

2016

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**PRACTITIONER'S GUIDE TO**

# **GAAS**

Covering all SASs, SSAEs, SSARSs,  
PCAOB Auditing Standards,  
and Interpretations

**Joanne M. Flood**

With major  
changes to  
**SSARS**  
engagements

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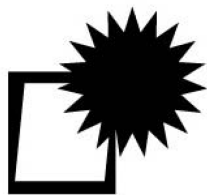
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# PREFACE

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## The AICPA’s Clarity Project

### Auditing Standards

Following the creation of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB), the AICPA’s Auditing Standards Board (ASB) reassessed its mission. The ASB developed a plan to converge US generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS) with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). Thus, the ASB’s Clarity Project began work to:

- Redraft the auditing standards for clarity—to make the standards easier to read, understand, and apply
- Converge US standards with the ISAs

The ASB has completed its project. While clarity and convergence, not change, were the goals of the Clarity Project, the Project did create some changes that require auditors to make changes in practice. For ease of use, this book arranges information according to the sections of the AICPA’s auditing standards codification.

### Preparation, Compilation, and Review Standards

In May 2010, the AICPA’s Accounting and Review Services committee (ARSC) approved a clarity project with the purpose of aligning the conventions of its standards with the ASB standards and making the compilation and review standards easier to read, understand, and apply. One divergence from the ASB approach is that ARSC decided not to include application guidance for governmental and smaller, less complex entities. Otherwise, the formats are similar and include:

- *Objectives*—defines the context in which the requirements are set
- *Definitions*—explains, where relevant, specific terms
- *Requirements*—what the practitioners must do to meet the objectives of the standard
- *Application and Other Explanatory Matters*—provide further guidance for carrying out the requirements of the standard. These paragraphs use an “A” prefix and are in a separate section that follows the requirements section.

As a result of the ARSC clarity project, a new section identifier, “AR-C,” was established for the clarified standards in order to avoid confusion with references to the extant “AR” sections.

### SSARS No. 21

Statement on Standards for Accounting and Review Services (SSARS) No. 21, *Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services: Clarification and Recodification*, is a product of the SSARS clarity project. There have long been practice problems around when an accountant is associated with or involved in the preparation of financial statements. Questions circled around the accountant’s responsibilities and the users’ perceptions of the meaning of the accountant’s involvement. With the advent first of computers and then the cloud, these issues became even more complex.

In an effort to clarify the accountant's role under various scenarios, the AICPA's Accounting and Review Services Committee (ARSC) undertook a project and in June 2012 issued three proposed SSARS meant to clarify and communicate the accountant's responsibility regarding compilation engagements and association with unaudited financial statements. Later that year, in November, SSARS issued two proposals on review engagements.

During 2012, 2013, and 2014, ARSC solicited comments and met with constituencies. It issued revised proposals and a rigorous process to ensure the integrity and acceptance of the final product. In August 2014, ARSC voted to issue the final standard.

In October 2014, the AICPA released statement on SSARS No. 21. This new standard significantly affects public practitioners who prepared financial statements and is effective for reviews, compilations, and presentation of financial statements for periods ending on or after December 15, 2015, with early implementation allowed.

SSARS No. 21 supersedes all extant AR sections, except for AR section 120. The last will be the subject of a future clarified standard. SSARS No. 21 eliminates all existing SSARS interpretations and incorporates them into the clarified guidance. SSARS No. 21 contains substantive changes to standards for compilations and engagements to prepare financial statements. Those changes are highlighted in the Technical Alert sections and incorporated in the relevant chapters of this book.

SSARS No. 21 results in the following structure:

- Section 60, *General Principles for Engagements Performed in Accordance With Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services*
- Section 70, *Preparation of Financial Statements*
- Section 80, *Compilation Engagements*
- Section 90, *Review of Financial Statements*

## **Next Steps**

The ARSC is working on clarified standards on prospective and pro forma financial information. Exposure drafts are expected in 2015 with final standards in 2016. That will complete the clarity project for SSARS engagements.

## **Resources**

Wiley GAAS contains robust tools to help auditors implement the clarified standards. Each chapter begins with the source of the code section, the clarified objectives, and definitions, followed by practice guidance. Exhibits and illustrations are integrated in the chapter and clearly identified. Clarified standard references are preceded by "AR-C."

The AICPA has dedicated a page on its site to the SSARS clarity project, with links to additional resources that may be helpful in implementing the changes:

<http://www.aicpa.org/SSARSClarity>

## **PCAOB**

The PCAOB issued a new accounting standard, AS No. 18, *Related Parties*. The chapter on PCAOB 18 details the standard's requirements.

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

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**Joanne M. Flood**, CPA, is an author and independent consultant on accounting and auditing technical topics and e-learning. She has experience as an auditor in both an international firm and a local firm and worked as a senior manager in the AICPA's Professional Development group. She received her MBA Summa Cum Laude in Accounting from Adelphi University and her Bachelor's degree in English from Molloy College.

While in public accounting, Joanne worked on major clients in retail, manufacturing, and finance and on small business clients in construction, manufacturing, and professional services. At the AICPA, Joanne developed and wrote e-learning, text, and instructor-led training courses on US and International Standards. She also produced training materials in a wide variety of media, including print, video, and audio, and pioneered the AICPA's e-learning product line. Joanne resides on Long Island, New York with her daughter, Elizabeth. Joanne is the author of several articles for and contributor to Wiley Insight IFRS and the following Wiley publications:

*Financial Disclosure Checklist*

*Wiley GAAP 2016: Interpretation and Application of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*

*Wiley Practitioner's Guide to GAAS 2016: Covering all SASs, SSAEs, SSARs, and Interpretations*

*Wiley GAAP: Financial Statement Disclosures Manual (Wiley Regulatory Reporting), coming soon*

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# ORGANIZATION AND KEY CHANGES

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This book reduces the official language of Statements on Auditing Standards (SASs), Statements on Standards for Attestation Engagements (SSAEs), Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services (SSARs), Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) Auditing Standards, and the interpretations of those standards into easy-to-read and understandable advice. It is designed to help CPAs in the application of, and compliance with, authoritative standards. This year marks the full implementation of the clarified standards resulting from the AICPA's Clarity Project. The Preface contains additional information on the Clarity Project.

This book follows the sequence of sections of the AICPA *Codification of Statements on Auditing Standards*, the *Codification of Statements on Standards for Attestation Engagements*, and the *Codification of Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services*. Sections are divided into the following easy-to-understand parts:

**Original Pronouncement.** A handy, brief identification of the original standard for the section.

**Definitions of Terms.** A glossary of official definitions that gathers in one place explanations of terms that are ordinarily scattered throughout a standard.

**Objectives of Section.** A behind-the-scenes explanation of the reasons for the pronouncement and a capsule explanation of the most basic ideas of the section.

**Fundamental Requirements.** Concise listing and descriptions of those things specifically mandated by the section.

**Interpretations.** A brief summary of each interpretation.

**Techniques for Application.** Helpful techniques for complying with the fundamental requirements of the section.

**Illustrations.** Examples of the application of the fundamental requirements of the section.

## AICPA Auditing Standards

The AICPA's Auditing Standards Board (ASB) establishes standards for nonissuers. The ASB issues Statements on Auditing Standards (SASs) and interpretative publications for audits of nonissuers. Interpretative publication includes:

- Auditing interpretations and
- Auditing guidance in AICPA Audit and Accounting Guides and in Statements of Position (SOPs)

AU-C 200 requires the auditor to consider interpretative guidance in planning and performing the audit.

## PCAOB Standards and Relationship to AICPA Standards

Following the passage of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, auditors of public companies must follow the PCAOB standards. The PCAOB establishes standards on auditing and related attestation, quality control, and ethics and independence for use by registered public accounting firms in the preparation and issuance of audit reports for issuers.

Initially in 2003, the PCAOB adopted on an interim basis the AICPA's auditing, attestation, and quality control standards. In the ensuing years, the PCAOB has issued some of its own standards. Those standards are described in this volume.

As with all accounting and auditing publications, this book is merely a guide. It is not a substitute for professional judgment. It can, however, be a valuable reference tool.

The 2016 edition of this book is current through SAS 129, *Amendment to SAS No. 122 Section 920, Letters for Underwriters and Certain Other Requesting Parties, as Amended*; SSAE 17, *Reporting on Compiled Prospective Financial Statements When the Practitioner's Independence is Impaired*; SSARS 21, *Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services: Clarification and Recodification*; and PCAOB Auditing Standard 1, *Related Parties*.

### **On the Horizon**

SSARS No. 21 supersedes all existing AR sections except for AR Section 120, *Compilation of Pro Forma Financial Information*, which is expected to be exposed for public comment in clarified format in 2015

The Auditing Standards Board is working on a project to clarify the Attestation Standards. The clarification is expected to be released as SSAE 18. No definitive date for issuance has been released.

The PCAOB has issued a proposal to reorganize the PCAOB auditing standards and related amendments to the PCAOB Auditing Standards and Rules. The proposal is to reorganize the standards, but the PCAOB has stated that the proposed amendment will not include substantive changes.

Joanne M. Flood  
August 2015



# **AU-C200 Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards**

## **AU-C ORIGINAL PRONOUNCEMENTS**

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**Original Pronouncements**      Statements on Auditing Standards (SASs) 122, 123, and 128.

## **AU-C 200 DEFINITIONS OF TERMS**

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*Source: AU-C 200.14*

**Applicable financial reporting framework.** The financial reporting framework adopted by management and, when appropriate, those charged with governance in the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, that 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.

**Audit evidence.** Information used by the auditor in arriving at the conclusions on which the auditor's opinion is based. Audit evidence includes both information contained in the accounting records underlying the financial statements and other information. *Sufficiency of audit evidence* is the measure of the quantity of audit evidence. The quantity of the audit evidence needed is affected by the auditor's assessment of the risks of material misstatement and also by the quality of such audit evidence. *Appropriateness of audit evidence* is the measure of the quality of audit evidence; that is, its relevance and its reliability in providing support for the conclusions on which the auditor's opinion is based.

**Audit risk.** The risk that the auditor expresses an inappropriate audit opinion when the financial statements are materially misstated. Audit risk is a function of the risk of material misstatement and detection risk.

**Auditor.** The term used to refer to the person or persons conducting the audit, usually the engagement partner or other members of the engagement team, or, as applicable, the firm. When an AU-C section expressly intends that a requirement or responsibility be fulfilled by the engagement partner, the term *engagement partner* rather than *auditor* is used. *Engagement partner* and *firm* are to be read as referring to their governmental equivalents when relevant.

**Detection risk.** The risk that the procedures performed by the auditor to reduce audit risk to an acceptably low level will not detect a misstatement that exists and that could be material, either individually or when aggregated with other misstatements.

**Financial reporting framework.** A set of criteria used to determine measurement, recognition, presentation, and disclosure of all material items appearing in the financial statements; for example, US generally accepted accounting principles, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) promulgated by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), or a special purpose framework.

The term *fair presentation framework* is used to refer to a financial reporting framework that requires compliance with the requirements of the framework and:

1. Acknowledges explicitly or implicitly that, to achieve fair presentation of the financial statements, it may be necessary for management to provide disclosures beyond those specifically required by the framework; or
2. Acknowledges explicitly that it may be necessary for management to depart from a requirement of the framework to achieve fair presentation of the financial statements. Such departures are expected to be necessary only in extremely rare circumstances.

A financial reporting framework that requires compliance with the requirements of the framework but does not contain the acknowledgments in 1 or 2 is not a fair presentation framework.

**Financial statements.** A structured representation of historical financial information, including related notes, intended to communicate an entity's economic resources and obligations at a point in time or the changes therein for a period of time in accordance with a financial reporting framework. The related notes ordinarily comprise a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. The term *financial statements* ordinarily refers to a complete set of financial statements as determined by the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework, but can also refer to a single financial statement.

**Historical financial information.** Information expressed in financial terms regarding 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.

**Interpretive publications.** Auditing interpretations of generally accepted accounting standards (GAAS), exhibits to GAAS, auditing guidance included in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) Audit and Accounting Guides, and the AICPA Auditing Statements of Position (SOPs).

**Management.** The person(s) with executive responsibility for the conduct of the entity's operations. For some entities, management includes some or all of those charged with governance; for example, executive members of a governance board or an owner-manager.

**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 presented fairly in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error.

**Other auditing publications.** Publications other than interpretive publications; these include AICPA auditing publications not defined as interpretive publications; auditing articles in the *Journal of Accountancy* and other professional journals; continuing professional education programs and other instruction materials, textbooks, guide books, audit programs, and checklists; and other auditing publications from state certified public accountant (CPA) societies, other organizations, and individuals.

**Premise, relating to the responsibilities of management and, when appropriate, those charged with governance, on which an audit is conducted (the premise).** Management and,

when appropriate, those charged with governance have acknowledged and understand that they have the following responsibilities that are fundamental to the conduct of an audit in accordance with GAAS; that is, responsibility:

1. For the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework;
2. For the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
3. To provide the auditor with
  - a. Access to all information of which management and, when appropriate, those charged with governance are aware that is relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, such as records, documentation, and other matters;
  - b. Additional information that the auditor may request from management and, when appropriate, those charged with governance for the purpose of the audit; and
  - c. Unrestricted access to persons within the entity from whom the auditor determines it necessary to obtain audit evidence.

The premise, relating to the responsibilities of management and, when appropriate, those charged with governance, on which an audit is conducted may also be referred to as the premise.

**Professional judgment.** The application of relevant training, knowledge, and experience within the context provided by auditing, accounting, and ethical standards, in making informed decisions about the courses of action that are appropriate in the circumstances of the audit engagement.

**Professional skepticism.** An attitude that includes a questioning mind, being alert to conditions that may indicate possible misstatement due to fraud or error, and a critical assessment of audit evidence.

**Reasonable assurance.** In the context of an audit of financial statements, a high, but not absolute, level of assurance.

**Risk of material misstatement.** The risk that the financial statements are materially misstated prior to the audit. This consists of two components, described as follows at the assertion level:

- **Inherent risk.** The susceptibility of an assertion about a class of transaction, account balance, or disclosure to a misstatement that could be material, either individually or when aggregated with other misstatements, before consideration of any related controls.
- **Control risk.** The risk that a misstatement that could occur in an assertion about a class of transaction, account balance, or disclosure 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.

**Those charged with governance.** The person(s) or organization(s) (for example, a corporate trustee) with responsibility for overseeing the strategic direction of the entity and the obligations related to the accountability of the entity. This includes overseeing the financial reporting process. Those charged with governance may include management personnel; for example, executive members of a governance board or an owner-manager.

## OBJECTIVES OF AU-C SECTION 200

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AU-C Section 200.12 states that:

. . . *The overall objectives of the auditor, in conducting an audit of financial statements, are to*

- a. obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, thereby enabling the auditor to express an opinion on whether the financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with an applicable financial reporting framework; and*
- b. report on the financial statements, and communicate as required by GAAS, in accordance with the auditor's findings.*

## FUNDAMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

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### OBJECTIVE OF ORDINARY AUDIT

The purpose of an audit is to provide users with an opinion by the auditor on the fairness, in all material respects, with which the financial statements present financial position, results of operations, and cash flows in conformity with the applicable financial reporting framework. (AU-C 200.04)

### AUDITOR RESPONSIBILITIES

In every audit, the auditor has to obtain reasonable assurance<sup>1</sup> about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to errors or fraud. (AU-C 200.06)

Materiality is taken into account when planning and performing the audit. Misstatements are considered material when they influence economic decisions by financial statement users. Materiality considers qualitative and quantitative elements and should be viewed in context. (AU-C 200.07)

The auditor's overall objectives are not only to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement in order to form an opinion, but to issue a report and communicate as required by GAAS. (AU-C 200.12) If reasonable assurance cannot be obtained, the auditor must either disclaim an opinion or withdraw, when possible. (AU-C 200.13)

### INDEPENDENCE

The auditor must be independent. If not independent, the auditor cannot issue a report under GAAS. The only exception is if GAAS provides otherwise or law or regulation requires the auditor to accept the engagement and report on the financial statements. (AU-C 200.15)

### PROFESSIONAL SKEPTICISM AND JUDGMENT

The auditor must perform the audit with professional skepticism and exercise professional judgment in planning and performing an audit of financial statements. (AU-C 200.17-18)

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<sup>1</sup> See *Definitions of Terms*.

## MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

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Financial statements are prepared by management with oversight from those charged with governance. GAAS do not impose requirements on management or those charged with governance. However, an audit is conducted on the premise that management and those charged with governance understand their responsibilities. (AU-C 200.05)

## DEFINING PROFESSIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN STATEMENTS ON AUDITING STANDARDS

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Auditors must comply with and understand AU-C sections. AU-C Section 200.25-26 clarifies that the SASs use two categories of professional requirements to describe the degree of responsibility the standards impose on auditors.

- *Unconditional requirements.* The auditor is required to comply with an unconditional requirement in all cases in which the circumstances exist to which the unconditional requirement applies. SASs use the word *must* to indicate an unconditional requirement.
- *Presumptively mandatory requirements.* The auditor is also required to comply with a presumptively mandatory requirement in all circumstances where the presumptively mandatory requirement exists and applies. However, in rare circumstances, the auditor may depart from a presumptively mandatory requirement. The departure should only relate to a specific procedure when the auditors determine that the procedure would be ineffective in the specific circumstances. The auditors must document their justification for the departure and how the alternative procedures performed in the circumstances were sufficient to achieve the objectives of the presumptively mandatory requirement. GAAS use the word *should* to indicate a presumptively mandatory requirement.

(AU-C 200.25-.26)

The term “should consider” means that the consideration of the procedure or action is presumptively required, whereas carrying out the procedure or action is not.

AU-C Section 200 also clarifies that explanatory material is intended to explain the objective of the professional requirements, rather than imposing a professional requirement for the auditor to perform.

## GAAS AND THE GAAS HIERARCHY

The auditor is responsible for planning, conducting, and reporting the results of an audit according to GAAS.<sup>2</sup>

Auditors are required to comply with GAAS. Each AU-C section contains objectives that provide a link between the requirements and the overall objectives of the auditors. GAAS provide the standards for the auditors’ work in fulfilling their objectives. Auditors should have sufficient knowledge of the AU-C sections to determine when they apply and should be prepared to justify departures from them.

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<sup>2</sup> *Generally accepted auditing standards are issued in the form of Statements on Auditing Standards and codified into AU-C sections in the AICPA’s Professional Standards.*

### Interpretive Publications

Interpretive publications are not auditing standards, but are recommendations, issued under the authority of the ASB, on how to apply the SASs in specific circumstances, including engagements for entities in specialized industries. Interpretive publications are not auditing standards. They consist of the following:

- Auditing Interpretations of SASs, listed in each chapter of this book that has a related Interpretation.
  - AICPA Audit and Accounting Guides and Statements of Position, listed in Appendix C of this book.
- (AU-C 200.A81)

Auditors should be aware of and consider interpretive publications that apply to their audits.

### Other Auditing Publications

Other auditing publications are not authoritative but may help auditors to understand and apply SASs. An auditor should evaluate such guidance to determine whether it is both (1) *relevant* for a particular engagement and (2) *appropriate* for the particular situation. When evaluating whether the guidance is appropriate, the auditor should consider whether the publication is recognized as helpful in understanding and applying SASs, and whether the author is recognized as an auditing authority. (AICPA auditing publications that have been reviewed by the AICPA Audit and Attest Standards staff are presumed to be appropriate.) (AU-C 200.A84)

### INDEPENDENCE

To *be* independent, the auditor must be intellectually honest; to be *recognized* as independent, he or she must be free from any obligation to or interest in the client, its management, or its owners. For specific guidance, the auditor should look to AICPA and the state society codes of conduct and, if relevant, the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).<sup>3</sup>

### PROFESSIONAL SKEPTICISM

The auditor should observe GAAS, possess the degree of skill commonly possessed by other auditors, and should exercise that skill with reasonable care and diligence. The auditor should also exercise *professional skepticism*, that is, an attitude that includes a questioning mind and a critical assessment of audit evidence. Auditors should be alert for contradictory evidence, indications of fraud, unusual circumstances, and evidence that calls into question the reliability of documents, and responses to inquiries. (AU-C 200.A22-A23) However, the auditor is not an insurer, and the audit report does not constitute a guarantee because it is based on *reasonable assurance*. Thus, an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS may not detect a

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<sup>3</sup> Section 201 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the related SEC implementing rules created significant new independence requirements for auditors of public companies. For example, the SEC prohibits certain nonaudit services such as bookkeeping, internal audit outsourcing, and valuation services. All audit and nonaudit services performed by the auditor, including tax services, must be preapproved by the company's audit committee. In March 2003, the SEC issued final rules implementing Section 201 of the Act. The rules, Strengthening the Commission's Requirements Regarding Auditor Independence, can be found at [www.sec.gov/rules/final/33-8183.htm](http://www.sec.gov/rules/final/33-8183.htm).

material misstatement. The auditor should be alert to the possibility of collusion when performing the audit and how management may override controls in a way that would make the fraud particularly difficult to detect.

## INTERPRETATIONS

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There are no interpretations for this section.

## TECHNIQUES FOR APPLICATION

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### MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Many times, clients do not understand their responsibilities for the audited financial statements. The financial statements are *management's*. They contain management's representations. The form and content of the financial statements are management's responsibility, even though the auditor may have prepared them or participated in their preparation. The SEC has stated:

*The fundamental and primary responsibility for the accuracy of information filed with the Commission and disseminated among the investors rests upon management. Management does not discharge its obligations in this respect by the employment of independent accountants, however reputable. (Accounting Series Release No. 62; emphasis added)*

Management also is responsible for implementing and maintaining an effective system of internal control.

### AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The auditor's responsibility for the financial statements he or she audits is confined to the expression of an opinion on those statements. In performing the audit, the auditor is responsible for compliance with GAAS, including the SASs.

Under GAAS, the auditor has a responsibility to consider AU-C sections and interpretive publications in all audits. If such guidance is not followed, an auditor must be prepared:

- For AU-C sections, to justify a departure from GAAS
- For interpretive publications, to explain that an alternative approach achieved the objectives of GAAS

To provide reasonable assurance that it is conforming with generally accepted auditing standards in its audit engagements, an accounting firm should establish quality control policies and procedures. These policies and procedures should apply not only to audit engagements but also to attest and accounting and review services for which professional standards have been established. (AU-C 200.A20) The AICPA's Quality Control Standards detail the firm's responsibility for establishing and maintaining a system of quality control for auditors. See QC Section 10, *A Firm's System of Quality Control*, for more information.

### Independence, Integrity, and Objectivity

Policies and procedures should provide reasonable assurance that personnel maintain independence when required and perform all responsibilities with integrity and objectivity.

1. Independence is an impartiality that recognizes an obligation for fairness.
2. Integrity pertains to being honest and candid, and requires that service and public trust not be subordinated to personal gain.
3. Objectivity is a state of mind that imposes an obligation to be impartial, intellectually honest, and free of conflicts of interest.

(See the AICPA's Code of Professional Conduct, Section 300.)



# AU-C 210 Terms of Engagement

## AU-C ORIGINAL PRONOUNCEMENT

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**Original Pronouncement** Statement on Auditing Standards (SAS) 122 and 128.

## APPLICABILITY

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This section states the requirements and provides application guidance on the auditor's responsibilities in agreeing upon terms of engagement with management and those charged with governance. It establishes preconditions for an audit, for which management is responsible. AU-C 220, *Quality Control for an Engagement Conducted in Accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards*, addresses those aspects of engagement acceptance that the auditor can control. AU-C 580, *Written Representations*, discusses management's responsibilities. (AU-C 210.01)

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

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*Source: AU-C 210.04*

**Preconditions for an audit.** The use by management of an acceptable financial reporting framework in the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and the agreement of management and, when appropriate, those charged with governance, to the premise on which an audit is conducted.

**Recurring audit.** An audit engagement for an existing audit client for whom the auditor performed the preceding audit.

## OBJECTIVES

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AU-C Section 210.03 states that:

*. . . the objective of the auditor is to accept an audit engagement for a new or existing audit client only when the basis upon which it is to be performed has been agreed upon through*

- a. establishing whether the preconditions for an audit are present and*
- b. confirming that a common understanding of the terms of the audit engagement exists between the auditor and management and, when appropriate, those charged with governance.*