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A RISK-BASED APPROACH TO CONDUCTING A QUALITY AUDIT









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TENTH EDITION

AUDITING

A RISK-BASED APPROACH TO CONDUCTING A QUALITY AUDIT









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Dedication

We dedicate this book to our families who encourage and support us through many hours of development, to our students who inspire us to always improve, to our mentors who guide us, to our professional friends who continue to educate us, and to our colleagues who challenge us.

> KARLA M. JOHNSTONE AUDREY A. GRAMLING LARRY E. RITTENBERG



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The auditing environment continues to change in dramatic ways, and university graduates entering the profession must be prepared for a high standard of responsibility. Examples of recent and emerging changes include:

- The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) completed its project to clarify its auditing standards with the issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 128, *Using the Work of Internal Auditors*, in 2014.
- The International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) completed its project to clarify its auditing standards and revised some of its clarity standards in 2013.
- The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) has now issued eighteen Auditing Standards, with the adoption of Auditing Standard No. 18 *Related Parties*, in 2014.
- The AICPA has a current project to clarify its attestation standards, with approval of the final standards expected in 2015. As part the attestation clarity project, the ASB will continue its general strategy of converging its standards with the standards of the IAASB.
- The AICPA's Professional Ethics Executive Committee (PEEC) adopted a revised *Code of Professional Conduct* in January 2014, with an effective date of December 15, 2014. Additionally, the *Code* includes two conceptual frameworks with a delayed effective date of December 15, 2015.
- The PCAOB and the IAASB are each considering substantial revisions to the content of the standard audit report.
- The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO) of the Treadway Commission issued an updated *Internal Control–Integrated Framework* in 2013.

The tenth edition of *Auditing: A Risk-Based Approach to Conducting a Quality Audit* represents the most up-to-date professional guidance available, and reflects the clarified auditing standards of the IAASB and the AICPA and the newest PCAOB standards. It discusses COSO's updated *Internal Control–Integrated Framework* and integrates discussions of fraud risk throughout the textbook. In short, the tenth edition helps students understand the full range of auditing issues in the evolving global environment.

Just as significantly, the tenth edition features updated end-of-chapter materials and associated online content with grading guidance that have been developed to help students prepare for exams and understand real-life auditing scenarios. This material is updated, streamlined, and user friendly, with each problem linked to a specific learning objective. In addition, students will gain valuable experience by using the professional ACL auditing software that is packaged with each new textbook. New end-of-chapter features include

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a Fraud Focus: Contemporary and Historical Cases section that highlights contemporary and historical fraud-related cases, a multi-chapter analytical procedures case problem whereby students will gain experience performing analytical procedures, and auditing standards application problems that provide students with practice at completing task-based simulations similar to what they will see on the CPA exam.

Revision Themes and Enhancements of the Tenth Edition

- 1. Extended coverage of analytical procedures. The textbook now contains updated and extended coverage of planning, substantive, and review-related analytical procedures. Updated *Chapter 6* and *Chapter 7* contain discussion of analytical procedures, processes, and best practices, and an end-of-chapter case in the pharmaceutical industry (*Chapters 9*, 11, and 13) is now included, with online excel files containing underlying data.
- 2. Online student materials. Select end-of-chapter materials now contain online student-led problems that enable student interaction and self-grading. This feature will enable integration with a "flipped classroom" approach to instruction and learning.
- 3. Student Access to CPA Exam Questions. With the purchase of this textbook, students receive exclusive access to Roger's CPA Review (rogerCPAreview.com). Roger's CPA review questions are also available in the Instructor's Resource Center, as well as assignable content in CengageNOW.
- 4. Auditing Standards Application Problems. The textbook contains a Standards Appendix, and new end-of-chapter homework problems requiring students to review and apply the material in the Standards Appendix. These problems provide students with practice at completing task-based simulations similar to what they will see on the CPA exam; they are highlighted with an identifying icon.
- 5. *Emerging Issues*. A new feature, *Emerging Issues*, is included throughout most chapters and contains up-to-date discussion of contemporary issues to keep students and instructors focused on new trends.
- 6. Enhanced Focus on Fraud. A new feature, Focus on Fraud, is included throughout most chapters to highlight fraud-related implications for the audit. End-of-chapter materials include a "Fraud Focus: Contemporary and Historical Cases" section that highlights contemporary and historical fraud-related cases
- 7. Audit Practice Case. New online content that features very extensive audit working papers and data analysis task requirements is included in the online materials for the textbook. Look for this case at the textbook web site, where the case is located. See "Brony's Bikes."
- 8. *Improved Test Bank*. Tagging for all questions in the Test Bank has been updated to include: Learning Objective, AICPA, Level of Difficulty, accreditation body tagging, and Bloom's Taxonomy.
- 9. Two PowerPoint slide decks for each chapter. Each chapter now contains a detailed PowerPoint slide deck for instructor use, and a less detailed PowerPoint slide deck for student use. This feature will enable integration with a "flipped classroom" approach to instruction and learning.

Hallmark Pedagogical Features

Continued emphasis on professional skepticism. This emphasis provides students with the tools to learn how to apply the concept of professional skepticism. This edition contains an introduction to this topic in *Chapter 1* as well as in end-of-chapter materials throughout the text, which are highlighted with an identifying icon. This emphasis helps students see the practical application of this concept.

Continued emphasis on professional judgment. In addition to the focus on professional judgment in this textbook, numerous exercises emphasize this key auditing skill, including analyses of Ford's and Toyota's SEC filings and proxy statements. Further, the end-of-chapter materials help ensure that students understand the link between mandatory financial reporting and auditing, risk assessment, transaction cycles, and analytical procedures.

Professional Judgment in Context feature. Each chapter opens with a real-life example from practice that illustrates the judgments involved in auditing. The examples tie to the learning objectives in the chapter and address important topics such as fraud, regulation, audit quality, auditing standards, and professional skepticism. The following provides an example of this feature that is included in *Chapter 5*.

PROFESSIONAL JUDGMENT IN CONTEXT

The Importance of Adhering to Professional Auditing Standards as Illustrated in the Audits Performed by Sherb & Co. LLP

Auditors who adhere to the professional auditing standards are viewed as conducting a quality audit. A lack of adherence to the professional auditing standards heightens the risk that the auditor will provide an unqualified audit opinion on financial statements that are materially misstated. This lesson is highlighted in audits provided by Sherb & Co. LLP. In November 2013, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) announced sanctions against the New York-based audit firm, its founder, two other partners, and an audit manager for their roles in the failed audits of three China-based companies publicly traded in the United States. One of the companies they audited—China Sky One Medical, Inc.—has since been charged by the SEC with financial fraud.

An SEC investigation found that Sherb & Co. LLP, and its auditors, falsely represented in audit reports that they had conducted their audits in accordance with U.S. auditing standards. However, Sherb failed to properly plan and execute audits; failed to obtain sufficient audit evidence on sales, revenue, and bank balances; and ignored factors suggesting the presence of fraud. Further, the auditors failed to exercise professional skepticism and due care. They also failed to maintain complete documentation of their audit work.

To settle the SEC's charges, the firm and the four auditors agreed to be barred from practicing as

accountants for any publicly traded company regulated by the SEC. The firm also agreed to pay a \$75,000 penalty.

The co-director of the SEC's Division of Enforcement indicated that the firm and its auditors failed to live up to their professional obligations in multiple audits during a five-year period.

As you read through this chapter, consider the following questions:

- What is the role of auditing standards and their underlying principles in promoting a quality audit? (LO 1, 2)
- How does the fundamental concept of professional skepticism relate to audit quality? (LO 2)
- What audit evidence is necessary for opining on a client's financial statements? (LO 6)
- How does audit documentation provide evidence related to audit quality? (LO 7)
- What audit activities are conducted during the audit opinion formulation process to provide reasonable assurance about a client's financial statements? (LO 8, 9, 10, 11, 12)
- How does professional judgment and ethical decision making contribute to audit quality? (LO 13)

For further details on this case, see Securities and Exchange Commission Accounting and Auditing Enforcement Release No. 3512 (November 2013).

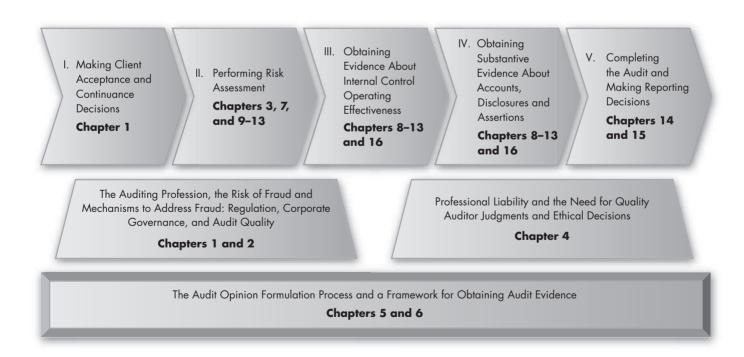
Professional decision-making and ethical decision-making frameworks. Decision-making frameworks, complete with a chapter-opening *Professional Judgment in Context* feature, require students to think about real-life professional and ethical decisions associated with that chapter. End-of-chapter materials continue the use of these professional and ethical decision-making

frameworks to help students address contemporary issues. These problems are marked with identifying icons.

Continued emphasis on the audit opinion formulation process to help organize study. A chapter-opening *Audit Opinion Formulation Process* figure helps students identify the major phases in the audit process and see how those steps within that process relate to specific chapters.

This textbook describes how auditors go through a structured judgment process to issue an audit opinion. This process is referred to as the Audit Opinion Formulation Process, and it serves as the foundation for this textbook. The process consists of five phases. Phase I concerns client acceptance and continuance. Once a client is accepted (or the audit firm decides to continue to provide services to a client), the auditor needs to perform risk assessment procedures to thoroughly understand the client's business (or update prior knowledge in the case of a continuing client), its industry, its competition, and its management and governance processes (including internal controls) to determine the likelihood that financial accounts might be materially misstated (Phase II). In some audits, the auditor also obtains evidence about internal control operating effectiveness through testing those controls (Phase III). Much of what most people think of as auditing, the obtaining of substantive evidence about accounts, disclosures, and assertions occurs in Phase IV. The information gathered in Phases I through III greatly influences the amount of testing to be performed in Phase IV. Finally, in Phase V, the auditor completes the audit and makes a decision about what type of audit report to issue.

Also fundamental to students' understanding is the framework's inclusion of the auditing profession, fraud, regulation, corporate governance, and audit quality. Further fundamentals highlighted in the *Audit Opinion Formulation Process* include discussion of professional liability and the need for quality audit judgments and ethical decisions, as depicted below.



Auditing in Practice features, Focus on Fraud features, Emerging Issues features, and chapter exhibits. Chapters contain multiple Auditing in Practice features, Focus on Fraud features, Emerging Issues features, and exhibits that highlight important, relevant, and practical examples and information related to chapter topics. Selected end-of-chapter materials require students to review these features and exhibits to answer related questions. Below is an example of an Auditing in Practice feature from Chapter 1.

Why Is Owning Stock in an Audit Client Unacceptable?

In 2005, Susan Birkert was an audit senior working for KPMG on the audit engagement of Comtech Corporation. One of Susan's friends asked her whether she thought that Comtech stock was a good investment. She responded that, indeed, it was a good investment. At that point, her friend asked if she would like him to purchase Comtech stock on her behalf. She agreed and gave her friend \$5,000 to make the purchase under his name rather than hers. She did so because she was aware that owning stock in one's audit client is not allowed because of independence concerns. If auditors own stock in their audit clients, they are not independent of their clients because they are part owners. Therefore, rather than acting in an unbiased manner during the conduct of the audit, they might make judgments that favor the client company rather than



external users of the financial statements. Even if the auditor does not actually behave in a biased manner and is independent in fact, external users may *perceive* an independence conflict—the auditor would not be independent in appearance.

Susan continued working on the Comtech engagement well into 2006, and she lied when she responded to KPMG's yearly written requirements to comply with the firm's independence policies. Prompted by an anonymous tip later in 2006, KPMG launched an internal investigation into the matter and terminated her employment. The PCAOB barred her from serving as an external auditor for a period of at least one year.

For further details on this case, see PCAOB Release No. 105-2007-003.

Following is an example of an Emerging Issues feature from Chapter 6.

PCAOB Considers Change in Auditing Standard for Auditing Estimates

In response to issues identified during the inspection of accounting firms, comments received from members of the PCAOB Standing Advisory Group (SAG), and the Financial Accounting Standards Board's (FASB) proposed accounting standard on financial instruments, the PCAOB staff began drafting a proposal for a standard on auditing



accounting estimates, including fair value measurements and related disclosures. The Board anticipates proposing a standard for public comment during 2014. Timing of standard-setting projects is subject to change. Be sure to check the PCAOB web site for updates on this emerging issue.