# **SA 200**

Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor &

The Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with SA.

# Standards on Auditing

Standard		Application
Standards on Quality Control	sQC	Quality Control of a Firm
Standards on Auditing	SA	Audit of Historic Financial Information
Standards on Review Engagements	SRE	Review of Historic Financial Information
Standards on Assurance Engagements	SAE	Assurance Engagements other than Audit & Reviews of Historic Financial Information
Standards on Related Services	SRS	Agreed upon Procedures regarding Financial Information & Compilation of Financial Information

# Scope

• SA 200 establishes the <u>independent</u> <u>auditor's overall responsibilities</u> when conducting an audit of FS in accordance with SA's.

The authority of SA's is set out in SA 200.

### **Audit**

 Purpose of audit: enhance the degree of confidence of intended users of the FS.

• Express an opinion as to whether the Financial Statements reflect a true and fair view of the financial position of the enterprise

### **Assumption – Management Responsibility**

#### Audit is conducted on the premise that:

- Management has prepared the FS in accordance with applicable FRF.
- FS are free from material misstatements.
- Proper internal controls are in place.
- Management will provide auditor with all information and documents that are relevant and unrestricted access to those within the entity.

# **Objectives of the Auditor**

- To obtain <u>reasonable assurance</u> about whether the FS as a whole are free from material misstatement;
- An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of <u>accounting policies</u> used and the reasonableness of the <u>accounting estimates</u> made by management.
- To report on the FS and communicate as required by SA's, in accordance with auditors' findings. – i.e, to give an Opinion.

#### Reasonable Assurance

 Obtain <u>reasonable assurance</u> about whether the FS as a whole are free from material misstatements.

 Reasonable assurance is not absolute assurance because there are inherent limitations in an audit.

A high level of assurance.

#### Reasonable Assurance

 Reasonable assurance is obtained when auditor has obtained sufficient, appropriate audit evidence, to <u>reduce the</u> <u>audit risk to an acceptably low level</u>.

#### Audit Risk

 Audit Risk is the risk that the auditor expresses an inappropriate opinion when the Financial Statements are materially misstated.

- Risk of Material Misstatement.
- Detection Risk

#### Risk of Material Misstatement

• 2 levels:

Overall Financial Statement Level

 Assertion level for classes of transactions, account balances & disclosures.

## Responsibilities and Requirements

#### I. Ethical Requirements:

- Fundamental principles of ethics:
  - Integrity
  - Objectivity
  - Professional competence and due care
  - Confidentiality
  - Professional behaviour

#### II. Professional Skepticism

- Being alert to:
  - Audit evidence that contradicts other audit evidence obtained.
  - Conditions that may indicate possible fraud.

### III. Professional Judgement

- Making judgement about materiality and audit risk.
- Nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.
- Evaluating audit evidence.
- Drawing conclusions.

#### IV. Sufficient Appropriate audit evidence:

- To reduce audit risk
- Draw reasonable conclusions.

Audit evidence is cumulative in nature and is primarily obtained from audit procedures performed.

#### V. Conduct of an audit in accordance with SA's:

Understanding of an SA

Whether SA is relevant to the audit.

### Failure to achieve an objective

 If an objective of a relevant SA cannot be achieved:

- Modify opinion or
- Withdraw from engagement.

Proper Documentation

## Form of Auditors Opinion

 In accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

#### Thank You....



Bigger, Better, Bolder.....