Reasonable assurance is obtained when the auditor has reduced audit risk to an acceptably low level <u>by obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence.</u>
	Ethical Requirements Relating to an Audit of Financial Statements (Ref: Para. 10)
ISA 200.5	A48. As discussed in <u>[proposed] ISA 220 (Redrafted)</u> , "Quality Control for Audits of Historical Financial Information," <u>relevant</u> ethical requirements <u>relating to audits of financial statements</u> ordinarily comprise Parts A and B of the <u>International Federation of Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the IFAC Code)</u> <u>related to audits of financial statements</u> together with national requirements that are more restrictive.
ISA 200.5	A49. <u>[Proposed] ISA 220 (Redrafted)</u> identifies the fundamental principles of professional ethics established by Parts A and B of the IFAC Code and sets out the engagement partner's responsibilities with respect to ethical requirements. ISA 220 recognizes that the engagement team is entitled to rely on a firm's systems in meeting its responsibilities with respect to quality control procedures applicable to the individual audit engagement <u>(for example, in relation to capabilities and competence of personnel through their recruitment and formal training; independence through the accumulation and communication of relevant independence information; maintenance of client relationships through acceptance and continuance systems; and adherence to regulatory and legal requirements through the monitoring process)</u> , unless information provided by the firm or other parties suggests otherwise. Accordingly, <u>[proposed] International Standard on Quality Control (ISQC) 1 (Redrafted)</u> , "Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements," requires the firm to establish policies and procedures designed to provide it with reasonable assurance that the firm and its personnel comply with relevant ethical requirements.
	Professional Skepticism (Ref: Para. 11)
	A50. <u>The auditor is not expected to disregard past experience with the entity regarding the honesty and integrity of management and those charged with governance. Such experience, however, does not relieve the auditor of the need to maintain an</u>

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ISA 200.16.3 and .4	<u>attitude of professional skepticism nor does it allow the auditor to be satisfied with less-than-persuasive audit evidence when obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.</u> When making inquiries and performing other audit procedures, the auditor is not satisfied with less than persuasive audit evidence based on a belief that management and those charged with governance are honest and have integrity. Accordingly, representations from management are not a substitute for obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence to be able to draw reasonable conclusions on which to base the auditor's opinion.
	Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with ISAs
	<i>Nature of ISAs</i> (Ref: Para. 12)
Preface 11.3 Preface 14.1	A51. ISAs, taken together, provide the standards for the auditor's work in fulfilling the <u>is</u> objective <u>of an audit</u> . The ISAs deal with the general responsibilities of the auditor, as well as the auditor's further considerations relevant to the application of those responsibilities to specific topics.
Preface 28	A52. The scope, effective date and any specific limitation of the applicability of a specific ISA International Standard is made clear in the ISA Standard . Unless otherwise stated in the ISA International Standard , the <u>auditor professional accountant</u> is permitted to apply an ISA International Standard before the effective date specified therein.
ISA 200.12	A53. In performing an audit, <u>the</u> auditors may be required to comply with other professional, legal or regulatory requirements in addition to the ISAs. The ISAs do not override laws and regulations that govern an audit of financial statements. In the event that those laws and regulations differ from the ISAs, an audit conducted only in accordance with laws and regulations will not automatically comply with ISAs.
ISA 200.13	A54. When <u>The auditor may also</u> conducts the audit in accordance with <u>both</u> ISAs and auditing standards of a specific jurisdiction or country. <u>When the auditor conducts the audit in accordance with ISA and auditing standards of a specific jurisdiction or country,</u> in addition to complying with each of the ISAs relevant to the audit, <u>it may be necessary for</u> the auditor to also performs any additional audit procedures <u>in order necessary</u> to comply with the relevant standards of that jurisdiction or country.
	Considerations Specific to Audits in the Public Sector

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<p>Preface 29.1</p> <p>ISA 200 PS 1 and 2</p>	<p>A55. International Standards<u>ISAs</u> are relevant to engagements in the public sector.</p> <p><u>The public sector auditor's responsibilities, however, may be affected by the audit mandate, or by obligations on public sector entities arising from legislation, regulation, ministerial directives, government policy requirements, or resolutions of the legislature, which may encompass a broader scope than an audit of financial statements in accordance with the ISAs. These additional responsibilities are not dealt with in the ISAs. They may be dealt with in the pronouncements of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions.</u></p> <p>Irrespective of whether an audit is being conducted in the private or public sector, the basic principles of auditing remain the same. What may differ for audits carried out in the public sector is the audit objective and scope. These factors are often attributable to differences in the audit mandate and legal requirements or the form of reporting (for example, public sector entities may be required to prepared additional financial reports).</p> <p>When carrying out audits of public sector entities, the auditor will need to take into account the specific requirements of any other relevant regulations, ordinances or ministerial directives which affect the audit mandate and any special auditing requirements, including the need to have regard to issues of national security. Audit mandates may be more specific than those in the private sector, and often encompass a wider ranged of objectives and a broader scope than is ordinarily applicable for the audit of private sector financial statements. The mandates and requirements may also effect, for example, the extent of the auditor's discretion in establishing materiality, in reporting fraud and error, and in the form of the auditor's report. Differences in audit approach and style may also exist. However, these differences would not constitute a difference in the basic principles and essential procedures.</p>
	<p><i>Contents of ISAs</i> (Ref: Para. 13)</p>
<p>Preface 14.2</p>	<p>A56. <u>In addition</u> An ISA contains to objectives and requirements, <u>an ISA contains together with</u> related guidance in the form of application and other explanatory material. It may also contain introductory material that provides context essential to a proper understanding of the ISAs, and definitions.</p>
<p>Preface 19</p> <p>Preface</p>	<p>A57. The application and other explanatory material is an integral part of the ISA, as it provides further explanation of, and guidance for carrying out, the requirements of an ISA, along with background information on the matters addressed in the ISA. It may include examples of procedures, some of which the auditor may judge to be appropriate in the circumstances. Such guidance is, however, not intended to impose a requirement. –When appropriate, additional considerations specific to <u>audits of smaller entities and</u> public sector entities are included: (a) W<u>w</u>within the</p>

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29.2	<u>application and other explanatory material</u> body of an International Standard in the case of ISAs and ISQCs, or (b) In a Public Sector Perspective (PSP) appearing at the end of other International Standards.
Preface 20	A58. Appendices, which form part of the application and other explanatory material, are an integral part of an ISA. The purpose and intended use of an appendix are explained in the body of the related ISA or within the title and introduction of the appendix itself.
Preface 21	A59. Introductory material may include, as needed, such matters as explanation of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>T</u>he purpose and scope of the ISA, including how the ISA relates to other ISAs; • <u>T</u>he subject matter of the ISA; • <u>S</u>pecific expectations on the auditor and others; and • <u>T</u>he context in which the ISA is set.
Preface 22	A60. An ISA may include, in a separate section under the heading ‘Definitions’, a description of the meanings attributed to certain terms for purposes of the ISAs. These are provided to assist in the consistent application and interpretation of the ISAs, and are not intended to override definitions that may be established for other purposes, whether in law, regulation or otherwise. Unless otherwise indicated, those terms will carry the same meanings throughout the ISAs. The Glossary of Terms in the Handbook of International Auditing, Assurance, and Ethics Pronouncements published by IFAC contains a complete listing of terms defined in the ISAs. It also includes description of other terms found in ISAs to assist in common and consistent interpretation and translation.
	<i>Objectives</i> (Ref: Para. 16)
	A61. <u>The objectives in individual ISAs provide a link between the requirements and the overall objective of the auditor. The objectives are designed to focus the auditor on the desired outcome of the ISA, while being specific enough to assist the auditor in:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Understanding what needs to be accomplished and, where necessary, the appropriate means of doing so; and</u> • <u>Deciding what more, if anything, needs to be done to achieve the objectives.</u>
	A62. <u>The auditor’s ability to achieve the objectives is subject to the inherent limitations of an audit, and is to be understood in the context of those limitations as well as the other concepts relevant to an audit of financial statements set out in paragraph 8 of</u>

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	<p><u>this ISA. Further, the ability to achieve an individual objective may be limited by circumstances; for example, by a limitation in the available audit evidence. The obligation attaching to the objectives therefore recognizes the fact that the achievement of an objective cannot be mandated, only the attempt to achieve it. The requirement to aim to achieve the objectives is reinforced by:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>• The requirement to comply with the requirements of ISAs (paragraph 18);</u> <u>• The requirement to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence as a basis for reasonable assurance (paragraph 19);</u> <u>• The requirement to use the objectives to judge whether, having complied with the requirements of the ISAs, sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained (paragraph 20); and</u> <u>• The requirement to consider the consequences of a failure to achieve an objective (paragraph 16).</u> <p><u>—Whether an objective has been, or can be, achieved is a matter for the auditor’s professional judgment, including whether further procedures will assist the auditor in doing so.</u></p>
	<p>A63. <u>In aiming to achieve the objectives of the ISAs, the auditor is required to have regard to the interrelationships among the ISAs. This is because of the different nature of the ISAs, which as indicated in paragraph A51 deal in some cases with general responsibilities and in others with the application of those responsibilities to specific topics. For example, this ISA requires the auditor to adopt an attitude of professional skepticism; this is necessary in all aspects of planning and performing an audit but is not repeated as a requirement of each ISA. At a more detailed level, ISA 315 (Redrafted), “Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement Through Understanding the Entity and Its Environment” and ISA 330 (Redrafted), “The Auditor’s Responses to Assessed Risks” contain, amongst other things, objectives and requirements that deal with the auditor’s responsibilities to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement and to design and perform further audit procedures to respond to those assessed risks, respectively; these objectives and requirements apply throughout the audit. An ISA dealing with specific aspects of the audit (for example, [proposed] ISA 540 (Revised and Redrafted), “Auditing Accounting Estimates, Including Fair Value Accounting Estimates, and Related Disclosures”) may expand on how the objectives and requirements of such ISAs as 315 (Redrafted) and 330 (Redrafted) are to be applied in relation to the subject of the ISA but does not repeat them. Thus, in aiming to achieve the objective stated in ISA 540 (Revised and Redrafted), for example, the auditor has regard to the objectives and requirements of other relevant ISAs.</u></p>
	<p>A64. <u>In most cases, the objectives of the ISAs are clearly related to the overall objective</u></p>

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	<p><u>of the auditor. The majority of the ISAs deal with one or more of the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Identifying, assessing and responding to risks of material misstatement;</u> <u>Obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence, either in relation to specific aspects of the evidence accumulation process (e.g., audit sampling, in relation to obtaining sufficient evidence) or in relation to specific subjects (e.g., accounting estimates);</u> <u>Evaluating the effect of identified misstatements on the financial statements; and</u> <u>Reporting.</u> <p><u>Accordingly, the failure to achieve those objectives would prevent the auditor from achieving the auditor’s overall objective.</u></p>
	<p><u>A65. In a few cases, however, the relationship between the objectives of the ISAs and the overall objective of the auditor is indirect. This is the case, for example, with the ISAs that deal with quality control and documentation. Such ISAs are intended to enhance the quality of the audit and to ensure that, in the public interest, the auditor maintains an appropriate record of the basis for the auditor’s report. In principle, an auditor could fail to achieve the objectives of such ISAs while nevertheless obtaining reasonable assurance and forming an appropriate opinion about the financial statements. There would, however, be a substantial risk that this would not be the case. In any event, the auditor would not have complied with all ISAs relevant to the audit; accordingly, in accordance with paragraph 14 of this ISA, the auditor could not represent compliance with ISAs, as required to do under the reporting ISAs.</u></p>
	<p><u>A66. The auditor may fail to achieve the overall objective of the auditor through being unable to obtain reasonable assurance or through being unable to report. The ISAs deal with these circumstances and include appropriate requirements and guidance for the auditor.</u></p>
	<p>Compliance with Relevant Requirements (Ref: Para. 18(a))</p>
Preface 17	<p>A67. The auditor <u>is required to</u> complies with the requirements of an ISA in all cases where they are relevant in the circumstances of the audit. In exceptional circumstances, however, the auditor may judge it necessary to depart from a relevant requirement by performing alternative audit procedures to achieve the aim of that requirement. The need for the auditor to depart from a relevant requirement is expected to arise only where the requirement is for a specific procedure to be performed and, in the specific circumstances of the audit, that procedure would be ineffective. In such circumstances, alternative audit procedures need to be performed that achieve the aim of that requirement. <u>ISA 230 (Redrafted), “Audit</u></p>

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	<u>Documentation” establishes documentation requirements in those circumstances where the auditor departs from a requirement.</u>
Preface 18.1 (examples are from extant ISA 230)	A68. A requirement is not relevant only in the cases where: (a) The ISA is not relevant(e.g., in a continuing engagement, nothing in ISA 510, “Initial Engagements—Opening Balances,” is relevant); or (b) The circumstances envisioned do not apply because the requirement is conditional and the condition does not exist. <u>In general, any conditionality of a requirement will be explicit (e.g., the requirement to modify the auditor’s opinion where there is a limitation of scope). In some cases, it may be implicit (e.g., the communication of material weaknesses in internal control identified during the audit to management and with those charged with governance, which depends on the existence of identified material weaknesses).</u>
Preface 18.2	A69. The auditor is not required to apply a requirement that is not relevant in the circumstances of the audit; this does not constitute a departure from the requirement.
	<i>Obtaining Sufficient Appropriate Audit Evidence</i> (Ref: Para. 20)
	A70. <u>The auditor is required to use the objectives to judge whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained. If as a result the auditor concludes that the audit evidence is not sufficient and appropriate, then the auditor may follow one or more of the following approaches to meeting the requirement of paragraph 19:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Evaluate whether further relevant audit evidence has been, or will be, obtained as a result of complying with other ISAs;</u> <u>Extend the work performed in applying one or more requirements; or</u> <u>Perform other procedures judged by the auditor to be necessary in the circumstances.</u> <u>Where none of the above is expected to be practical or possible in the circumstances, the auditor will not be able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence and is required to determine the effect on the audit report or on the auditor’s ability to complete the engagement.</u>