1982

AICPA Professional Standards: U.S. Auditing Standards as of June 1, 1982

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

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U. S. Auditing Standards
Accounting and Review Services
Ethics • Bylaws
International Accounting
International Auditing
Management Advisory Services
Quality Control • Tax Practice

AS OF JUNE 1, 1982
AU Section 100

STATEMENTS ON AUDITING
STANDARDS – Introduction

Statements on Auditing Standards are issued by the Auditing Standards Board, the senior technical body of the Institute designated to issue pronouncements on auditing matters. Rule 202 of the Institute’s Code of Professional Ethics requires adherence to the applicable generally accepted auditing standards promulgated by the Institute. It recognizes Statements on Auditing Standards as interpretations of generally accepted auditing standards and requires that members be prepared to justify departures from such Statements.

... responsibilities and functions of independent auditor ... generally accepted auditing standards ... quality control standards ...

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.01 The objective of the ordinary examination of financial statements by the independent auditor is the expression of an opinion on the fairness with which they present financial position, results of operations, and changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. The auditor's report is the medium through which he expresses his opinion or, if circumstances require, disclaims an opinion. In either case, he states whether his examination has been made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. These standards require him to state whether, in his opinion, the financial statements are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and whether such principles have been consistently applied in the preparation of the financial statements of the current period in relation to those of the preceding period.

Distinction Between Responsibilities of Auditor and Management

.02 Management has the responsibility for adopting sound accounting policies, for maintaining an adequate and effective system of accounts, for the safeguarding of assets, and for devising a system of internal control that will, among other things, help assure the production of proper financial statements. The transactions which should be reflected in the accounts and in the financial statements are matters within the direct knowledge and control of management. The auditor's knowledge of such transactions is limited to that acquired through his examination. Accordingly, the fairness of the representations made through financial statements is an implicit and integral part of management's responsibility. The independent auditor may make suggestions as to
the form or content of financial statements or he may draft them in whole or in part, based on management's accounts and records. However, his responsibility for the statements he has examined is confined to the expression of his opinion on them. The financial statements remain the representations of management.

**Professional Qualifications**

.03 The professional qualifications required of the independent auditor are those of a person with the education and experience to practice as such. They do not include those of a person trained for or qualified to engage in another profession or occupation. For example, the independent auditor, in observing the taking of a physical inventory, does not purport to act as an appraiser, a valuer, or an expert in materials. Similarly, although the independent auditor is informed in a general manner about matters of commercial law, he does not purport to act in the capacity of a lawyer and may appropriately rely upon the advice of attorneys in all matters of law.

.04 In the observance of generally accepted auditing standards, the independent auditor must exercise his judgment in determining which auditing procedures are necessary in the circumstances to afford a reasonable basis for his opinion. His judgment is required to be the informed judgment of a qualified professional person.

**Detection of Fraud**

[.05-.08] [Superseded January 1977 by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 16.] (See section 327.)

**Responsibility to the Profession**

.09 The independent auditor also has a responsibility to his profession, the responsibility to comply with the standards accepted by his fellow practitioners. In recognition of the importance of such compliance, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants has adopted, as part of its Code of Professional Ethics, rules which support the standards and provide a basis for their enforcement.
.01 Auditing standards differ from auditing procedures in that “procedures” relate to acts to be performed, whereas “standards” deal with measures of the quality of the performance of those acts and the objectives to be attained by the use of the procedures undertaken. Auditing standards as distinct from auditing procedures concern themselves not only with the auditor’s professional qualities but also with the judgment exercised by him in the performance of his examination and in his report.

.02 The generally accepted auditing standards as approved and adopted by the membership of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants are as follows:

**General Standards**

1. The examination is to be performed by a person or persons having adequate technical training and proficiency as an auditor.

2. In all matters relating to the assignment, an independence in mental attitude is to be maintained by the auditor or auditors.

3. Due professional care is to be exercised in the performance of the examination and the preparation of the report.

**Standards of Field Work**

1. The work is to be adequately planned and assistants, if any, are to be properly supervised.

2. There is to be a proper study and evaluation of the existing internal control as a basis for reliance thereon and for the determination of the resultant extent of the tests to which auditing procedures are to be restricted.

3. Sufficient competent evidential matter is to be obtained through inspection, observation, inquiries, and confirmations to afford a
reasonable basis for an opinion regarding the financial statements under examination.

Standards of Reporting

1. The report shall state whether the financial statements are presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

2. The report shall state whether such principles have been consistently observed in the current period in relation to the preceding period.

3. Informative disclosures in the financial statements are to be regarded as reasonably adequate unless otherwise stated in the report.

4. The report shall either contain an expression of opinion regarding the financial statements, taken as a whole, or an assertion to the effect that an opinion cannot be expressed. When an overall opinion cannot be expressed, the reasons therefor should be stated. In all cases where an auditor's name is associated with financial statements, the report should contain a clear-cut indication of the character of the auditor's examination, if any, and the degree of responsibility he is taking.

.03 These standards to a great extent are interrelated and interdependent. Moreover, the circumstances which are germane to a determination of whether one standard is met may apply equally to another. The elements of "materiality" and "relative risk" underlie the application of all the standards, particularly the standards of field work and reporting.

.04 The concept of materiality is inherent in the work of the independent auditor. There should be stronger grounds to sustain the independent auditor's opinion with respect to those items which are relatively more important and with respect to those in which the possibilities of material error are greater than with respect to those of lesser importance or those in which the possibility of material error is remote. For example, in an entity with few, but large, accounts receivable, the accounts individually are more important and the possibility of material error is greater than in another entity that has a great number of small accounts aggregating the same total. In industrial and merchandising enterprises, in-
ventories are usually of great importance to both financial position and results of operations and accordingly may require relatively more attention by the auditor than would the inventories of a public utility company. Similarly, accounts receivable usually will receive more attention than prepaid insurance.

.05 The degree of risk involved also has an important bearing on the nature of the examination. Cash transactions are more susceptible to irregularities than inventories, and the work undertaken on cash may therefore have to be carried out in a more conclusive manner without necessarily implying a greater expenditure of time. Arm's-length transactions with outside parties are usually subjected to less detailed scrutiny than intercompany transactions or transactions with officers and employees, where the same degree of disinterested dealing cannot be assumed. The effect of internal control on the scope of an examination is an outstanding example of the influence on auditing procedures of a greater or lesser degree of risk of error; i.e., the stronger the internal control, the less the degree of risk.

Examination of Interim Financial Statements

.06 Generally accepted auditing standards applicable to examinations of annual financial statements are also applicable to examinations of interim financial statements.

⇒ The next page is 97. ←
The independent auditor is responsible for compliance with generally accepted auditing standards in an audit engagement. Rule 202 [ET section 202.01] of the Rules of Conduct of the Code of Professional Ethics of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants requires members to comply with such standards when associated with financial statements.

A firm of independent auditors also needs to comply with generally accepted auditing standards in conducting an audit practice. Thus, a firm should establish quality control policies and procedures to provide it with reasonable assurance of conforming with generally accepted auditing standards in its audit engagements. The nature and extent of a firm's quality control policies and procedures depend on factors such as its size, the degree of operating autonomy allowed its personnel and its practice offices, the nature of its practice, its organization, and appropriate cost-benefit considerations.

Generally accepted auditing standards relate to the conduct of individual audit engagements; quality control standards relate to the conduct of a firm's audit practice as a whole. Thus, generally accepted auditing standards and quality control standards are related, and the quality control policies and procedures that a firm adopts may affect both the conduct of individual audit engagements and the conduct of a firm's audit practice as a whole.

The elements of quality control identified in SAS No. 4 have been incorporated in the body of Statement on Quality Control Standards 1, [QC section 10], System of Quality Control for a CPA Firm, issued by the AICPA Quality Control Standards Committee—the senior technical committee of the Institute designated to issue pronouncements on quality control standards.
AU Section 200

THE GENERAL STANDARDS

... nature of standards ... training and proficiency of auditor ... independence ... performance of work ...

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.01 The general standards are personal in nature and are concerned with the qualifications of the auditor and the quality of his work as distinct from those standards which relate to the performance of his field work and to his reporting. These personal, or general, standards apply alike to the areas of field work and reporting.
AU Section 210

Training and Proficiency of the Independent Auditor

Issue date, unless otherwise indicated: November, 1972

.01 The first general standard is:

The examination is to be performed by a person or persons having adequate technical training and proficiency as an auditor.

.02 This standard recognizes that however capable a person may be in other fields, including business and finance, he cannot meet the requirements of the auditing standards without proper education and experience in the field of auditing.

.03 In the performance of the examination which leads to an opinion, the independent auditor holds himself out as one who is proficient in accounting and auditing. The attainment of that proficiency begins with the auditor’s formal education and extends into his subsequent experience. The independent auditor must undergo training adequate to meet the requirements of a professional man. This training must be adequate in technical scope and should include a commensurate measure of general education. The junior assistant, just entering upon an auditing career, must obtain his professional experience with the proper supervision and review of his work by a more experienced superior. The nature and extent of supervision and review must necessarily reflect wide variances in practice. The auditor charged with final responsibility for the engagement must exercise a seasoned judgment in the varying degrees of his supervision and review of the work done and judgment exercised by his subordinates, who in turn must meet the responsibility attaching to the varying gradations and functions of their work.

.04 The independent auditor’s formal education and professional experience complement one another; each auditor exercising authority upon an engagement should weigh these attributes in determining the extent of his supervision of subordinates and review of their work.
work. It should be recognized that the training of a professional man includes a continual awareness of developments taking place in business and in his profession. He must study, understand, and apply new pronouncements on accounting principles and auditing procedures as they are developed by authoritative bodies within the accounting profession.

.05 In the course of his day-to-day practice, the independent auditor encounters a wide range of judgment on the part of management, varying from true objective judgment to the occasional extreme of deliberate misstatement. He is retained to examine and report upon the financial statements of a business because, through his training and experience, he has become skilled in accounting and auditing and has acquired the ability to consider objectively and to exercise independent judgment with respect to the information recorded in books of account or otherwise disclosed by his examination. [As amended July, 1975 by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 5.] (See section 411.)
The second general standard is:

In all matters relating to the assignment, an independence in mental attitude is to be maintained by the auditor or auditors.

This standard requires that the auditor be independent; aside from being in public practice (as distinct from being in private practice), he must be without bias with respect to the client since otherwise he would lack that impartiality necessary for the dependability of his findings, however excellent his technical proficiency may be. However, independence does not imply the attitude of a prosecutor but rather a judicial impartiality that recognizes an obligation for fairness not only to management and owners of a business but also to creditors and those who may otherwise rely (in part, at least) upon the independent auditor’s report, as in the case of prospective owners or creditors.

It is of utmost importance to the profession that the general public maintain confidence in the independence of independent auditors. Public confidence would be impaired by evidence that independence was actually lacking, and it might also be impaired by the existence of circumstances which reasonable people might believe likely to influence independence. To be independent, the auditor must be intellectually honest; to be recognized as independent, he must be free from any obligation to or interest in the client, its management, or its owners. For example, an independent auditor auditing a company of which he was also a director might be intellectually honest, but it is unlikely that the public would accept him as independent since he would be in effect auditing decisions which he had a part in making. Likewise, an auditor with a substantial financial interest in a company might be unbiased in expressing his opinion on the financial statements of the company, but the public would be reluctant to believe that he was unbiased. Inde-
pendent auditors should not only be independent in fact; they should avoid situations that may lead outsiders to doubt their independence.

.04 The profession has established, through the Institute’s Code of Professional Ethics, precepts to guard against the presumption of loss of independence. "Presumption" is stressed because the possession of intrinsic independence is a matter of personal quality rather than of rules that formulate certain objective tests. Insofar as these precepts have been incorporated in the profession’s code of ethics, they have the force of professional law for the independent auditor.

.05 The Securities and Exchange Commission has also adopted requirements for independence of auditors who report on financial statements filed with it that differ from the AICPA requirements in certain respects. [As modified, November 1979, by the Auditing Standards Board.]

.06 The independent auditor should administer his practice within the spirit of these precepts and rules if he is to achieve a proper degree of independence in the conduct of his work.

.07 To emphasize independence from management, many corporations follow the practice of having the independent auditor appointed by the board of directors or elected by the stockholders.
Due Care in the Performance of Work

Issue date, unless otherwise indicated: November, 1972

.01 The third general standard is:

Due professional care is to be exercised in the performance of the examination and the preparation of the report.

.02 This standard requires the independent auditor to perform his work with due care. Due care imposes a responsibility upon each person within an independent auditor's organization to observe the standards of field work and reporting. Exercise of due care requires critical review at every level of supervision of the work done and the judgment exercised by those assisting in the examination.

.03 A paragraph appearing in Cooley On Torts often cited by attorneys in discussing due care merits quotation here:

Every man who offers his service to another and is employed assumes the duty to exercise in the employment such skill as he possesses with reasonable care and diligence. In all these employments where peculiar skill is prerequisite, if one offers his service, he is understood as holding himself out to the public as possessing the degree of skill commonly possessed by others in the same employment, and, if his pretensions are unfounded, he commits a species of fraud upon every man who employs him in reliance on his public profession. But no man, whether skilled or unskilled, undertakes that the task he assumes shall be performed successfully, and without fault or error. He undertakes for good faith and integrity, but not for infallibility, and he is liable to his employer for negligence, bad faith, or dishonesty, but not for losses consequent upon pure errors of judgment.

.04 The matter of due care concerns what the independent auditor does and how well he does it. [As amended, April 1982, by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 41.] (See section 339.)
AU Section 300

THE STANDARDS OF FIELD WORK

... planning and timing ... planning and supervision ... predecessor and successor auditors ... analytical review procedures ... internal control ... effects of EDP on evaluation of internal control ... effect of internal audit function on scope of examination ... weaknesses in internal accounting control ... evidential matter ... errors or irregularities ... illegal acts by clients ... receivables and inventories ... long-term investments ... client representations ... related parties ... using work of specialist ... inquiry of client's lawyer ... working papers ... entity's continued existence ... audit sampling ...

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Adequacy of Planning and the Timing of Field Work

Issue date, unless otherwise indicated: November, 1972

.01 The first standard of field work is:

The work is to be adequately planned and assistants, if any, are to be properly supervised.

.02 Some aspects of the independent auditor’s responsibility for supervising his assistants are discussed in section 210. Planning of the field work and the timing of auditing procedures are discussed here.

Appointment of the Independent Auditor

.03 Consideration of the first standard of field work recognizes that early appointment of the independent auditor has many advantages to both the auditor and his client. Early appointment enables the auditor to plan his work so that it may be done expeditiously and to determine the extent to which it can be done before the balance-sheet date. It is particularly helpful with respect to planning for the observation of the taking of physical inventories. Preliminary work by the auditor benefits the client in that it permits the examination to be performed in a more efficient manner and to be completed at an early date after the year end. The performance of some of the audit work during the year likewise permits early consideration of accounting problems affecting the financial statements and early modification of accounting procedures that the auditor thinks might be improved.

Appointment of Auditor Near or After The Year-End Date

.04 Although early appointment is preferable, an independent auditor may accept an engagement near or after the close of the
fiscal year. In such instances, before accepting the engagement, he should ascertain whether circumstances are likely to permit an adequate examination and expression of an unqualified opinion and, if they will not, he should discuss with the client the possible necessity for a qualified opinion or disclaimer of opinion. Sometimes the audit limitations present in such circumstances can be remedied. For example, the taking of the physical inventory can be postponed or another physical inventory can be taken which the auditor can observe. (See section 331.09-.13.)

**Timing of Audit Work**

.05 Many audit tests can be conducted at almost any time during the year. In the course of interim work, the independent auditor makes tests of the client's records, procedures, and representations to determine the extent to which he may rely on them. His conclusions assist him to determine the audit procedures to be undertaken to complete the examination. It is acceptable practice for the auditor to carry out substantial parts of the examination at interim dates.

.06 When a significant part of the examination is carried out during the year and internal control is found to be effective, year-end audit procedures may consist mainly of comparisons of year-end balances with balances at prior dates and of review and investigation of unusual transactions and significant fluctuations. The auditor must satisfy himself, however, that the internal control procedures are still effective at the year end. This does not mean that he must again test the records and transactions unless his inquiries and observations lead him to believe that conditions have changed significantly.

.07 Tests of procedures are particularly appropriate in the examination of accounts representing a great number of transactions. Examination of accounts which represent an accumulation of a relatively few transactions, on the other hand, may place more emphasis on substantiation of account balances than on tests of procedures.

.08 The timing of the performance of auditing procedures involves the proper synchronizing of their application and thus comprehends the possible need for simultaneous examination of, for example, cash on hand and in banks, securities owned, bank loans, and other related items. It may also require an element of surprise,
establishment of audit control over assets readily negotiable, and establishment of a proper cutoff at a date other than the balance-sheet date. All these matters are to be resolved in the light of the effectiveness of internal control in a particular situation.

.09 The need for proper timing in carrying out audit procedures is apparent, for example, in the application of procedures for inventory observation. Review of proposed inventory count procedures, as planned by the client, is as essential for this purpose as is the review of the client's procedures for establishing a proper cutoff of sales and purchases in the books of account. Another example is found in the examination of negotiable securities. When the negotiable securities are of considerable volume, planning is necessary to guard against the substitution of securities already counted for other securities which should be on hand but are not.
AU Section 311

Planning and Supervision

Effective for periods ending after September 30, 1978, unless otherwise indicated

.01 The first standard of field work requires that "the work is to be adequately planned and assistants, if any, are to be properly supervised." This section provides guidance to the independent auditor making an examination in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards on the considerations and procedures applicable to planning and supervision, including preparing an audit program, obtaining knowledge of the entity's business, and dealing with differences of opinion among firm personnel. Planning and supervision continue throughout the examination, and the related procedures frequently overlap.

.02 The auditor with final responsibility for the examination may delegate portions of the planning and supervision of the examination to other firm personnel. For purposes of this section, (a) firm personnel other than the auditor with final responsibility for the examination are referred to as assistants and (b) the term auditor refers to either the auditor with final responsibility for the examination or assistants.

Planning

.03 Audit planning involves developing an overall strategy for the expected conduct and scope of the examination. The nature, extent, and timing of planning vary with the size and complexity of the entity, experience with the entity, and knowledge of the entity's business. In planning the examination, the auditor should consider, among other matters:

a. Matters relating to the entity's business and the industry in which it operates (see paragraph .07).

b. The entity's accounting policies and procedures.

c. Anticipated reliance on internal accounting controls.

d. Preliminary estimates of materiality levels for audit purposes.
e. Financial statement items likely to require adjustment.

f. Conditions that may require extension or modification of audit tests, such as the possibility of material errors or irregularities or the existence of related party transactions.

g. The nature of reports expected to be rendered (for example, a report on consolidated or consolidating financial statements, reports on financial statements filed with the SEC, or special reports such as those on compliance with contractual provisions).

.04 Procedures that an auditor may consider in planning the examination usually involve review of his records relating to the entity and discussion with other firm personnel and personnel of the entity. Examples of those procedures include:

a. Reviewing correspondence files, prior year’s working papers, permanent files, financial statements, and auditor’s reports.

b. Discussing matters that may affect the examination with firm personnel responsible for non-audit services to the entity.

c. Inquiring about current business developments affecting the entity.

d. Reading the current year’s interim financial statements.

e. Discussing the type, scope, and timing of the examination with management of the entity, the board of directors, or its audit committee.

f. Considering the effects of applicable accounting and auditing pronouncements, particularly new ones.

g. Coordinating the assistance of entity personnel in data preparation.

h. Determining the extent of involvement, if any, of consultants, specialists, and internal auditors.

i. Establishing the timing of the audit work.

j. Establishing and coordinating staffing requirements.

The auditor may wish to prepare a memorandum setting forth the preliminary audit plan, particularly for large and complex entities.

.05 In planning his examination, the auditor should consider the nature, extent, and timing of work to be performed and should prepare a written audit program (or a set of written audit programs). An audit program aids in instructing as-
sistants in the work to be done. It should set forth in reasonable
detail the audit procedures that the auditor believes are neces-
sary to accomplish the objectives of the examination. The form
of the audit program and the extent of its detail will vary. In
developing the program, the auditor should be guided by the
results of his planning considerations and procedures. As the
examination progresses, changed conditions may make it neces-
sary to modify planned audit procedures.

.06 The auditor should obtain a level of knowledge of the
entity's business that will enable him to plan and perform his
examination in accordance with generally accepted auditing
standards. That level of knowledge should enable him to obtain
an understanding of the events, transactions, and practices that,
in his judgment, may have a significant effect on the financial
statements. The level of knowledge customarily possessed by
management relating to managing the entity's business is sub-
stantially greater than that which is obtained by the auditor
in performing his examination. Knowledge of the entity's busi-
ness helps the auditor in:

a. Identifying areas that may need special consideration.

b. Assessing conditions under which accounting data are pro-
duced, processed, reviewed, and accumulated within the
organization.

c. Evaluating the reasonableness of estimates, such as valuation
of inventories, depreciation, allowances for doubtful ac-
counts, and percentage of completion of long-term contracts.

d. Evaluating the reasonableness of management representa-
tions.

e. Making judgments about the appropriateness of the account-
ing principles applied and the adequacy of disclosures.¹

.07 The auditor should obtain a knowledge of matters that
relate to the nature of the entity's business, its organization, and
its operating characteristics. Such matters include, for example,
the type of business, types of products and services, capital
structure, related parties, locations, and production, distribution,
and compensation methods. The auditor should also consider
matters affecting the industry in which the entity operates, such
as economic conditions, government regulations, and changes

¹ See sections 411.04 and 411.09.
in technology, as they relate to his examination. Other matters, such as accounting practices common to the industry, competitive conditions, and, if available, financial trends and ratios should also be considered by the auditor.

.08 Knowledge of an entity's business is ordinarily obtained through experience with the entity or its industry and inquiry of personnel of the entity. Working papers from prior years may contain useful information about the nature of the business, organizational structure, operating characteristics, and transactions that may require special consideration. Other sources an auditor may consult include AICPA accounting and audit guides, industry publications, financial statements of other entities in the industry, textbooks, periodicals, and individuals knowledgeable about the industry.

**Supervision**

.09 Supervision involves directing the efforts of assistants who are involved in accomplishing the objectives of the examination and determining whether those objectives were accomplished. Elements of supervision include instructing assistants, keeping informed of significant problems encountered, reviewing the work performed, and dealing with differences of opinion among firm personnel. The extent of supervision appropriate in a given instance depends on many factors, including the complexity of the subject matter and the qualifications of persons performing the work.

.10 Assistants should be informed of their responsibilities and the objectives of the procedures that they are to perform. They should be informed of matters that may affect the nature, extent, and timing of procedures they are to perform, such as the nature of the entity's business as it relates to their assignments and possible accounting and auditing problems. The auditor with final responsibility for the examination should direct assistants to bring to his attention significant accounting and auditing questions raised during the examination so that he may assess their significance.

.11 The work performed by each assistant should be reviewed to determine whether it was adequately performed and to evaluate whether the results are consistent with the conclusions to be presented in the auditor's report.
.12 The auditor with final responsibility for the examination and assistants should be aware of the procedures to be followed when differences of opinion concerning accounting and auditing issues exist among firm personnel involved in the examination. Such procedures should enable an assistant to document his disagreement with the conclusions reached if, after appropriate consultation, he believes it necessary to disassociate himself from the resolution of the matter. In this situation, the basis for the final resolution should also be documented.

Effective Date

.13 Statements on Auditing Standards generally are effective at the time of their issuance. However, since this section provides for practices that may differ in certain respects from practices heretofore considered acceptable, this section will be effective for examinations made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards for periods ending after September 30, 1978.
Communications Between Predecessor and Successor Auditors

(Supersedes section 543.18)

.01 The purpose of this section is to provide guidance on communications between predecessor and successor auditors when a change of auditors has taken place or is in process. The term “predecessor auditor” refers to an auditor who has resigned or who has been notified that his services have been terminated. The term “successor auditor” refers to an auditor who has accepted an engagement or an auditor who has been invited to make a proposal for an engagement. This section applies whenever an independent auditor has been retained, or is to be retained, to make an examination of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.

.02 The initiative in communicating rests with the successor auditor. The communication may be either written or oral. Both the predecessor and successor auditors should hold in confidence information obtained from each other. This obligation applies whether or not the successor accepts the engagement.

.03 Prior to acceptance of the engagement, the successor auditor should attempt certain communications that are described in paragraphs .04 through .07. Other communications between the successor and the predecessor, described in paragraphs .08 and .09 are advisable. However, their timing is more flexible. The successor may attempt these other communications either prior to acceptance of the engagement or subsequent thereto.

Communications Before Successor Accepts Engagement

.04 Inquiry of the predecessor auditor is a necessary procedure because the predecessor may be able to provide the
successor with information that will assist him in determining whether to accept the engagement. The successor should bear in mind that, among other things, the predecessor and the client may have disagreed about accounting principles, auditing procedures, or similarly significant matters.

.05 The successor auditor should explain to his prospective client the need to make an inquiry of the predecessor and should request permission to do so. Except as permitted by the Rules of Conduct, an auditor is precluded from disclosing confidential information obtained in the course of an audit engagement unless the client consents. Thus, the successor auditor should ask the prospective client to authorize the predecessor to respond fully to the successor’s inquiries. If a prospective client refuses to permit the predecessor to respond or limits the response, the successor auditor should inquire as to the reasons and consider the implications of that refusal in deciding whether to accept the engagement.

.06 The successor auditor should make specific and reasonable inquiries of the predecessor regarding matters that the successor believes will assist him in determining whether to accept the engagement. His inquiries should include specific questions regarding, among other things, facts that might bear on the integrity of management; on disagreements with management as to accounting principles, auditing procedures, or other similarly significant matters; and on the predecessor’s understanding as to the reasons for the change of auditors.

.07 The predecessor auditor should respond promptly and fully, on the basis of facts known to him, to the successor’s reasonable inquiries. However, should he decide, due to unusual circumstances such as impending litigation, not to respond fully to the inquiries, he should indicate that his response is limited. If the successor auditor receives a limited response, he should consider its implications in deciding whether to accept the engagement.

Other Communications

.08 When one auditor succeeds another, the successor auditor must obtain sufficient competent evidential matter to afford a reasonable basis for expressing his opinion on the financial statements he has been engaged to examine as well as on the consistency of the application of accounting principles in that
year as compared with the preceding year. This may be done by applying appropriate auditing procedures to the account balances at the beginning of the period under examination and in some cases to transactions in prior periods. The successor auditor’s examination may be facilitated by (a) making specific inquiries of the predecessor regarding matters that the successor believes may affect the conduct of his examination, such as audit areas that have required an inordinate amount of time or audit problems that arose from the condition of the accounting system and records and (b) reviewing the predecessor auditor’s working papers. In reporting on his examination, however, the successor auditor should not make reference to the report or work of the predecessor auditor as the basis, in part, for his own opinion.

.09 The successor auditor should request the client to authorize the predecessor to allow a review of the predecessor’s working papers. It is customary in such circumstances for the predecessor auditor to make himself available to the successor auditor for consultation and to make available for review certain of his working papers. The predecessor and successor auditors should agree on those working papers that are to be made available for review and those that may be copied. Ordinarily, the predecessor should permit the successor to review working papers relating to matters of continuing accounting significance, such as the working paper analysis of balance sheet accounts, both current and noncurrent, and those relating to contingencies. Valid business reasons, however, may lead the predecessor auditor to decide not to allow a review of his working papers. Further, when more than one successor auditor is considering acceptance of an engagement, the predecessor auditor should not be expected to make himself or his working papers available until the successor has accepted the engagement.

Financial Statements Reported on by Predecessor

.10 If during his examination the successor auditor becomes aware of information that leads him to believe that financial statements reported on by the predecessor auditor may require revision, he should request his client to arrange a meeting among the three parties to discuss this information and attempt
to resolve the matter.\textsuperscript{1} If the client refuses or if the successor is not satisfied with the result, the successor auditor may be well advised to consult with his attorney in determining an appropriate course of further action.

\[.11\] [Superseded by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 15, effective for periods ending after June 30, 1977.] (See section 505.)

**Effective Date**

.12 Statements on Auditing Standards generally are effective at the time of their issuance. However, since this Statement provides for practices that may differ in certain respects from practices heretofore considered acceptable it will be effective with respect to changes in auditors in which the successor auditor’s consideration of acceptance of an engagement begins after November 30, 1975.

\[\]

\textsuperscript{1} See sections 561 and 711.11—12 for guidance on action to be taken by the predecessor auditor. [Reference changed by issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 37.]
.01 This section applies to analytical review procedures in an examination made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. It provides guidance for consideration by the auditor when he applies such procedures, but no specific analytical review procedures are required by this section.

.02 Analytical review procedures are substantive tests of financial information made by a study and comparison of relationships among data. The auditor's reliance on substantive tests may be derived from tests of details of transactions and balances, from analytical review procedures, or from any combination of both. That decision is a matter of the auditor's judgment of the expected effectiveness and efficiency of the respective types of procedures (see section 320.73).

.03 A basic premise underlying the application of analytical review procedures is that relationships among data may reasonably be expected by the auditor to exist and continue in the absence of known conditions to the contrary. The presence of those relationships provides the auditor with evidential matter required by the third standard of field work. The application of analytical review procedures may indicate the need for additional procedures or may indicate that the extent of other auditing procedures may be reduced.

.04 When analytical review procedures identify fluctuations that are not expected, or the absence of fluctuations when they are expected, or other items that appear to be unusual, the auditor should investigate them if he believes that they are indicative of matters that have a significant effect on his examination.

1 This section amends the first sentence of section 320.70 to read as follows: The evidential matter required by the third standard is obtained through two general classes of auditing procedures: (a) tests of details of transactions and balances and (b) analytical review procedures applied to financial information.
Timing and Objectives of Analytical Review Procedures

.05 The timing of analytical review procedures will vary with the auditor's objectives. Analytical review procedures may be performed at various times during an examination:

a. In the initial planning stages to assist in determining the nature, extent, and timing of other auditing procedures by identifying, among other things, significant matters that require consideration during the examination.

b. During the conduct of the examination in conjunction with other procedures applied by the auditor to individual elements of financial information.

c. At or near the conclusion of the examination as an overall review of the financial information.

The Nature of Analytical Review Procedures

.06 Analytical review procedures include the following:

a. Comparison of the financial information with information for comparable prior period(s).

b. Comparison of the financial information with anticipated results (for example, budgets and forecasts).

c. Study of the relationships of elements of financial information that would be expected to conform to a predictable pattern based on the entity's experience.

d. Comparison of the financial information with similar information regarding the industry in which the entity operates.

e. Study of relationships of the financial information with relevant nonfinancial information.

Various methods may be used to perform these procedures. They may be made using dollars, physical quantities, ratios, or percentages. The methods selected by the auditor are a matter of his professional judgment.

.07 Analytical review procedures may be applied to overall financial information of the entity, to financial information of components such as subsidiaries or divisions, and to individual elements of financial information. The auditor should consider the following factors when planning and performing analytical review procedures.
a. **The nature of the entity.** For example, an auditor performing an examination of a diversified entity may conclude that the application of analytical review procedures to the consolidated financial statements may not be as effective or efficient as the application of those procedures to the consolidated financial statements of a nondiversified entity.

b. **The scope of the engagement.** For example, an examination of a specified element, account, or item of a financial statement may include fewer analytical review procedures than would an examination of financial statements.

c. **The availability of financial information about the entity’s financial position and results of operations.** Examples may include budgets and forecasts and detailed financial information about the entity’s subsidiaries or divisions and interim periods.

d. **The availability of relevant nonfinancial information.** Examples may include units produced or sold, number of employees, hours worked by nonsalaried personnel, and square feet of selling floor space, which may be related to financial information.

e. **The reliability of financial and nonfinancial information.** The auditor should consider the possibility that financial or nonfinancial information might not be reliable based on his knowledge of the entity, including his knowledge of the means by which the information is produced. In that connection, the auditor should consider knowledge obtained during previous examinations, the results of his study and evaluation of internal accounting control, and the results of his tests of details of transactions and balances. He should consider the types of matters that in preceding periods have required accounting adjustments. For example, the auditor may decide not to conduct certain analytical review procedures until near the completion of his examination if he is aware that trial balance amounts may require substantial adjustments; or he may decide to make only limited comparisons of actual and budgeted income and expense when the entity’s budget is a motivational tool and not an estimate of the most probable financial position, results of operations, and changes in financial position.
f. *The availability and comparability of financial information regarding the industry in which the entity operates.* The auditor should consider whether industry information, such as gross margin information, is reasonably available and current and whether data used to compile the information is comparable to the information being evaluated. For example, broad industry information may not be comparable to that of an entity that produces and sells specialized products.

### Investigating Significant Fluctuations

.08 The auditor should investigate fluctuations that are not expected, the absence of fluctuations that are expected, and other items that appear to be unusual that are identified by analytical review procedures when he believes that those fluctuations or unusual items are indicative of matters that have a significant effect on his examination. When investigating such significant fluctuations, the auditor ordinarily would begin by making suitable inquiries of management. He would then (a) evaluate the reasonableness of replies to his inquiries by reference to his knowledge of the business and other information already obtained during the conduct of the examination and (b) consider the need to corroborate the replies to his inquiries by the application of other auditing procedures. If management is unable to provide an acceptable explanation of significant fluctuations, the auditor should perform additional procedures to investigate those fluctuations further.

.09 In deciding the nature and extent of procedures which should be used to investigate significant fluctuations, the auditor's consideration should include the following factors:

a. *The objective of the analytical review procedures.* For example, the objective may be to assist the auditor in planning his examination by identifying areas that may need special consideration (such as identifying any significant increases in inventories by inventory locations). The extent to which the auditor decides to corroborate an explanation of a significant fluctuation in those circumstances depends on whether the resulting audit plan he develops would otherwise provide sufficient evidential matter.

b. *The nature of the item.* For example, an auditor investigating a fluctuation in inventory turnover in a manufacturing company might corroborate a response to his inquiry by ob-
taining other evidential matter, such as evidence with respect to unusual quantities of inventories represented to be on hand at the date of the financial statements. Conversely, an auditor might limit to inquiries his investigation of a fluctuation in prepaid insurance for the same company.

c. *The auditor's knowledge of the entity's business.* For example, the auditor may be aware of an extended strike by manufacturing employees during the year. He may conclude that this is a satisfactory explanation for a decline in sales volume and not apply other procedures to investigate this otherwise significant fluctuation.

d. *The results of other auditing procedures.* For example, the auditor may decide not to apply other procedures to investigate an otherwise significant fluctuation in depreciation expense because he may already be aware of major additions or retirements from his tests of property transactions.

e. *The auditor's study and evaluation of internal accounting control.* For example, the extent to which the auditor decides to corroborate an explanation of an increase in bad debt expense may vary depending on his evaluation of internal accounting control in the credit department.

.10 In his investigation of significant fluctuations, the auditor also should be alert to the possible effect of his findings on the scope of his examination of related accounts. For example, a finding that accounts receivable have increased due to slow collections in a "tight money" environment may indicate the need for expanded tests of collectibility.
AU Section 320

The Auditor's Study and Evaluation of Internal Control

Issue date, unless otherwise indicated: November, 1972

Introduction

.01 The second standard of field work is:

There is to be a proper study and evaluation of the existing internal control as a basis for reliance thereon and for the determination of the resultant extent of the tests to which auditing procedures are to be restricted.

Experience has demonstrated the soundness of the basic concepts and rationale comprehended in this standard. The purpose of this section is to amplify and clarify the application of these concepts in the light of subsequent developments in business and in the profession.

.02 The increasing trend for certified public accountants to provide management advisory or consulting services involving the study, evaluation, and improvement of management information systems increases the need to clearly distinguish between these special services and those audit services required for compliance with the auditing standard for study and evaluation of internal control incident to an examination of financial statements.

.03 The increasing use of computers for processing accounting and other business information has introduced additional problems in reviewing and evaluating internal control for audit purposes, as well as in making the distinction between audit services and special services referred to in the preceding paragraph.

.04 Closely related to the increasing use of computers is the trend toward integrating accounting information required for financial and other operating purposes into coordinated management information systems. This development increases the need to clearly identify the
elements of the total system that are comprehended in the auditing standard concerning internal control.

.05 These developments and distinctions are important not only for the purposes of defining the nature and scope of the auditor's study and evaluation of internal control but also in clarifying any reports he may issue thereon. This need is accentuated by the increasing requests for reports on internal control for use by management or by regulatory agencies and sometimes for inclusion in published reports.

**Purpose of Auditor's Study and Evaluation**

.06 The purpose of the auditor's study and evaluation of internal control, as expressed in the auditing standard quoted in paragraph .01, is to establish a basis for reliance thereon in determining the nature, extent, and timing of audit tests to be applied in his examination of the financial statements.

.07 The study and evaluation made for this purpose frequently provide a basis for constructive suggestions to clients concerning improvements in internal control.

.08 Although auditors are interested in both of the foregoing aspects of their study and evaluation of internal control, it is important to recognize an essential difference between them. The study and evaluation contemplated by generally accepted auditing standards should be performed for each audit to the extent the auditor considers necessary for that purpose as discussed further herein. Although constructive suggestions to clients for improvements in internal control incident to an audit engagement are desirable, the scope of any additional study made to develop such suggestions is not covered by generally accepted auditing standards. The scope of an auditor's study pursuant to a special engagement will depend on the terms of the engagement. [As modified, November 1979, by the Auditing Standards Board.]

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1 As used here, regulatory agencies include both governmental and other agencies, such as stock exchanges, that exercise regulatory, supervisory, or other public administrative functions.

* If the auditor is aware of a material weakness in internal accounting control, a communication as described in section 323. *Required Communication of Material Weaknesses in Internal Accounting Control,* is required.
Definitions and Basic Concepts

Previous Definitions

.09 In 1948 the Committee on Auditing Procedure made a comprehensive study of internal control and published its results in 1949 as a special report entitled Internal Control—Elements of a Coordinated System and Its Importance to Management and the Independent Public Accountant. In that special report, internal control was defined as follows:

Internal control comprises the plan of organization and all of the coordinate methods and measures adopted within a business to safeguard its assets, check the accuracy and reliability of its accounting data, promote operational efficiency, and encourage adherence to prescribed managerial policies. This definition possibly is broader than the meaning sometimes attributed to the term. It recognizes that a "system" of internal control extends beyond those matters which relate directly to the functions of the accounting and financial departments.

.10 To clarify the scope of the auditor's review as it pertains to his examination leading to the expression of an opinion on financial statements, the Committee issued Statement on Auditing Procedure No. 29 in October 1958, which subdivided internal control as follows:

Internal control, in the broad sense includes . . . controls which may be characterized as either accounting or administrative as follows:

a. Accounting controls comprise the plan of organization and all methods and procedures that are concerned mainly with, and relate directly to, the safeguarding of assets and the reliability of the financial records. They generally include such controls as the systems of authorization and approval, separation of duties concerned with record keeping and accounting reports from those concerned with operations or asset custody, physical controls over assets, and internal auditing.

b. Administrative controls comprise the plan of organization and all methods and procedures that are concerned mainly with operational efficiency and adherence to managerial policies and usually relate only indirectly to the financial records. They generally include such controls as statistical analyses, time and motion studies, performance reports, employee training programs, and quality controls.

.11 The foregoing subdivision of internal control into accounting controls and administrative controls was made for the purpose of
The independent auditor is primarily concerned with the accounting controls. Accounting controls . . . generally bear directly and importantly on the reliability of financial records and require evaluation by the auditor. Administrative controls . . . ordinarily relate only indirectly to the financial records and thus would not require evaluation. If the independent auditor believes, however, that certain administrative controls may have an important bearing on the reliability of the financial records, he should consider the need for evaluating such controls. For example, statistical records maintained by production, sales, or other operating departments may require evaluation in a particular instance.

.12 The overriding criterion inherent in the preceding excerpt is the bearing which particular controls have on the reliability of financial statements, regardless of their classification as accounting or administrative controls. For practical purposes, this is tantamount to including within the definition of accounting controls any administrative controls that have an important bearing on the reliability of the financial statements; consequently, this concept is adopted in the revised definitions in this section.

Need for Clarification

.13 Clarification of the previous definition of accounting control is desirable because of possible differences in interpretation with respect to the two key elements comprehended in it: the safeguarding of assets and the reliability of financial records. These differences and the Committee’s conclusions concerning them are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Safeguarding of Assets

.14 One meaning of “safeguarding” that appears relevant in the context of the previous definition of accounting control is “a means of protection against something undesirable.” Use of this definition

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conceivably could lead to a broad interpretation that the protection of existing assets and acquisition of additional assets is the primary function of management and, therefore, that any procedures or records entering into management's decision-making processes are comprehended in this element of the definition. Under this concept, for example, a management decision to sell a product at a price that proves to be unprofitable might be regarded as a failure to protect existing assets and, therefore, as evidence of inadequate accounting control. The same interpretation might be applied to a decision to incur expenditures for equipment that proves to be unnecessary or inefficient, for materials that prove to be unsatisfactory in production, for merchandise that proves to be unsaleable, for research that proves to be unproductive, for advertising that proves to be ineffective, and to similar management decisions.

A second possible interpretation is that safeguarding of assets refers only to protection against loss arising from intentional and unintentional errors in processing transactions and handling the related assets. Unintentional errors include such as the following: understatement of sales through failure to prepare invoices or through incorrect pricing or computation; overpayments to vendors or employees arising from inaccuracies in quantities of materials or services, prices or rates, or computations; and physical loss of assets such as cash, securities, or inventory. In some situations, unintentional errors might also include improper allocations of certain costs, which would result in failure to recover these costs from customers.

A third possible interpretation is that safeguarding of assets refers only to protection against loss arising from intentional errors. These include defalcations and similar irregularities, and the latter includes falsification of records for the purpose of causing improper computation of commissions, profit-sharing bonuses, royalties, and similar payments based on the recording of other transactions.

Reliability of Financial Records

Possible differences in interpretation concerning the reliability of financial records as used in the previous definition of ac-
counting control arise from the two separate purposes for which the financial records may be used: internal management and external reporting. One interpretation would extend the scope of accounting control to include reliability of the financial records for both of these purposes, while another would restrict it to external reporting purposes only.

.18 To illustrate the foregoing distinction, the degree and accuracy of classifications, details, and allocations required to provide reliability of records for such internal management purposes as establishing sales policies and prices, estimating future costs, and measuring performance by divisions, products, or other lines of responsibility ordinarily are greater than those required to provide reliability for external reporting purposes.

Flow of Transactions

.19 The Committee believes the previous definition of accounting control extended only to the safeguarding of assets against loss from unintentional or intentional errors or irregularities (see paragraph .15) and to the reliability of financial records for external reporting purposes (see paragraph .17). A revised definition expressed in relation to the functions involved in the flow of transactions is presented in paragraph .28 to provide the clarification needed in this respect.

.20 Transactions are the basic components of business operations and, therefore, are the primary subject matter of internal control. In the context of this section, transactions include exchanges of assets or services with parties outside the business entity and transfers or use of assets or services within it. The primary functions involved in the flow of transactions and related assets include the authorization, execution, and recording of transactions and the accountability for resulting assets.

.21 The ultimate authority for business transactions rests with stockholders or other classes of owners except as circumscribed by law and is delegated by them to directors, trustees, officers, and other management personnel. The delegation of authority to different levels and to particular persons in an organization is a management function. As used herein, authorization of transactions refers to management's decision to exchange, transfer, or use assets for specified purposes under specified conditions.
Authorization may be general in that it relates to any transactions that conform to the specified conditions, or it may be specific with reference to a single transaction. Examples of general authorization include the establishment of sales prices for products to be sold to any customer, requirements to be met in setting the credit limit for any customer, automatic reorder points for material or merchandise, the number and type of personnel to be employed, and similar decisions. The basic characteristic of general authorization is that it is concerned with the definition or identification of the general conditions under which transactions are authorized without regard to the specific parties or transactions. Specific authorization, on the other hand, comprehends both the conditions and the parties involved; examples include authorizations for a specific sale or purchase, the employment of a specific person, the use of specific materials or employees for a particular production order, and similar transactions.

Execution of transactions includes the entire cycle of steps necessary to complete the exchange of assets between the parties or the transfer or use of assets within the business. The execution of transactions frequently involves separate steps or stages. For example, the typical sale would involve acceptance of an order, shipment and billing of the product, and collection of the billing. A similar cycle of steps for the typical purchase of material or services may include requisitioning of the material, issuance of the order, receipt of the material, and payment of the purchase price. In this section, authorization applies to the complete cycle of steps; authorization is distinguished from approval in that the latter applies to a particular step and indicates only that the conditions specified or implied in the authorization have been satisfied insofar as they apply to that step.

Recording of transactions comprehends all records maintained with respect to the transactions and the resulting assets or services and all functions performed with respect to such records. Thus, the recording of transactions includes the preparation and summarization of records and the posting thereof to the general ledger and subsidiary ledgers.

The accountability function follows assets from the time of their acquisition in one transaction until their disposition or use in another. This function requires maintenance of records of accountability for assets and periodic comparison of these records.
with the related assets. Examples include the reconciliation of recorded cash balances with bank statements and reconciliation of perpetual inventory records with physical inventory counts.

Revised Definitions

.26 Based on the foregoing discussion, administrative control and accounting control are defined as indicated in the following two paragraphs.

.27 Administrative control includes, but is not limited to, the plan of organization and the procedures and records that are concerned with the decision processes leading to management’s authorization of transactions.\(^1\) Such authorization is a management function directly associated with the responsibility for achieving the objectives of the organization and is the starting point for establishing accounting control of transactions.

.28 Accounting control comprises the plan of organization and the procedures and records that are concerned with the safeguarding of assets and the reliability of financial records and consequently are designed to provide reasonable assurance that:

a. Transactions are executed in accordance with management’s general or specific authorization.

b. Transactions are recorded as necessary (1) to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or any other criteria applicable to such statements and (2) to maintain accountability for assets.

c. Access to assets is permitted only in accordance with management’s authorization.

d. The recorded accountability for assets is compared with the existing assets at reasonable intervals and appropriate action is taken with respect to any differences.

.29 The foregoing definitions are not necessarily mutually exclusive because some of the procedures and records comprehended in accounting control may also be involved in administrative control. For example, sales and cost records classified by products may be

\(^1\) This definition is intended only to provide a point of departure for distinguishing accounting control and, consequently, is not necessarily definitive for other purposes.
used for accounting control purposes and also in making management decisions concerning unit prices or other aspects of operations. Such multiple uses of procedures or records, however, are not critical for the purposes of this section because it is concerned primarily with clarifying the outer boundary of accounting control. Examples of records used solely for administrative control are those pertaining to customers contacted by salesmen and to defective work by production employees maintained only for evaluating personnel performance.

**Basic Concepts**

.30 The basic concepts discussed under this caption are implicit in the definition of accounting control. (The discussion in paragraphs .31 through .34 applies to the definition generally, while the discussion in paragraphs .35 through .48 applies to essential characteristics of internal accounting control.) These concepts are applicable generally, but the organizational and procedural means of applying them may differ considerably from case to case because of the variety of circumstances involved. Therefore, it is not considered feasible to discuss these matters in detail in this section.

**Management Responsibility**

.31 The establishment and maintenance of a system of internal control is an important responsibility of management. The basic concepts implicit in the definition of accounting control are discussed in the context of that responsibility. The system of internal control should be under continuing supervision by management to determine that it is functioning as prescribed and is modified as appropriate for changes in conditions.

**Reasonable Assurance**

.32 The definition of accounting control comprehends reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the objectives expressed in it will be accomplished by the system. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of internal control should not exceed the benefits expected to be derived. The benefits consist of reductions in the risk of failing to achieve the objectives implicit in the definition of accounting control. Although the cost-benefit relationship is the primary conceptual criterion that should be
considered in designing a system of accounting control, precise measurement of costs and benefits usually is not possible; accordingly, any evaluation of the cost-benefit relationship requires estimates and judgments by management. Because of the cost-benefit relationship, accounting control procedures may appropriately be applied on a test basis in some circumstances.

Methods of Data Processing

.33 Since the definition and related basic concepts of accounting control are expressed in terms of objectives, they are independent of the method of data processing used; consequently, they apply equally to manual, mechanical, and electronic data processing systems. However, the organization and procedures required to accomplish those objectives may be influenced by the method of data processing used.1

Limitations

.34 There are inherent limitations that should be recognized in considering the potential effectiveness of any system of accounting control. In the performance of most control procedures, there are possibilities for errors arising from such causes as misunderstanding of instructions, mistakes of judgment, and personal carelessness, distraction, or fatigue. Furthermore, procedures whose effectiveness depends on segregation of duties obviously can be circumvented by collusion. Similarly, procedures designed to assure the execution and recording of transactions in accordance with management's authorizations may be ineffective against either errors or irregularities perpetrated by management with respect to transactions or to the estimates and judgments required in the preparation of financial statements. In addition to the limitations discussed above, any projection of a current evaluation of internal accounting control to future periods is subject to the risk that the procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions and that the degree of compliance with the procedures may deteriorate.

1 For special considerations relating to electronic data processing systems, see section 321, The Effects of EDP on the Auditor's Study and Evaluation of Internal Control.
Personnel

.35 Reasonable assurance that the objectives of accounting control are achieved depends on the competence and integrity of personnel, the independence of their assigned functions, and their understanding of the prescribed procedures. Although these factors are important, their contribution is to provide an environment conducive to accounting control rather than to provide assurance that it necessarily will be achieved. Accounting control procedures may be performed by personnel in any appropriate organizational position. In smaller organizations such procedures may be performed by the owner-manager. In these circumstances, however, some of the limitations discussed in paragraph .34 may be particularly applicable.

Segregation of Functions

.36 Incompatible functions for accounting control purposes are those that place any person in a position both to perpetrate and to conceal errors or irregularities in the normal course of his duties. Anyone who records transactions or has access to assets ordinarily is in a position to perpetrate errors or irregularities. Accordingly, accounting control necessarily depends largely on the elimination of opportunities for concealment. For example, anyone who records disbursements could omit the recording of a check, either unintentionally or intentionally. If the same person also reconciles the bank account, the failure to record the check could be concealed through an improper reconciliation. This example illustrates the concept that procedures designed to detect errors and irregularities should be performed by persons other than those who are in a position to perpetrate them—i.e., by persons having no incompatible functions. Procedures performed by such persons are described hereinafter as being performed independently.

Execution of Transactions

.37 Obtaining reasonable assurance that transactions are executed as authorized requires independent evidence that authorizations are issued by persons acting within the scope of their authority and that transactions conform with the terms of the authorizations.

1 In this section "errors" refers to unintentional mistakes, and "irregularities" refers to intentional distortions of financial statements and to defalcations.
These terms may be either explicit or implicit, the latter being in the form of company policies or usual business practices applicable to the transactions involved. In some cases the required evidence is obtained by independent comparison of transaction documents with specific authorizations. For example, receiving reports and vendors' invoices may be compared with purchase orders in approving vouchers for payments; further, paid checks may be compared with approved vouchers, either individually or collectively, through reconciliations and related procedures. In other cases, such comparisons may be made with general authorizations such as general price lists, credit policies, or automatic reorder points. Such comparisons may be made manually or by computers. Reasonable assurance may sometimes be obtained by comparison of recorded transactions with budgets or standard costs, but the effectiveness of this alternative depends on the extent to which variations are identified and investigated. In some cases the only practicable means for obtaining reasonable assurance is by periodic surveillance of the personnel engaged in the execution of transactions.

**Recording of Transactions**

.38 The objective of accounting control with respect to the recording of transactions requires that they be recorded at the amounts and in the accounting periods in which they were executed and be classified in appropriate accounts. For this purpose accounting periods refer to the periods for which financial statements are to be prepared. In the definition of accounting control this objective is expressed in terms of permitting, rather than assuring, the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or any other applicable criteria. This distinction recognizes that, beyond the necessary recording of transactions, management's judgment is required in making estimates and other decisions required in the preparation of such statements.

.39 The possibilities for obtaining assurance that transactions have been properly recorded depend largely on the availability of some independent source of information that will provide an indication that the transactions have been executed. These possibilities vary widely with the nature of the business and the transactions, as illustrated by the following examples. At one extreme, comparison of paid checks returned by a bank with the recorded disbursements would reveal any unrecorded paid checks. Similarly, examination
of documents supporting recorded disbursements would reveal those for which an accountability for resulting assets should be recorded concurrently. Where shipping documents are used, comparison of such documents with sales records would reveal unrecorded sales. A more indirect possibility with respect to sales is to estimate the aggregate amount that should be recorded by applying sales prices or gross profit rates to quantities or costs of inventory disposed of during a period. The degree of accuracy from such estimates depends on the variability of the pricing structure, the product mix, and other circumstances; in any event, however, such estimates ordinarily would not provide specific identification of any unrecorded sales that may be indicated. Assurance that collections on receivables are recorded rests primarily on the controls exercised over the records of receivables since these show the aggregate accountability for such collections. Accountability for collections of interest and dividends ordinarily can be established readily from securities records and independent published sources, while that for contributions from the general public ordinarily is more difficult to establish or estimate. The foregoing examples are not intended to be comprehensive in scope nor exhaustive in treatment but only illustrative of the general nature of the concepts and the variety of circumstances involved in obtaining assurance that transactions are properly recorded.

.40 Transactions with outside parties are necessarily recorded individually and should be recorded as promptly as practicable when the recording is necessary to maintain accountability for assets such as cash, securities, and others that are susceptible to loss from errors or irregularities. In this context, recording refers to the initial record, document, or copy evidencing the transaction and not to subsequent summarization. As to such summarization and as to the initial recording of other transactions, the time of recording within the appropriate accounting period may be determined on the basis of convenience and processing efficiency.

.41 The foregoing timing considerations apply also to the recording of internal transfers or use of assets or services. However, some transfers and cost allocations need not be recorded individually if the aggregate amounts can be determined satisfactorily. For example, cost of sales may be determined by applying gross profit rates to sales, and material usage may be determined by reference to production reports and bills of material.
Access to Assets

.42 The objective of safeguarding assets requires that access to assets be limited to authorized personnel. In this context, access to assets includes both direct physical access and indirect access through the preparation or processing of documents that authorize the use or disposition of assets. Access to assets is required, of course, in the normal operations of a business and, therefore, limiting access to authorized personnel is the maximum constraint that is feasible for accounting control purposes in this respect. The number and caliber of personnel to whom access is authorized should be influenced by the nature of the assets and the related susceptibility to loss through errors and irregularities. Limitation of direct access to assets requires appropriate physical segregation and protective equipment or devices. Limitation of indirect access requires procedures similar to those discussed in paragraph .36.

Comparison of Recorded Accountability With Assets

.43 The purpose of comparing recorded accountability with assets is to determine whether the actual assets agree with the recorded accountability, and, consequently, it is closely related to the foregoing discussion concerning the recording of transactions. Typical examples of this comparison include cash and securities counts, bank reconciliations, and physical inventories.

.44 If the comparison reveals that the assets do not agree with the recorded accountability, it provides evidence of unrecorded or improperly recorded transactions. The converse, however, does not necessarily follow. For example, agreement of a cash count with the recorded balance does not provide evidence that all cash received has been properly recorded. This illustrates an unavoidable distinction between fiduciary and recorded accountability: the former arises immediately upon acquisition of an asset; the latter arises only when the initial record of the transaction is prepared.

.45 As to assets that are susceptible to loss through errors or irregularities, the comparison with recorded accountability should be made independently.

.46 The frequency with which such comparison should be made for the purpose of safeguarding assets depends on the nature and amount of the assets involved and the cost of making the comparison. For example, it may be reasonable to count cash daily but not rea-
sonable to take a physical inventory at that interval. However, a
daily inventory of products in the custody of route salesmen, for
example, may be practicable as a means of determining their ac-
countability for sales. Similarly, the value and vulnerability of some
products may make frequent complete inventories worthwhile.

.47 The frequency with which the comparison of recorded ac-
countability with assets should be made for the purpose of achieving
reliability of the records for preparing financial statements depends
on the materiality of the assets and their susceptibility to loss through
errors or irregularities.

.48 The action that may be appropriate with respect to any dis-
crepancies revealed by the comparison of recorded accountability
with assets will depend primarily on the nature of the asset, the
system in use, and the amount and cause of the discrepancy. Approp-
riate action may include adjustment of the accounting records, fil-
ing of insurance claims, revision of procedures, or administrative
action to improve the performance of personnel.

Study of System

Scope of Study

.49 As defined in paragraphs .27 through .29, accounting control
is within the scope of the study and evaluation of internal control
contemplated by generally accepted auditing standards, while ad-
ministrative control is not.

.50 The study to be made as the basis for the evaluation of inter-
nal control includes two phases: (a) knowledge and understanding
of the procedures and methods prescribed and (b) a reasonable de-
gree of assurance that they are in use and are operating as planned.
These two phases of study are referred to as the review of the
system and tests of compliance, respectively. Although these phases
are discussed separately, they are closely related in that some por-
tions of each may be performed concurrently and may contribute to
the auditor's evaluation of the prescribed procedures and of the
compliance with them.

Review of System

.51 The review of the system is primarily a process of obtaining
information about the organization and the procedures prescribed
and is intended to serve as the basis for tests of compliance and for evaluation of the system. The information required for this purpose ordinarily is obtained through discussion with appropriate client personnel and reference to documentation such as procedure manuals, job descriptions, flowcharts, and decision tables.

.52 In order to clarify their understanding of information obtained from such sources, some auditors follow the practice of tracing one or a few of the different types of transactions involved through the related documents and records maintained. This practice may be useful for the purpose indicated and may be considered as a part of the tests of compliance as discussed later in this section.

.53 Information concerning the system may be recorded by the auditor in the form of answers to a questionnaire, narrative memoranda, flowcharts, decision tables, or any other form that suits the auditor’s needs or preferences.

.54 Upon completion of the review of the system, the auditor should be able to make a preliminary evaluation assuming satisfactory compliance with the prescribed system, and it is usually desirable to do so at this time. Concepts to be considered in making either a preliminary or final evaluation are discussed in paragraphs .64 through .68.

Tests of Compliance

.55 The purpose of tests of compliance is to provide reasonable assurance that the accounting control procedures are being applied as prescribed. Such tests are necessary if the prescribed procedures are to be relied upon in determining the nature, timing, or extent of substantive tests of particular classes of transactions or balances, as discussed later in paragraphs .57-.63, but are not necessary if the procedures are not to be relied upon for that purpose. The auditor may decide not to rely on the prescribed procedures because he concludes either (a) that the procedures are not satisfactory for that purpose or (b) that the audit effort required to test compliance with the procedures to justify reliance on them in making substantive tests would exceed the reduction in effort that could be achieved by such reliance. The latter conclusion may result from consideration of the nature or amount of the transactions or balances involved, the data processing methods being used, and the auditing procedures that can be applied in making substantive tests. The discussion of tests
of compliance in the remainder of this section applies only to those portions of the system of internal accounting control that are to be relied upon in determining the nature, timing, or extent of substantive tests.

.56 The nature of accounting control procedures and of the available evidence of compliance necessarily determines the nature of the tests of compliance and also influences the timing and extent of such tests as discussed under the respective captions that follow. Although tests of compliance are discussed separately under these captions, they are closely interrelated with substantive tests as discussed in paragraph .70; in practice, auditing procedures often concurrently provide evidence of compliance with accounting control procedures as well as evidence required for substantive purposes.

Nature of Tests

.57 Accounting control requires not only that certain procedures be performed but that they be performed properly and independently. Tests of compliance, therefore, are concerned primarily with these questions: Were the necessary procedures performed, how were they performed, and by whom were they performed?

.58 Some aspects of accounting control require procedures that are not necessarily required for the execution of transactions. This class of procedures includes the approval or checking of documents evidencing transactions. Tests of such procedures require inspection of the related documents to obtain evidence in the form of signatures, initials, audit stamps, and the like, to indicate whether and by whom they were performed and to permit an evaluation of the propriety of their performance.

.59 Other aspects of accounting control require a segregation of duties so that certain procedures are performed independently, as discussed in paragraph .36. The performance of these procedures is largely self-evident from the operation of the business or the existence of its essential records; consequently, tests of compliance with such procedures are primarily for the purpose of determining whether they were performed by persons having no incompatible functions. Examples of this class of procedures may include the receiving, depositing, and disbursing of cash, the recording of transactions, and the posting of customers’ accounts. Since such procedures frequently leave no audit trail of documentary evidence as
to who performed them, tests of compliance in these situations necessarily are limited to inquiries of different personnel and observation of office personnel and routines to corroborate the information obtained during the initial review of the system. While reconciliations, confirmations, or other audit tests performed in accordance with the auditing standard relating to evidential matter may substantiate the accuracy of the underlying records, these tests frequently provide no affirmative evidence of segregation of duties because the records may be accurate even though maintained by persons having incompatible functions.

Timing and Extent of Tests

.60 As indicated in paragraph .50, the purpose of tests of compliance with accounting control procedures is to provide "a reasonable degree of assurance that they are in use and are operating as planned." What constitutes a "reasonable" degree of assurance is a matter of auditing judgment; the "degree of assurance" necessarily depends on the nature, timing, and extent of the tests and on the results obtained.

.61 As to accounting control procedures that leave an audit trail of documentary evidence of compliance, tests of compliance as described in paragraph .58 ideally should be applied to transactions executed throughout the period under audit because of the general sampling concept that the items to be examined should be selected from the entire set of data to which the resulting conclusions are to be applied. Independent auditors often make such tests during interim work. When this has been done, application of such tests throughout the remaining period may not be necessary. Factors to be considered in this respect include (a) the results of the tests during the interim period, (b) responses to inquiries concerning the remaining period, (c) the length of the remaining period, (d) the nature and amount of the transactions or balances involved, (e) evidence of compliance within the remaining period that may be obtained from substantive tests performed by the independent auditor or from tests performed by internal auditors, and (f) other matters the auditor considers relevant in the circumstances.

.62 Tests of compliance may be applied on either a nonstatistical or statistical basis. Statistical sampling may be a practical means for expressing in quantitative terms the auditor's judgment concerning reasonableness and for determining sample
size and evaluating sample results on that basis. [As modified by the issuance of SAS No. 39.] (See section 350.)

.63 As to accounting control procedures that depend primarily on segregation of duties and leave no audit trail, the inquiries described in paragraph .59 should relate to the entire period under audit, but the observations described therein ordinarily may be confined to the periods during which the auditor is present on the client's premises in conducting other phases of his audit.

**Evaluation of System**

.64 From the viewpoint of management, the purposes of accounting control are stated in the definition given previously. These purposes apply equally to the independent auditor, but they were stated somewhat differently in Chapter 5 of Statement No. 33 as follows:

A function of internal control, from the viewpoint of the independent auditor, is to provide assurance that errors and irregularities may be discovered with reasonable promptness, thus assuring the reliability and integrity of the financial records. The independent auditor's review of the system of internal control assists him in determining other auditing procedures appropriate to the formulation of an opinion on the fairness of the financial statements.

.65 A conceptually logical approach to the auditor's evaluation of accounting control, which focuses directly on the purpose of preventing or detecting material errors and irregularities in financial statements, is to apply the following steps in considering each significant class of transactions and related assets involved in the audit:

a. Consider the types of errors and irregularities that could occur.

b. Determine the accounting control procedures that should prevent or detect such errors and irregularities.

c. Determine whether the necessary procedures are prescribed and are being followed satisfactorily.

d. Evaluate any weaknesses—i.e., types of potential errors and irregularities not covered by existing control procedures—to determine their effect on (1) the nature, timing, or extent of
auditing procedures to be applied and (2) suggestions to be made to the client.

.66 In the practical application of the foregoing approach, the first two steps are performed primarily through the development of questionnaires, checklists, instructions, or similar generalized material used by the auditor. However, professional judgment is required in interpreting, adapting, or expanding such generalized material as appropriate in particular situations. The third step is accomplished through the review of the system and tests of compliance and the final step through the exercise of professional judgment in evaluating the information obtained in the preceding steps.

.67 This suggested approach emphasizes the possibilities for, and controls against, particular types of errors and irregularities concerning particular classes of transactions and related assets. Controls and weaknesses affecting different classes of transactions are not offsetting in their effect. For example, weaknesses in cash receipts procedures are not mitigated by controls in cash disbursements procedures; similarly, weaknesses in billing procedures are not mitigated by controls in collection procedures. The auditor's review of the system of accounting control and his tests of compliance should be related to the purposes of his evaluation of the system. For this reason, generalized or overall evaluations are not useful for auditors because they do not help the auditor decide the extent to which auditing procedures may be restricted. On the other hand, the auditor ordinarily would confine his evaluation to broad classes of transactions, such as disbursements and sales; he ordinarily would not evaluate separately procedures that result in entries to particular accounts and he usually would not apply his procedures differently within a class of transactions. For example, disbursements may be examined by selecting from all disbursements, without considering the accounts to which the disbursements are charged, and in his examination the auditor would be concerned with validity and approval of supporting documents without regard to the nature of the documentation or the particular individual authorized to approve the disbursement. There may be circumstances, however, in which a more narrow evaluation may be appropriate because control over a class of transactions may be good except as to certain transactions within the class, and it may be more efficient to extend auditing procedures as to only those kinds of transactions. For example, control of cash disbursements
may be good except for disbursements for advertising, and it may be more efficient to extend procedures relating to advertising disbursements than to extend procedures relating to all cash disbursements.

.68 The auditor's evaluation of accounting control with reference to each significant class of transactions and related assets should be a conclusion about whether the prescribed procedures and compliance therewith are satisfactory for his purpose. The procedures and compliance should be considered satisfactory if the auditor's review and tests disclose no condition he believes to be a material weakness for his purpose. In this context, a material weakness is a condition in which the specific control procedures or the degree of compliance with them do not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. These criteria may be broader than those that may be appropriate for evaluating weaknesses in accounting control for management or other purposes. If the auditor is aware of a material weakness in internal accounting control, whether or not he is specifically engaged by the client to review and report on the system of internal accounting control, a communication as described in section 323, Required Communication of Material Weaknesses in Internal Accounting Control, is required. [As amended, effective for examinations of financial statements for periods ending on or after December 24, 1977, by SAS No. 20.] (See section 323.) [As amended, July 1980, by SAS No. 30.] (See section 642.)

Correlation With Other Auditing Procedures

.69 Since the purpose of the evaluation required by the second auditing standard of field work is to provide a basis "for the determination of the resultant extent of the tests to which auditing procedures are to be restricted," it is clear that its ultimate purpose is to contribute to the "reasonable basis for an opinion" comprehended in the third standard of field work, which is as follows:
Sufficient competent evidential matter is to be obtained through inspection, observation, inquiries, and confirmations to afford a reasonable basis for an opinion regarding the financial statements under examination.

.70 The evidential matter required by the third standard is obtained through two general classes of auditing procedures: (a) tests of details of transactions and balances and (b) analytical review procedures applied to financial information. These procedures are referred to in this section as "substantive tests." The purpose of these procedures is to obtain evidence as to the validity and the propriety of accounting treatment of transactions and balances or, conversely, of errors or irregularities therein. Although this purpose differs from that of compliance tests, both purposes often are accomplished concurrently through tests of details. [As amended, October, 1978, by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 23.] (See section 318.)

.71 The second standard does not contemplate that the auditor will place complete reliance on internal control to the exclusion of other auditing procedures with respect to material amounts in the financial statements. This interpretation is appropriate for several reasons. First, the connotation of "restricted" in this context does not imply "eliminated." Second, the third standard includes no language suggesting complete reliance on internal control. Finally, the inherent limitations on the effectiveness of accounting control as discussed in paragraph .34 are the fundamental reasons underlying this interpretation.

.72 In considering the more difficult question as to the extent of restriction contemplated in the second and third standards, the following excerpts from section 350, Audit Sampling, provide a useful conceptual analysis of the intricate relationship between these standards:

.08 . . . Ultimate risk is a combination of the risk that material errors will occur in the accounting process used to develop the financial statements and the risk that any material errors that occur will not be detected by the auditor. The risk of these adverse events occurring jointly can be viewed as the product of the respective individual risks. The auditor may rely on internal accounting control to reduce the first risk and on substantive tests (tests of details of transactions and balances and analytical review procedures) to reduce the second risk.

1 Section 150.02.
.19 . . . The second standard of field work recognizes that the extent of substantive tests required to obtain sufficient evidential matter under the third standard should vary inversely with the auditor's reliance on internal accounting control. These standards taken together imply that the combination of the auditor's reliance on internal accounting control and his reliance on his substantive tests should provide a reasonable basis for his opinion, although the portion of reliance derived from the respective sources may vary.

[As amended, effective for examinations of financial statements for periods ended on or after June 25, 1982, by SAS No. 39.] (See section 350.)

.73 The foregoing excerpts recognize not only that the reliance on substantive tests may properly vary inversely with the reliance on internal accounting control, but also that the relative portions of the reliance on substantive tests that are derived from tests of details and from analytical review procedures may properly vary. Regardless of the extent of reliance on internal accounting control, the auditor's reliance on substantive tests may be derived from tests of details, from analytical review procedures, or from any combination of both that he considers appropriate in the circumstances. Variations in this respect may arise from differences in circumstances bearing on the expected effectiveness and efficiency of the respective types of procedures. In this context, effectiveness refers to the audit satisfaction that can be obtained from the procedures, and efficiency refers to the audit time and effort required to perform the procedures. Effectiveness necessarily is the overriding consideration, but efficiency is an appropriate consideration in choosing between procedures of similar effectiveness. The differences in circumstances having a bearing on expected effectiveness and efficiency may include factors such as the nature of the transactions or balances involved, the availability and stability of experience or other criteria for use in analytical review procedures, the availability of records required for effective tests of details, the volume of such records and the nature of the tests to which they are susceptible, and the timing of the analytical review and/or tests of details in relation to the end of the period being audited.

[.74] [Superseded, December 1975, by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 9.] (See section 322.)

.75 Substantive tests of details may be applied on either a nonstatistical or a statistical basis. Statistical sampling may be a practical means for expressing in quantitative terms the auditor's judgment concerning the reliance to be derived from
such tests and for determining sample size and evaluating sample results on that basis. [As modified by the issuance of SAS No. 39.] (See section 350.)
Introduction

.01 Section 320, "The Auditor's Study and Evaluation of Internal Control," defines internal control in terms of administrative control and accounting control. That section also sets forth the basic concepts of accounting control and concludes that accounting control is within the scope of the study and evaluation of internal control contemplated by generally accepted auditing standards, while administrative control is not.

.02 Section 320.33 discusses methods of data processing as follows:

Since the definition and related basic concepts of accounting control are expressed in terms of objectives, they are independent of the method of data processing used; consequently, they apply equally to manual, mechanical, and electronic data processing systems. However, the organization and procedures required to accomplish those objectives may be influenced by the method of data processing used. Because the method of data processing used may influence the organization and procedures employed by an entity to accomplish the objectives of accounting control, it may also influence the procedures employed by an auditor in his study and evaluation of accounting control to determine the nature, timing, and extent of audit procedures to be applied in his examination of financial statements.

.03 A data processing system may be wholly manual or may include a combination of manual activities, mechanical activities, and electronic data processing (EDP) activities. EDP applications vary considerably, from routine applications that process a small payroll to complex, integrated applications that process accounting, production, marketing, and administrative information simultaneously. In some data processing systems, accounting control procedures are performed

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1 See section 320.09-.29.
by people in one or more departments. In EDP systems, many or even most of these control procedures may be performed by the EDP process itself. When EDP is used in significant accounting applications, the auditor should consider the EDP activity in his study and evaluation of accounting control. This is true whether the use of EDP in accounting applications is limited or extensive and whether the EDP facilities are operated under the direction of the auditor's client or a third party.

.04 The first general auditing standard is as follows: "The examination is to be performed by a person or persons having adequate technical training and proficiency as an auditor." If a client uses EDP in its accounting system, whether the application is simple or complex, the auditor needs to understand the entire system sufficiently to enable him to identify and evaluate its essential accounting control features. Situations involving the more complex EDP applications ordinarily will require that the auditor apply specialized expertise in EDP in the performance of the necessary audit procedures.

.05 This section describes the effects of the use of EDP on the various characteristics of accounting control and on an auditor's study and evaluation thereof. It is intended to be read in conjunction with section 320. The concepts in this Statement are expressed in general terms. An auditor likely will need to refer to other sources of information to apply the concepts in particular audit situations. Those sources include continuing education courses, data processing manuals, current textbooks, and current professional literature.

**EDP Accounting Control Procedures**

.06 Some EDP accounting control procedures relate to all EDP activities (general controls) and some relate to a specific accounting task, such as preparation of account listings or payrolls (application controls).

.07 General controls comprise (a) the plan of organization and operation of the EDP activity, (b) the procedures for documenting,

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2Significant accounting applications are those that relate to accounting information that can materially affect the financial statements the auditor is examining.

3Section 150.02.

4This section is intended to provide a framework for the development of further guidance concerning auditing procedures in examining financial statements of entities that use EDP in accounting applications.
Effects of EDP on Evaluation of Internal Control

reviewing, testing and approving systems or programs and changes thereto, (c) controls built into the equipment by the manufacturer (commonly referred to as “hardware controls”), (d) controls over access to equipment and data files, and (e) other data and procedural controls affecting overall EDP operations. Weaknesses in general controls often have pervasive effects. When general controls are weak or absent, the auditor should consider the effect of such weakness or absence in the evaluation of application controls.

.08 Application controls relate to specific tasks performed by EDP. Their function is to provide reasonable assurance that the recording, processing, and reporting of data are properly performed. There is considerable choice in the particular procedures and records used to effect application controls. Application controls often are categorized as “input controls,” “processing controls,” and “output controls.”

a. Input controls are designed to provide reasonable assurance that data received for processing by EDP have been properly authorized, converted into machine sensible form and identified, and that data (including data transmitted over communication lines) have not been lost, suppressed, added, duplicated, or otherwise improperly changed. Input controls include controls that relate to rejection, correction, and resubmission of data that were initially incorrect.

b. Processing controls are designed to provide reasonable assurance that electronic data processing has been performed as intended for the particular application; i.e., that all transactions are processed as authorized, that no authorized transactions are omitted, and that no unauthorized transactions are added.

c. Output controls are designed to assure the accuracy of the processing result (such as account listings or displays, reports, magnetic files, invoices, or disbursement checks) and to assure that only authorized personnel receive the output.

.09 EDP accounting control procedures may be performed within an EDP organization, a user department, or a separate control group. The department or unit in which accounting control procedures are performed is less significant than the performance of the procedures by persons having no incompatible functions for accounting control purposes and the effectiveness of the procedures.
The Effects of EDP on the Characteristics of Accounting Control

.10 The objectives and the essential characteristics of accounting control do not change with the method of data processing. However, organization and control procedures used in electronic data processing may differ from those used in manual or mechanical data processing. For example, electronic data processing of sales, billings, and accounts receivable may perform the ancillary function of verifying invoice totals and extensions, a control that usually is established in manual data processing through independent clerical calculations. Further, in some EDP systems (such as one using direct terminal input as the basic source of data to be processed in a payroll, cost accounting, or inventory control application) control functions that otherwise would be performed by several individuals and departments may be concentrated within the EDP activity. Paragraphs.11 through.23 describe the effects of EDP on the essential characteristics of accounting control.5

Segregation of Functions

.11 As set forth in section 320.36, incompatible functions for accounting control purposes are those that place any person in a position both to perpetrate and to conceal errors or irregularities in the normal course of his duties. Many EDP systems not only process accounting data but also include procedures for detecting errors and irregularities and for providing specific authorization for certain kinds of transactions. Since the procedures may be combined, incompatible functions may be more likely to be combined in an EDP activity than in a manual activity.

.12 Frequently, functions that would be considered incompatible if performed by a single individual in a manual activity are performed through the use of an EDP program or series of programs. A person having the opportunity to make unapproved changes to any such programs performs incompatible functions in relation to the EDP activity. For example, a program for an accounts-payable application may have been designed to process for payment a vendor’s invoice only if accompanied by a purchase-order record agreeing with the invoice as to prices and quantities and a receiving record indicating receipt of

5Those characteristics are described in section 320.35-.48.
the goods or services. In the absence of adequate control over pro-
gram changes, an unapproved revision might change the application
so that unsubstantiated payments could be made to vendors.

.13 EDP data files frequently are basic records of an accounting
system. They cannot be read or changed without the use of EDP, but
they can be changed through the use of EDP without visible evidence
that a change has occurred. A person in a position to make unapproved
changes in EDP data files performs incompatible functions. In the
example of the accounts-payable application in the preceding para-
graph, an individual who could make unapproved changes in the
files containing purchase orders and receiving reports might be able
to add spurious records purporting to represent purchase orders and
receiving reports to the files, thereby causing the program to process
for payment unapproved vendor invoices.

.14 Supervisory programs are used in some EDP systems to per-
form generalized functions for more than one application program.
Supervisory programs include (a) “operating systems,” which control
EDP equipment that may process one or more application programs
at a given time and (b) “data management systems,” which perform
standardized data handling functions for one or more application
programs. An individual who can make unapproved changes in super-
visory programs has opportunities to initiate unauthorized transac-
tions that are like those of a person who can make unapproved
changes in application programs or data files; he therefore performs
incompatible functions.

.15 Paragraphs.11 through.14 discuss incompatible functions re-
lated to matters such as assignment of duties, changes in programs,
maintenance of data files, and operating or data management systems.
If individuals involved perform incompatible functions, compensating
controls may be applied. For example, a plan of organization and
operation may contain controls over access to EDP equipment, effec-
tive library controls and provisions for effective supervision and
rotation of personnel. Also, user departments or other control groups
may establish independent document counts or totals of significant
data fields. Compensating controls frequently are supplemented by
internal audit procedures.
Execution of Transactions

.16 The extent to which EDP is used to execute steps in a transaction cycle varies. For example, EDP may be used in an accounting application for reordering materials: (a) to determine items to be ordered and prepare the purchase orders, (b) to identify items that require replenishment and prepare a notification list for use by purchasing department personnel, or (c) to prepare inventory listings for review by purchasing department personnel.

.17 To the extent that EDP is used to execute steps in a transaction cycle, the EDP application program usually includes accounting control procedures designed to assure that the steps are executed in conformity with specific or general authorizations issued by persons (including, in advanced systems, customers or other persons not employed by the entity) acting within the scope of their authority. Those procedures might include checks to recognize data that fall outside predetermined limits and tests for overall reasonableness.

Recording of Transactions

.18 Accounting control is concerned with recording of transactions at the amounts and in the accounting periods in which they were executed and with their classification in appropriate accounts. The use of EDP to process or initiate and record transactions may affect the source and extent of possible errors.

.19 To be usable in EDP, data are converted into machine-sensible form. The initial recording of the transactions or the initiation of transactions by the processing of previously recorded data may introduce errors that could affect balances and reports unless data input is properly controlled. Procedures of various types are used to maintain accounting control over data conversion. Some are manual, some are an integral part of the EDP program, and some are built into the EDP equipment by the manufacturer.

.20 The use of EDP often provides an opportunity to improve accounting control relating to the recording of transactions. For example, EDP equipment is not subject to errors caused by fatigue or carelessness. It processes and records like transactions in a like manner. It may be programmed to detect certain types of invalid or unusual transactions. The procedures for these purposes may be more comprehensive, effective, and efficient than manual control pro-
procedures having the same objectives. On the other hand, a transaction may be processed incorrectly by EDP if the EDP program does not provide for the particular set of relevant circumstances, whereas the same transaction might be questioned in a manual system.

.21 The effectiveness of accounting control over the recording of transactions by EDP depends on both (a) the functioning of the EDP procedures that record the transactions and produce the output (such as account listings or displays, summaries, magnetic files, and exception reports) and (b) the follow-up or other actions of users of the output. For example, an EDP program might reject from further processing invoices with improperly coded customer numbers. However, if users who receive exception reports on those items do not correct the customer numbers and resubmit the invoices for processing, accounts receivable and sales will be understated.

Access to Assets

.22 EDP personnel have access to assets6 if the EDP activity includes the preparation or processing of documents that lead to the use or disposition of the assets. EDP personnel have direct access to cash, for example, if the EDP activity includes the preparation and signing of disbursement checks. Sometimes access by EDP personnel to assets may not be readily apparent because the access is indirect. For example, EDP may generate payment orders authorizing issuance of checks, shipping orders authorizing release of inventory, or transfer orders authorizing release of customer-owned securities. Controls such as those discussed in paragraph .15 should be established to minimize the possibility of unauthorized access to assets by EDP personnel.

Comparison of Recorded Accountability With Assets

.23 EDP frequently is used to compare recorded accountability with assets. For example, EDP may summarize physical counts of inventories or securities and compare the recorded quantities with the summarized counts. If EDP is so used, conditions under which errors or irregularities may occur should be considered. For example, there may be opportunities to overstate physical counts, insert fictitious physical counts, or suppress the printout of differences. Many

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6 See section 320.42.
of the considerations described in paragraphs 18 through 21 may also apply.

**Review of the System**

.24 An auditor's review of a client's system of accounting control should encompass all significant and relevant manual, mechanical, and EDP activities and the interrelationship between EDP and user departments. The review should comprehend both the control procedures related to transactions from origination or source to recording in the accounting records and the control procedures related to recorded accountability for assets. The objectives of the auditor's review of accounting control within EDP are similar to those for manual and mechanical processing. The review is an information-gathering process that depends on knowledgeable inquiries directed to client personnel, observation of job assignments and operating procedures, and reference to available documentation related to accounting control.

.25 The preliminary phase of an auditor's review should be designed to provide an understanding of the flow of transactions through the accounting system, the extent to which EDP is used in each significant accounting application, and the basic structure of accounting control. During the preliminary phase, the auditor may identify some of the specific accounting control procedures relating to each application and may become aware of apparent material weaknesses in the procedures. The auditor's preliminary understanding ordinarily is obtained by inquiry, but it also may be obtained by observing client personnel and reviewing documentation. Such preliminary understanding of EDP procedures normally relates to the general controls and application controls discussed in paragraphs .06 through .09.

.26 After completing the preliminary phase of his review as described in paragraph .25, for each significant accounting application the auditor should be in a position to assess the significance of accounting control within EDP in relation to the entire system of accounting control and therefore to determine the extent of his review of EDP accounting control.

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7 For a description of the flow of transactions, see section 320.19-.25.
The auditor may conclude that accounting control procedures within the EDP portions of the application or applications appear to provide a basis for reliance thereon and for restricting the extent of his substantive tests. In that event, unless the auditor chose to follow the procedures described in paragraph .26c, he would complete his review of the EDP accounting control procedures, perform related tests of compliance, and evaluate the control procedures to determine the extent of his reliance thereon and the extent to which substantive tests may be restricted.

b. The auditor may conclude that there are weaknesses in accounting control procedures in the EDP portions of the application or applications sufficient to preclude his reliance on such procedures. In that event, he would discontinue his review of those EDP accounting control procedures and forgo performing compliance tests related to those procedures; he would not be able to rely on those EDP accounting control procedures. The auditor would assess the potential impact on the financial statements he is examining of such weaknesses as have come to his attention, and would accomplish his audit objectives by other means.

c. The auditor may decide not to extend his preliminary review and not to perform tests of compliance related to accounting control procedures (either in general or as to certain procedures) within the EDP portions of the application or applications even though he concludes that the controls appear adequate. In that event, he would not be able to rely on those EDP accounting control procedures. Situations of this type could be those in which —

(1) The auditor concludes that the audit effort required to complete his review and test compliance would exceed the reduction in effort that could be achieved by reliance upon the EDP accounting controls.

(2) The auditor concludes that certain EDP accounting control procedures are redundant because other accounting control procedures are in existence.

**Tests of Compliance**

.27 The purpose of tests of compliance is to provide reasonable assurance that accounting control procedures are being applied as prescribed. Tests of compliance are concerned primarily with the
questions: (a) Were the necessary procedures performed? (b) How were they performed? (c) By whom were they performed?

.28 Some accounting control procedures within the EDP activity leave visible evidence indicating that the procedures were performed. An example of such evidence is a file documenting (a) program changes for each EDP application and (b) approval of the changes. Other examples are EDP-generated error listings and exception reports.

.29 Some accounting control procedures within the EDP activity, especially those in programs that are designed to detect erroneous or invalid data, leave no visible evidence indicating that the procedures were performed. Then, the auditor should test these controls by reviewing transactions submitted for processing\(^8\) to determine that no transactions tested have unacceptable conditions or that unacceptable conditions present were reported and appropriately resolved. The review may be done manually if conditions permit, or the auditor may be able or find it necessary to use EDP to detect unacceptable conditions, either by using his own independent programs or by using copies of the client’s programs that the auditor has independently determined to be adequate for his purposes. An alternative approach to testing compliance with accounting control procedures in computer programs is to review and test the programs and then to perform tests to provide assurance that the tested programs actually were used for processing. However, the auditor should be aware that this approach can be used only when effective controls exist over access and changes to programs used for processing.

.30 Some accounting control procedures within the EDP activity leave neither visible nor machine-readable evidence. For example, one of the major characteristics of accounting control is the proper segregation of functions. Evidence that such accounting control procedures are functioning is obtained by observing client personnel and making corroborative inquiries.

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\(^8\)For a discussion of timing and extent of tests, see section 320.60-.63.
Evaluation of the System

.31 Evaluation of the EDP aspects of a system of accounting control is not different conceptually from the evaluation of other aspects of the system and should be an integral part of the auditor's evaluation of the system.⁹ Accounting control procedures performed both within the EDP activity and by user departments influence the effectiveness of the system and should be considered together by the auditor. The effects of the auditor's evaluation on the extent of his other auditing procedures are described in section 320.69-.75.

⁹See section 320.64-.68, for a description of the auditor's approach to the evaluation of accounting control.
The work of internal auditors cannot be substituted for the work of the independent auditor; however, the independent auditor should consider the procedures, if any, performed by internal auditors in determining the nature, timing, and extent of his own auditing procedures. This section provides guidance on the factors that affect an independent auditor's consideration of the work of internal auditors in an examination made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.

Internal auditors often perform a number of services for management, including, but not limited to, studying and evaluating internal accounting control, reviewing operating practices to promote increased efficiency and economy, and making special inquiries at management's direction. This section is applicable to the inde-

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1 See section 320.50, for an explanation of the two phases of the study of internal accounting control.
pendent auditor's consideration, in making his study and evaluation of internal accounting control, of the work performed by internal auditors. The section applies whether the work performed by internal auditors is part of their normal duties or is performed at the request of the independent auditor. It also applies to situations in which internal auditors perform work directly for the independent auditor (see paragraph .10).

.03 When internal auditors study and evaluate internal accounting control or perform substantive tests of the details of transactions and balances, they serve a special function. They are not part of internal accounting control in the same manner as would be an individual who verifies the mathematical accuracy of all invoices; instead, they act as a separate, higher level of control to determine that the system is functioning effectively. This section is not applicable to personnel with the title "internal auditor" who do not perform such a function. Conversely, personnel with other titles who perform such a function should be considered internal auditors for purposes of this section.

.04 The independent auditor should acquire an understanding of the internal audit function as it relates to his study and evaluation of internal accounting control. The work performed by internal auditors may be a factor in determining the nature, timing, and extent of the independent auditor's procedures. If the independent auditor decides that the work performed by internal auditors may have a bearing on his own procedures, he should consider the competence and objectivity of internal auditors and evaluate their work.

**Reviewing the Competence and Objectivity of Internal Auditors**

.05 Section 320.35, regarding the role of client personnel who perform accounting and related work with respect to accounting control, states in part:

Reasonable assurance that the objectives of accounting control are achieved depends on the competence and integrity of personnel, the
Effect of Internal Audit Function on the Scope of Independent Auditor's Examination

Independence of their assigned functions, and their understanding of the prescribed procedures.

.06 When considering the competence of internal auditors, the independent auditor should inquire about the qualifications of the internal audit staff, including, for example, consideration of the client's practices for hiring, training, and supervising the internal audit staff.

.07 When considering the objectivity of internal auditors, the independent auditor should consider the organizational level to which internal auditors report the results of their work and the organizational level to which they report administratively. This frequently is an indication of the extent of their ability to act independently of the individuals responsible for the functions being audited. One method for judging internal auditors' objectivity is to review the recommendations made in their reports.

Evaluating the Work of Internal Auditors

.08 In evaluating the work of internal auditors, the independent auditor should examine, on a test basis, documentary evidence of the work performed by internal auditors and should consider such factors as whether the scope of the work is appropriate, audit programs are adequate, working papers adequately document work performed, conclusions reached are appropriate in the circumstances, and any reports prepared are consistent with the results of the work performed. The independent auditor should also perform tests of some of the work of internal auditors. The extent of these tests will vary depending on the circumstances, including the type of transactions and their materiality. These tests may be accomplished by either (a) examining some of the transactions or balances that internal auditors examined or (b) examining similar transactions or balances but not those actually examined by internal auditors. The independent auditor should compare the results of his tests with the results of the internal auditors' work in reaching conclusions on that work.
Arrangements With Internal Auditors

.09 When the work of internal auditors is expected to be significant to the independent auditor's study and evaluation of internal accounting control, the independent auditor should, at the outset of the engagement, inform internal auditors of the reports and working papers he will need. He should also consult with internal auditors concerning work they are performing, since work not yet completed may also have a bearing on his examination. Also, work done by internal auditors will frequently be more useful to the independent auditor if plans for the work are discussed in advance.

Using Internal Auditors to Provide Direct Assistance to the Independent Auditor

.10 The independent auditor may make use of internal auditors to provide direct assistance in performing an examination in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Internal auditors may assist in performing substantive tests or tests of compliance. When the independent auditor makes such use of internal auditors, he should consider their competence and objectivity and supervise and test their work to the extent appropriate in the circumstances.

Judgments on Audit Matters

.11 When the independent auditor considers the work of internal auditors in determining the nature, timing, and extent of his own audit procedures or when internal auditors provide direct assistance in the performance of his work, judgments as to the effectiveness of internal accounting control, sufficiency of tests performed, materiality of transactions, and other matters affecting his report on the financial statements must be those of the independent auditor.
Required Communication of Material Weaknesses in Internal Accounting Control

.01 This section requires the auditor to communicate to senior management and the board of directors or its audit committee material weaknesses in internal accounting control that come to his attention during an examination of financial statements made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. A material weakness in internal accounting control is a condition in which the specific control procedures or the degree of compliance with them do not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a

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1 This section amends section 320.68, by the addition of the following sentence:

If the auditor is aware of a material weakness in internal accounting control, whether or not he is specifically engaged by the client to review and report on the system of internal accounting control, a communication as described in section 323, “Required Communication of Material Weaknesses in Internal Accounting Control,” is required.

[1] [Superseded]

[1] [Superseded]

*See also section 722.10, Review of Interim Financial Information, which states: “If the system of internal accounting control appears to contain weaknesses that do not permit preparation of interim financial information in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, and, as a consequence, it is impracticable for the accountant to effectively apply his knowledge of financial reporting practices to the interim financial information, he should consider whether the weaknesses represent a restriction on the scope of his engagement sufficient to preclude completion of such a review. . . . The accountant should also advise senior management and the board of directors or its audit committee of the circumstances. . . .” [Reference changed by issuance of SAS No. 36.]
timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. See section 642.31-.34 for factors to be considered in estimating the amounts of errors and irregularities that might result from identified weaknesses in internal accounting control. [As amended, July 1980, by SAS No. 30.] (See section 642.)

.02 The existence of material weaknesses in internal accounting control affects the nature, extent, and timing of audit tests to be applied in an examination of financial statements. However, the communication, either orally or in a written report, of such weaknesses of which the auditor is aware is not required to enable the auditor to state that his examination has been made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Rather, the communication of material weaknesses in internal accounting control is incident to the auditor's objective in making an examination of financial statements, which is to form an opinion as to whether the financial statements present fairly financial position, results of operations, and changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied. Such communication is also incident to the purposes of the auditor's study and evaluation of the system of internal accounting control, which are to establish a basis for reliance thereon and for determination of the resultant extent of the tests to which auditing procedures are to be restricted and to assist him in planning and performing his examination of the financial statements.

.03 The auditor may become aware of material weaknesses in internal accounting control through his initial review of the system. This review is primarily a process of obtaining information about the organization and the procedures prescribed and is intended to serve as a basis for making a preliminary evaluation of the system. If the auditor intends to rely on the prescribed procedures, the review will also serve as a basis for designing related tests of compliance that are intended to provide reasonable assurance that the accounting control procedures are being applied as prescribed. The auditor may also become aware of material weaknesses in internal accounting control by performing such tests of compliance with prescribed procedures. Further, the auditor may become aware of material weaknesses in internal accounting control by performing substantive tests the purpose of which is to obtain evidence as to the validity and propriety of the accounting treatment of transac-
tions and balances or, conversely, of errors or irregularities therein. However, there is no requirement under generally accepted auditing standards to evaluate each control or to identify every material weakness. Also, the auditor may decide not to test compliance with prescribed procedures relating to all or certain elements of the system because the audit effort required to test compliance exceeds the reduction in audit effort that could be achieved by reliance on the system. The auditor’s examination is based on the concept of testing selected items and, thus, is subject to the inherent risk that all material weaknesses in internal accounting control will not be disclosed.

.04 Establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control is management’s responsibility. Knowledge of material weaknesses in internal accounting control is essential for management to discharge this responsibility by instituting corrective action as necessary in the circumstances. Procedures by which management may obtain knowledge of such weaknesses include, but are not limited to, periodic discussions with other levels of management with respect to weaknesses that come to their attention, reports of internal auditors, and communications from the independent auditor. Consequently, the independent auditor should communicate to senior management and to the board of directors or its audit committee (or the equivalent level of authority, such as a board of trustees) any material weaknesses that come to his attention during the course of his examination of the financial statements if such weaknesses have not been corrected before they come to his attention. Preferably, the auditor’s findings should be communicated in a written report to reduce the possibility of misunderstanding. If the auditor’s findings are communicated orally, he should document the communication by appropriate notations in his working papers.

.05 The auditor should communicate material weaknesses in internal accounting control that he becomes aware of through his examination of the financial statements at the earliest practicable date following the completion of his examination. Because of the possible effects of the material weaknesses, the auditor should consider communicating material weaknesses at interim dates after carrying out parts of the examination. When more than one communication is made in connection with an examination, it is not

For a discussion of the review of the system of internal accounting control, tests of compliance, and substantive tests, see sections 320.49-.75.
necessary for the auditor to repeat weaknesses reported at interim
dates in his final communication, provided he makes reference to
the interim communication.

.06 If the auditor does not become aware of any material weak­
nesses in internal accounting control during his examination of the
financial statements, he may, but is not required to, communicate
that fact.

.07 The auditor's concern for material weaknesses in internal
accounting control previously communicated in connection with an
examination of prior financial statements is limited to his con­
sideration of such weaknesses and the corrective action taken, if
any, as they affect his study and evaluation of internal control in con­
nection with his current examination. If such previously reported
weaknesses have not been corrected, the auditor should either re­
peat them in his communication relating to the current examination,
or refer to previous communications.

.08 The form of communication is optional. When the auditor
communicates in writing, the suggested form of report is included
in section 642.49-.50. Because it is not practicable to communicate
the varying extent of such studies in different engagements, these
reports should be prepared for the restricted use of management,
the board of directors, or its audit committee.* [As amended, July
1980, by SAS No. 30.] (See section 642.)

.09 If the auditor becomes aware of material weaknesses for
which management believes corrective action is not practicable, he
may refer to the circumstances and summarize the weaknesses; a
detailed communication of the circumstances and related weaknesses
is not required. When a written report is issued, the related sen­
tence would state: "However, our study and evaluation disclosed
the following conditions that we believe result in more than a rela­
tively low risk that errors or irregularities in amounts that would be
material in relation to the financial statements may occur and not be
detected within a timely period, but management believes corrective
action is not practicable in the circumstances." The auditor would
then summarize the weaknesses and describe the circumstances (for

[*] [Superseded]

*However, when the study and evaluation made as a part of the audit
is sufficient for expressing an opinion on the system, see section
642.37-.46.
example, inadequate control over cash transactions because of inadequate segregation of duties due to limited personnel). [As amended, July 1980, by SAS No. 30.] (See section 642.)

.10 The communication of material weaknesses in internal accounting control may include comments concerning corrective action taken or in process. The auditor may also offer suggested corrective action with respect to material weaknesses in internal accounting control for management's consideration. However, any additional study made to develop constructive suggestions is not part of an examination of financial statements made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. The auditor may also wish to communicate immaterial weaknesses in internal accounting control but is not required to do so.

.11 Statements on Auditing Standards generally are effective at the time of their issuance. However, since this section provides for practices that may differ in certain respects from practices heretofore considered acceptable, this section will be effective for examinations of financial statements for periods ending on or after December 24, 1977.
AU Section 326

Evidential Matter

(Supersedes section 330, "Evidential Matter")

Issue date, unless otherwise indicated: August, 1980

.01 The third standard of field work is:

Sufficient competent evidential matter is to be obtained through inspection, observation, inquiries, and confirmations to afford a reasonable basis for an opinion regarding the financial statements under examination.

.02 Most of the independent auditor's work in forming his opinion on financial statements consists of obtaining and evaluating evidential matter concerning the assertions in such financial statements. The measure of the validity of such evidence for audit purposes lies in the judgment of the auditor; in this respect audit evidence differs from legal evidence, which is circumscribed by rigid rules. Evidential matter varies substantially in its influence on the auditor as he develops his opinion with respect to financial statements under examination. The pertinence of the evidence, its objectivity, its timeliness, and the existence of other evidential matter corroborating the conclusions to which it leads all bear on its competence.

Nature of Assertions

.03 Assertions are representations by management that are embodied in financial statement components. They can be either explicit or implicit and can be classified according to the following broad categories:

- Existence or occurrence
- Completeness
- Rights and obligations
- Valuation or allocation
- Presentation and disclosure

.04 Assertions about existence or occurrence deal with whether assets or liabilities of the entity exist at a given date and whether recorded transactions have occurred during a given period. For example, management asserts that finished goods inventories in the
The Standards of Field Work

balance sheet are available for sale. Similarly, management asserts that sales in the income statement represent the exchange of goods or services with customers for cash or other consideration.

.05 Assertions about completeness deal with whether all transactions and accounts that should be presented in the financial statements are so included. For example, management asserts that all purchases of goods and services are recorded and are included in the financial statements. Similarly, management asserts that notes payable in the balance sheet include all such obligations of the entity.

.06 Assertions about rights and obligations deal with whether assets are the rights of the entity and liabilities are the obligations of the entity at a given date. For example, management asserts that amounts capitalized for leases in the balance sheet represent the cost of the entity’s rights to leased property and that the corresponding lease liability represents an obligation of the entity.

.07 Assertions about valuation or allocation deal with whether asset, liability, revenue, and expense components have been included in the financial statements at appropriate amounts. For example, management asserts that property is recorded at historical cost and that such cost is systematically allocated to appropriate accounting periods. Similarly, management asserts that trade accounts receivable included in the balance sheet are stated at net realizable value.

.08 Assertions about presentation and disclosure deal with whether particular components of the financial statements are properly classified, described, and disclosed. For example, management asserts that obligations classified as long-term liabilities in the balance sheet will not mature within one year. Similarly, management asserts that amounts presented as extraordinary items in the income statement are properly classified and described.

Use of Assertions in Developing Audit Objectives and Designing Substantive Tests

.09 In obtaining evidential matter in support of financial statement assertions, the auditor develops specific audit objec-
tives in the light of those assertions. In developing the audit objectives of a particular engagement, the auditor should consider the specific circumstances of the entity, including the nature of its economic activity and the accounting practices unique to its industry. For example, one audit objective related to the assertion about completeness that an auditor might develop for inventory balances is that inventory quantities include all products, materials, and supplies on hand.

.10 There is not necessarily a one-to-one relationship between audit objectives and procedures. Some auditing procedures may relate to more than one objective. On the other hand, a combination of auditing procedures may be needed to achieve a single objective. The Appendix to this section provides illustrative audit objectives for inventories of a manufacturing company for each of the broad categories of assertions listed in paragraph .03 and examples of substantive tests that may achieve those audit objectives.

.11 In selecting particular substantive tests to achieve the audit objectives he has developed, an auditor considers, among other things, the extent of reliance, if any, to be placed on internal accounting control, the relative risk of errors or irregularities that would be material to financial statements, and the expected effectiveness and efficiency of such tests. His considerations include the nature and materiality of the items being tested, the kinds and competence of available evidential matter, and the nature of the audit objective to be achieved. For example, in designing substantive tests to achieve an objective related to the assertion of existence or occurrence, the auditor selects from items contained in a financial statement amount and searches for relevant evidential matter. On the other hand, in designing procedures to achieve an objective related to the assertion of completeness, the auditor selects from evidential matter indicating that an item should be included in the relevant financial statement amount and investigates whether that item is so included.

.12 The nature, timing, and extent of the procedures to be applied on a particular engagement are a matter of professional judgment to be determined by the auditor, based on the specific circumstances. However, the procedures adopted should be adequate to achieve the audit objectives developed by the auditor, and the evidential matter obtained should be sufficient for the auditor to form conclusions concerning the validity of the individual assertions embodied in the com-
ponents of financial statements. The combination of the auditor’s reliance on internal accounting control and on selected substantive tests should provide a reasonable basis for his opinion (see section 320.73).

**Nature of Evidential Matter**

.13 Evidential matter supporting the financial statements consists of the underlying accounting data and all corroborating information available to the auditor.

.14 The books of original entry, the general and subsidiary ledgers, related accounting manuals, and such informal and memorandum records as work sheets supporting cost allocations, computations, and reconciliations all constitute evidence in support of the financial statements. By itself, accounting data cannot be considered sufficient support for financial statements; on the other hand, without adequate attention to the propriety and accuracy of the underlying accounting data, an opinion on financial statements would not be warranted.

.15 Corroborating evidential matter includes documentary material such as checks, invoices, contracts, and minutes of meetings; confirmations and other written representations by knowledgeable people; information obtained by the auditor from inquiry, observation, inspection, and physical examination; and other information developed by, or available to, the auditor which permits him to reach conclusions through valid reasoning.

.16 The auditor tests underlying accounting data by analysis and review, by retracing the procedural steps followed in the accounting process and in developing the work sheets and allocations involved, by recalculation, and by reconciling related types and applications of the same information. In a soundly conceived and carefully maintained system of accounting records, there is internal consistency discoverable through such procedures that constitutes persuasive evidence that the financial statements do present financial position, results of operations, and changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

.17 The pertinent documentary material to support entries in the accounts and assertions in the financial statements ordinarily is on hand in the company’s files and available to the auditor for examination. Both within the company’s organization and outside it are knowledgeable people to whom the auditor can direct inquiries. Assets having physical existence are available to the auditor for his in-
Activities of company personnel can be observed. Based on certain conditions as he observes them, conditions of internal accounting control for example, he can reason to conclusions with respect to the validity of various assertions in the financial statements.

**Competence of Evidential Matter**

.18 To be competent, evidence must be both valid and relevant. The validity of evidential matter is so dependent on the circumstances under which it is obtained that generalizations about the reliability of various types of evidence are subject to important exceptions. If the possibility of important exceptions is recognized, however, the following presumptions, which are not mutually exclusive, about the validity of evidential matter in auditing have some usefulness:

a. When evidential matter can be obtained from independent sources outside an entity, it provides greater assurance of reliability for the purposes of an independent audit than that secured solely within the entity.

b. When accounting data and financial statements are developed under satisfactory conditions of internal accounting control, there is more assurance about their reliability than when they are developed under unsatisfactory conditions of internal accounting control.

c. The independent auditor's direct personal knowledge, obtained through physical examination, observation, computation, and inspection, is more persuasive than information obtained indirectly.

**Sufficiency of Evidential Matter**

.19 The independent auditor's objective is to obtain sufficient competent evidential matter to provide him with a reasonable basis for forming an opinion. The amount and kinds of evidential matter required to support an informed opinion are matters for the auditor to determine in the exercise of his professional judgment after a careful study of the circumstances in the particular case. In the great majority of cases, the auditor finds it necessary to rely on evidence that is persuasive rather than convincing. Both the individual assertions in financial statements and the overall proposition that the financial statements as a whole present financial position, results of operations, and changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, are of such a nature that
even an experienced auditor is seldom convinced beyond all doubt with respect to all aspects of the statements being examined.

.20 An auditor typically works within economic limits; his opinion, to be economically useful, must be formed within a reasonable length of time and at reasonable cost. The auditor must decide, again exercising professional judgment, whether the evidential matter available to him within the limits of time and cost is sufficient to justify expression of an opinion.

.21 As a guiding rule, there should be a rational relationship between the cost of obtaining evidence and the usefulness of the information obtained. In determining the usefulness of evidence, relative risk may properly be given consideration. The matter of difficulty and expense involved in testing a particular item is not in itself a valid basis for omitting the test.

Evaluation of Evidential Matter

.22 In evaluating evidential matter, the auditor considers whether specific audit objectives have been achieved. The independent auditor should be thorough in his search for evidential matter and unbiased in its evaluation. In designing audit procedures to obtain competent evidential matter, he should recognize the possibility that the financial statements may not be presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. In developing his opinion, the auditor should give consideration to relevant evidential matter regardless of whether it appears to corroborate or to contradict the assertions in the financial statements. To the extent the auditor remains in substantial doubt about any assertion of material significance, he must refrain from forming an opinion until he has obtained sufficient competent evidential matter to remove such substantial doubt, or he must express a qualified opinion or a disclaimer of opinion.
Appendix

.23 Financial Statement Assertions, Illustrative Audit Objectives, and Examples of Substantive Tests

Illustrations for Inventories of a Manufacturing Company

This appendix illustrates the use of assertions in developing audit objectives and designing substantive tests. The following examples of substantive tests are not intended to be all-inclusive nor is it expected that all of the procedures would be applied in an examination.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illustrative Audit Objectives</th>
<th>Examples of Substantive Tests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Existence or Occurrence</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories included in the balance sheet physically exist.</td>
<td>• Observing physical inventory counts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Obtaining confirmation of inventories at locations outside the entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Testing of inventory transactions between a preliminary physical inventory date and the balance sheet date.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inventories represent items held for sale or use in the normal course of business.

|                               | • Reviewing perpetual inventory records, production records, and purchasing records for indications of current activity. |
|                               | • Comparing inventories with a current sales catalog and subsequent sales and delivery reports. |
|                               | • Using the work of specialists to corroborate the nature of specialized products. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Completeness</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inventory quantities include all products, materials, and supplies on hand.</td>
<td>• Observing physical inventory counts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Analytically reviewing the relationship of inventory balances to recent purchasing, production, and sales activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Testing shipping and receiving cutoff procedures.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Illustrative Audit Objectives**

Inventory quantities include all products, materials, and supplies owned by the company that are in transit or stored at outside locations.

Inventory listings are accurately compiled and the totals are properly included in the inventory accounts.

**Examples of Substantive Tests**

- Obtaining confirmation of inventories at locations outside the entity.
- Analytically reviewing the relationship of inventory balances to recent purchasing, production, and sales activities.
- Testing shipping and receiving cutoff procedures.
- Tracing test counts recorded during the physical inventory observation to the inventory listing.
- Accounting for all inventory tags and count sheets used in recording the physical inventory counts.
- Testing the clerical accuracy of inventory listings.
- Reconciling physical counts to perpetual records and general ledger balances and investigating significant fluctuations.

**Rights and Obligations**

The entity has legal title or similar rights of ownership to the inventories.

Inventories exclude items billed to customers or owned by others.

**Valuation or Allocation**

Inventories are properly stated at cost (except when market is lower).

- Examining paid vendors' invoices.
- Reviewing direct labor rates.
- Testing the computation of standard overhead rates.
### Illustrative Audit Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slow-moving, excess, defective, and obsolete items included in inventories are properly identified.</th>
<th>Examples of Substantive Tests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inventories are reduced, when appropriate, to replacement cost or net realizable value.</td>
<td>• Examining analyses of purchasing and manufacturing standard cost variances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories are properly classified in the balance sheet as current assets.</td>
<td>• Examining an analysis of inventory turnover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The major categories of inventories and their bases of valuation are adequately disclosed in the financial statements.</td>
<td>• Reviewing industry experience and trends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The pledge or assignment of any inventories is appropriately disclosed.</td>
<td>• Analytically reviewing the relationship of inventory balances to anticipated sales volume.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Presentation and Disclosure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inventories are properly classified in the balance sheet as current assets.</th>
<th>• Touring the plant.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The major categories of inventories and their bases of valuation are adequately disclosed in the financial statements.</td>
<td>• Inquiring of production and sales personnel concerning possible excess or obsolete inventory items.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The pledge or assignment of any inventories is appropriately disclosed.</td>
<td>• Obtaining current market value quotations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Reviewing current production costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Examining sales after year-end and open purchase order commitments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*The next page is 323.*
AU Section 327

Errors or Irregularities

(Supersedes section 110.05—.08)

Issue date, unless otherwise indicated: January, 1977

.01 This section provides guidance on the independent auditor's responsibility for detecting errors or irregularities when making an examination of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. It also discusses procedures that the auditor should perform when his examination indicates that material errors or irregularities may exist.

.02 The term errors refers to unintentional mistakes in financial statements and includes mathematical or clerical mistakes in the underlying records and accounting data from which the financial statements were prepared, mistakes in the application of accounting principles, and oversight or misinterpretation of facts that existed at the time the financial statements were prepared.

.03 The term irregularities refers to intentional distortions of financial statements, such as deliberate misrepresentations by management, sometimes referred to as management fraud, or misappropriations of assets, sometimes referred to as defalcations. Irregularities in financial statements may result from the misrepresentation or omission of the effects of events or transactions; manipulation, falsification, or alteration of records or documents; omission of significant information from records or documents; recording of transactions without substance; intentional misapplication of accounting principles; or misappropriation of assets for the benefit of management, employees, or third parties. Such acts may be accompanied by the use of false or misleading records or documents and may involve one or more individuals among management, employees, or third parties.

1For guidance on other actions that an independent auditor should consider with respect to the possible illegality of such acts, see section 328, Illegal Acts by Clients.
Relationship of Independent Audits to Other Business Controls

.04 Generally, entities operate with certain controls. Examples of controls for business entities include legal requirements, the monitoring of management activities by boards of directors and their audit committees, the internal audit function, and internal accounting control procedures. Those who rely on financial statements look to entities' controls together with independent audits to provide reasonable assurance that financial statements are not materially misstated as a result of errors or irregularities.

The Auditor's Responsibility

.05 The independent auditor's objective in making an examination of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards is to form an opinion on whether the financial statements present fairly financial position, results of operations, and changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied. Consequently, under generally accepted auditing standards the independent auditor has the responsibility, within the inherent limitations of the auditing process (see paragraphs .11-.13), to plan his examination (see paragraphs .06-.10) to search for errors or irregularities that would have a material effect on the financial statements, and to exercise due skill and care in the conduct of that examination. The auditor's search for material errors or irregularities ordinarily is accomplished by the performance of those auditing procedures that in his judgment are appropriate in the circumstances to form an opinion on the financial statements; extended auditing procedures are required if the auditor's examination indicates that material errors or irregularities may exist (see paragraph .14). An independent auditor's standard report implicitly indicates his belief that the financial statements taken as a whole are not materially misstated as a result of errors or irregularities.

The Possibility of Errors or Irregularities

.06 The independent auditor's plan for an examination in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards is influenced by the possibility of material errors or irregularities. The auditor should plan...
and perform his examination with an attitude of professional skepticism, recognizing that the application of his auditing procedures may produce evidential matter indicating the possibility of errors or irregularities. The scope of the auditor's examination would be affected by his consideration of internal accounting control, by the results of his substantive tests, and by circumstances that raise questions concerning the integrity of management.

**Internal Accounting Control and Substantive Tests**

.07 Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal accounting control procedures including appropriate supervisory review procedures necessary for adherence to adopted policies and prescribed procedures and for identification of errors and irregularities. On the other hand, the auditor evaluates internal accounting control to establish a basis for any reliance thereon in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests to be applied in his examination of the financial statements. Section 320.65-.66 suggests the following approach to the auditor's evaluation of internal accounting control:

A conceptually logical approach to the auditor's evaluation of accounting control, which focuses directly on the purpose of preventing or detecting material errors and irregularities in financial statements, is to apply the following steps in considering each significant class of transactions and related assets involved in the audit:

a. Consider the types of errors and irregularities that could occur.
b. Determine the accounting control procedures that should prevent or detect such errors and irregularities.
c. Determine whether the necessary procedures are prescribed and are being followed satisfactorily.
d. Evaluate any weaknesses—i.e., types of potential errors and irregularities not covered by existing control procedures—to determine their effect on (1) the nature, timing, or extent of auditing procedures to be applied and (2) suggestions to be made to the client.

In the practical application of the foregoing approach, the first two steps are performed primarily through the development of questionnaires, checklists, instructions, or similar generalized material used by the auditor. However, professional judgment is required in interpreting, adapting, or expanding such generalized material as appropriate in particular situations. The third step is accomplished through the review of the system and tests of compliance and the final step through the exercise of professional judgment in evaluating the information obtained in the preceding steps.
In evaluating internal accounting control, the auditor uses accumulated experience and understanding of the points of risk for possible errors and irregularities.

.08 Effective internal accounting control reduces the probability that errors or irregularities will occur, but does not eliminate the possibility that they may occur. There are inherent limitations that should be recognized in considering the potential effectiveness of internal accounting control procedures (see section 320.34). Further, whether the objectives of internal accounting control will be achieved depends in substantial part on the competence and integrity of company personnel (see section 320.35). Consequently, the auditor does not place complete reliance on internal accounting control. Section 320.71 states in part:

The second standard [of field work] does not contemplate that the auditor will place complete reliance on internal control to the exclusion of other auditing procedures with respect to material amounts in the financial statements.

Thus, the auditor's examination includes substantive tests (see section 320.70) that are designed to obtain evidential matter concerning the validity and propriety of the accounting treatment of transactions and balances or, conversely, evidential matter indicating the possibility of material errors or irregularities therein even in the absence of material weaknesses\(^2\) in internal accounting control. Examples of circumstances that may lead the auditor to question whether material errors or possible irregularities exist include the following: (a) discrepancies within the accounting records, such as a difference between a control account and its supporting subsidiary records; (b) differences disclosed by confirmations; (c) significantly fewer responses to confirmation requests than expected; (d) transactions not supported by proper documentation; (e) transactions not recorded in accordance with management's general or specific authorization; and (f) the completion of unusual transactions at or near year end. However, the existence of any of those circumstances does not necessarily mean that material errors or irregularities do exist.

\(^2\) Section 320.68, defines a material weakness as follows:

- a condition in which the specific control procedures or the degree of compliance with them do not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.
The auditor should recognize that management can direct subordinates to record or conceal transactions in a manner that could result in a material misstatement of the financial statements. Thus, management can perpetrate irregularities by overriding controls that would prevent similar irregularities by other employees. Consequently, the auditor should be aware of the importance of management's integrity to the effective operation of internal accounting control procedures and should consider whether there are circumstances that might predispose management to misstate financial statements. Such circumstances might include those of a company that is in an industry experiencing a large number of business failures, or that lacks sufficient working capital or credit to continue operations.

The auditor should consider the possibility that management may have made material misrepresentations or may have overridden control procedures. The auditor's consideration should include factors such as the nature of the entity being audited, the susceptibility to irregularities of the item or transaction being examined, the degree of authority vested at various management levels, and prior experience with the entity. For example, the following circumstances, although not necessarily indicative of the presence of irregularities, may cause the auditor to be concerned about the possibility that management may have made material misrepresentations or overridden internal control procedures: (a) the company does not correct material weaknesses in internal accounting control that are practicable to correct; (b) key financial positions, such as controller, have a high turnover rate; or (c) the accounting and financial functions appear to be understaffed, resulting in a constant crisis condition and related loss of controls. However, unless the auditor's examination reveals evidential matter to the contrary, it is reasonable for him to assume that management has not made material misrepresentations or has not overridden control procedures.

An examination made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards is subject to the inherent limitations of the auditing process. As with certain business controls, the costs of audits should bear a reasonable relationship to the benefits expected to be derived. As a result, the concept of selective testing of the data being
examined, which involves judgment both as to the number of transactions to be examined and as to the areas to be tested, has been generally accepted as a valid and sufficient basis for an auditor to express an opinion on financial statements. Thus, the auditor’s examination, based on the concept of selective testing of the data being examined, is subject to the inherent risk that material errors or irregularities, if they exist, will not be detected.

.12 The risk that material errors or irregularities will not be detected is increased by the possibility of management’s override of internal controls, collusion, forgery, or unrecorded transactions. Certain acts, such as collusion between client personnel and third parties or among management or employees of the client, may result in misrepresentations being made to the auditor or in the presentation to the auditor of falsified records or documents that appear truthful and genuine. Unless the auditor’s examination reveals evidential matter to the contrary, his reliance on the truthfulness of certain representations and on the genuineness of records and documents obtained during his examination is reasonable. Examples of representations that are normally accepted by the auditor are (a) those of management concerning its intent or knowledge and the completeness of the entity’s records and (b) those of third parties, such as confirmations of accounts receivable by debtors and accounts payable by creditors, and confirmations and other documents received from banks or other depositaries. Further, the auditor cannot be expected to extend his auditing procedures to seek to detect unrecorded transactions unless evidential matter obtained during his examination indicates that they may exist. For example, an auditor ordinarily would not extend his auditing procedures to seek failures to record the receipt of cash from unexpected sources.

.13 In view of those and other limitations on the effectiveness of auditing procedures, the subsequent discovery that errors or irregularities existed during the period covered by the independent auditor’s examination does not, in itself, indicate inadequate performance on his part. The auditor is not an insurer or guarantor; if his examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, he has fulfilled his professional responsibility.
Procedures When the Examination Indicates That Errors or Irregularities May Exist

.14 If the independent auditor’s examination causes him to believe that material errors or irregularities may exist, he should consider their implications and discuss the matter and the extent of any further investigation with an appropriate level of management that is at least one level above those involved. If after such discussions the auditor continues to believe that material errors or irregularities may exist, he should determine that the board of directors or its audit committee is aware of the circumstances. Also, he should attempt to obtain sufficient evidential matter to determine whether in fact material errors or irregularities exist and, if so, their effect. In this regard, the auditor may wish to consult with the client’s legal counsel on matters concerning questions of law. If practicable, the auditor should extend his auditing procedures in an effort to obtain such evidential matter. In some circumstances, however, it may be impracticable or impossible to obtain sufficient evidential matter to determine the existence, or related effect, of material errors or possible irregularities, or management may impose a limitation on the scope of the auditor’s search for the evidential matter needed to reach a conclusion. When the auditor’s examination indicates the presence of errors or possible irregularities, and the auditor remains uncertain about whether these errors or possible irregularities may materially affect the financial statements, he should qualify his opinion or disclaim an opinion on the financial statements and, depending on the circumstances, consider withdrawing from the engagement, indicating his reasons and findings in writing to the board of directors. In such circumstances, the auditor may wish to consult with his legal counsel.

.15 The independent auditor’s examination may reveal errors or possible irregularities that he concludes could not be so significant as to materially affect the financial statements he is examining. For example, irregularities involving peculations from a small imprest fund would normally be of little significance because both the manner of operating the fund and its size would tend to establish a limitation on the amount of a loss. The auditor should refer such matters to an appropriate level of management that is at least one level above

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3For a discussion of the effect of a restriction on the scope of an auditor’s examination whether imposed by the client or by circumstances, see section 509.10-.13, Reports on Audited Financial Statements.
those involved, with the recommendation that the matter be pursued to a conclusion. Also, the auditor should consider the effect of any immaterial irregularity as it may relate to other aspects of his examination, such as the role of the personnel involved in the system of internal accounting control.
.01 This section provides guidance for an auditor when client acts that appear to him to be illegal come to his attention during an examination of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. This section also discusses the extent of the attention he should give, when performing such an examination, to the possibility that such acts may have occurred. The types of acts encompassed by this section include illegal political contributions, bribes, and other violations of laws and regulations.

.02 This section sets forth guidelines for the appropriate conduct of an auditor in fulfilling his obligation to report on financial statements in accordance with professional standards when he becomes aware of an illegal act (paragraphs .04-.17). It also offers practical suggestions for an auditor in connection with illegal acts not having a material effect on the financial statements (paragraph .18) and sets forth considerations applicable to notification of other parties of an illegal act (paragraph .19).

.03 An examination made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards cannot be expected to provide assurance that illegal acts will be detected.¹ In reporting on financial statements, an auditor holds himself out as one who is proficient in accounting and auditing. The determination of whether an act is illegal is usually beyond his professional competence. The auditor’s training and experience, however, ordinarily should provide a reasonable basis for an awareness that some client acts coming to an auditor’s attention in the performance of his examination might be illegal. Nevertheless, the further removed an illegal act is from the events and transactions specifically reflected in financial statements, the less likely the auditor is to become aware of the act or recognize its possible illegality. For example, violations of the Occupational Safety and Health Act are not ordinarily specifically reflected in financial statements, and the

¹See section 327, Errors or Irregularities, regarding the limitations of an examination in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.
The auditor ordinarily does not have a sufficient basis for the awareness needed to recognize the possible illegality of such violations.

**Procedures That May Identify Illegal Acts**

.04 In making an examination in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, an auditor should be aware of the possibility that illegal acts may have occurred that may have a material effect on the financial statements. Procedures that are performed primarily for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the financial statements that may also bring possible illegal acts to the auditor’s attention include tests of transactions and balances and the study and evaluation of internal accounting control (paragraphs .05-.07), and inquiries of management and others (paragraphs .08 and .09). If as a result of those procedures the auditor believes that illegal acts may have occurred, he should inquire of the client’s management and consult with the client’s legal counsel or other specialists, as necessary, to obtain an understanding of the nature of the acts and their possible effects on the financial statements. The auditor may also perform additional procedures to investigate such matters.

.05 The auditor’s tests of transactions and balances, his study and evaluation of internal accounting control, and his tests of compliance, if any, with such controls may bring to his attention unauthorized transactions, transactions improperly recorded, or transactions not recorded in a complete or timely manner to maintain accountability for assets. Such transactions may raise questions about the possible existence of an illegal act. The auditor’s interest in internal accounting control relates to the authorization, execution, and recording of
transactions and accountability for the related assets (see sections 320.27-.40 and 320.43-.48).

.06 In conducting his examination, the auditor obtains evidential matter as to the propriety of the accounting treatment of and support for transactions and balances. The procedures performed to obtain such evidential matter include obtaining an understanding of the transactions tested and their business purpose. A transaction that appears to the auditor to have an unusual or questionable purpose may raise questions about the possible existence of an illegal act.

.07 As part of his examination, the auditor considers laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the amounts presented in financial statements. For example, tax laws affect accruals and the amount recognized as an expense in the accounting period. Also, applicable laws or regulations may affect the amount of revenue accrued under government contracts.

.08 The auditor’s examination should include inquiries of the client’s management in connection with the accounting for and disclosure of loss contingencies and related communication with the client’s legal counsel. The auditor should also inquire about the client’s compliance with laws and regulations, the client’s policies relevant to the prevention of illegal acts, and internal communications, such as directives issued by the client and periodic representations obtained by the client from management at appropriate levels of authority concerning compliance with laws and regulations. Possible illegal acts may come to the auditor’s attention through such inquiries. For example, an auditor may learn of an investigation by a governmental agency or enforcement proceedings concerning violations of laws with respect to occupational safety and health, food and drug administration, truth in lending, environmental protection, price fixing or other anti-trust practices, or violations of laws and regulations of foreign countries.

.09 The laws and regulations governing matters such as those indicated in paragraph .08 are highly specialized and complex. Also, they often relate to the operating aspects of an entity rather than its financial or accounting aspects. Therefore, the auditor’s examination cannot reasonably be expected to bring to his attention violations of those types of laws and regulations, unless he becomes aware of external evidence, such as a governmental agency investigation or an
enforcement proceeding, or obtains information from the client’s management or legal counsel drawing his attention to such matters.

**Evaluation of the Materiality of an Illegal Act**

.10 In evaluating the materiality of an illegal act that comes to his attention, the auditor should consider the effects, if any, on the amounts presented in the financial statements, including related contingent monetary effects of the violation. Contingent monetary effects include fines, penalties, and damages. Loss contingencies required to be disclosed should also be considered.

.11 Loss contingencies, such as the threat of expropriation of assets, enforced discontinuance of operations in a foreign country, or possible litigation, may arise as a result of an illegal act. The auditor’s considerations for evaluating the materiality of those loss contingencies are similar to those applicable to other loss contingencies.²

.12 The auditor should also evaluate the adequacy of disclosure in the financial statements of the potential effects of an illegal act on the operations of the entity. If a material amount of revenue or earnings is derived from transactions involving illegal acts, or if illegal acts create significant unusual risks associated with a material amount of revenue or earnings, such as the loss of a significant business relationship, that information ordinarily should be considered for disclosure in the financial statements.

.13 After it has been determined that an illegal act has occurred, the auditor should report the circumstances to personnel within the client’s organization at a high enough level of authority so that appropriate action can be taken by the client with respect to —

a. consideration of remedial actions;
b. adjustments or disclosures that may be necessary in the financial statements;
c. disclosures that may be required in other documents (such as a proxy statement).

² Generally accepted accounting principles for the financial accounting for and reporting of loss contingencies are contained in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies* [AC section 4311].
In some circumstances, the only persons in the organization of a sufficiently high level of authority to take necessary action may be the audit committee or the board of directors. The auditor should also consider the implications of an illegal act in relation to the intended degree of reliance to be placed on internal accounting control and the representations of management.

Effects on the Auditor's Report

.14 The auditor may not be able to determine the amounts associated with certain events, taken alone or with similar events, of which he becomes aware, or whether an act is, in fact, illegal, because of an inability to obtain sufficient competent evidential matter. For example, the act may have been accomplished by circumventing the internal control system and may not be properly recorded or otherwise adequately documented, or the client's legal counsel may refuse to advise on the illegality of a material act. In those circumstances, the auditor should consider the need to qualify his opinion or disclaim an opinion because of the scope limitation (see section 509.10-.12).

.15 If the auditor concludes that the effect of an event, taken alone or with similar events, is material in amount and that the event has not been properly accounted for or disclosed in the financial statements, he should qualify his opinion or express an adverse opinion because of the departure from generally accepted accounting principles (see section 509.15-.17).

.16 The auditor may conclude that an illegal act's effects on the financial statements are not susceptible of reasonable estimation. When such an uncertainty exists, the auditor should consider the need to modify his report (see section 509.21-.25).

.17 If the client informs the auditor that it will refuse to accept an auditor's report that has been modified for the reasons cited in paragraphs .14-.16, the auditor should withdraw from the current

For example, such an uncertainty may exist when it is reasonably possible, or probable, that a loss contingency arising from an illegal act will be resolved by a future event and the amount of the potential loss cannot be estimated. See Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5, paragraphs 8-10 [AC section 4311.08-.10].
engagement, indicating the reasons for his withdrawal in writing to the board of directors. In such circumstances, the auditor may wish to consult with his legal counsel.

Other Considerations Regarding Illegal Acts

.18 When an illegal act, including one that does not have a material effect on the financial statements, comes to the auditor’s attention, he should consider the nature of the act and management’s consideration once the matter is brought to their attention. If the client’s board of directors, its audit committee, or other appropriate levels within the organization do not give appropriate consideration (see paragraph .13) to the illegal act, the auditor should consider withdrawing from the current engagement or dissociating himself from any future relationship with the client. The auditor’s decision as to whether to withdraw or dissociate because of an illegal act, including one not having a material effect on the financial statements, is ordinarily affected by (a) the effects on his ability to rely on management’s representations and (b) the possible effects of continuing his association with the client. In reaching a decision on withdrawal or dissociation, the auditor may wish to consult with his legal counsel.

.19 Deciding whether there is a need to notify parties other than personnel within the client’s organization of an illegal act is the responsibility of management. Generally, the auditor is under no obligation to notify those parties. However, if the auditor considers the illegal act to be sufficiently serious to warrant withdrawing from the engagement, he should consult with his legal counsel as to what other action, if any, he should take.
.01 Confirmation of receivables and observation of inventories are generally accepted auditing procedures. The independent auditor who issues an opinion when he has not employed them must bear in mind that he has the burden of justifying the opinion expressed.

.02 The purpose of this section is to provide guidelines for the independent auditor in confirming receivables and observing inventories. This section relates only to confirmation of receivables and observation of inventories and does not deal with other important auditing procedures which generally are required for the independent auditor to satisfy himself as to these assets.

**Receivables**

.03 Confirmation of receivables requires direct communication with debtors either during or after the period under audit; the confirmation date, the method of requesting confirmations, and the number to be requested are determined by the independent auditor. Such matters as the effectiveness of internal control, the apparent possibility of disputes, inaccuracies or irregularities in the accounts, the probability that requests will receive consideration or that the debtor will be able to confirm the information requested, and the materiality of the amounts involved are factors to be considered by the auditor in selecting the information to be requested and the form of confirmation, as well as the extent and timing of his confirmation procedures.

.04 Two forms of confirmation request are (a) the "positive" form of request, wherein the debtor is asked to respond whether or not he is in agreement with the information given, and (b) the
"negative" form of request, wherein the debtor is asked to respond only if he disagrees with the information given.

.05 Because the use of the positive form results in either (a) the receipt of a response from the debtor constituting evidence regarding the debt or (b) the use of other procedures to provide evidence as to the validity and accuracy of significant non-responding accounts, the use of the positive form is preferable when individual account balances are relatively large or when there is reason to believe that there may be a substantial number of accounts in dispute or with inaccuracies or irregularities. The negative form is useful particularly when internal control surrounding accounts receivable is considered to be effective, when a large number of small balances are involved, and when the auditor has no reason to believe the persons receiving the requests are unlikely to give them consideration. If the negative rather than the positive form of confirmation is used, the number of requests sent or the extent of the other auditing procedures applied to the receivable balance should normally be greater in order for the independent auditor to obtain the same degree of satisfaction with respect to the accounts receivable balance.

.06 In many situations a combination of the two forms may be appropriate, with the positive form used for large balances and the negative form for small balances.

.07 Confirmation procedures may be directed toward account balances with debtors or toward individual items included in such balances. The latter procedure may be particularly useful when the nature of the accounts or the debtors' records are not likely to permit successful confirmation of account balances.

.08 When the independent auditor sets out to confirm receivables by means of positive requests, he should generally follow up with a second and sometimes an additional request to those debtors from

1 In this context, "significant" refers to those confirmation requests that the auditor believes would be likely to influence his evaluation of the accounts selected for confirmation. In making his decision in this respect, the auditor should be mindful that such evaluation is to be extended to the accounts receivable as a whole and therefore he should consider the basis on which he determined the number and amount of confirmations requested, the method of selection of the particular accounts, and any unusual factors relevant in the circumstances.
whom he receives no reply. The auditor should employ such alternative procedures as are practicable to obtain adequate evidence necessary to satisfy himself as to those significant\textsuperscript{1} requests for which he receives no replies. These procedures may include examination of evidence of subsequent cash receipts, cash remittance advices, sales and shipping documents, and other records.

\textbf{Inventories}

.09 When inventory quantities are determined solely by means of a physical count, and all counts are made as of the balance-sheet date or as of a single date within a reasonable time before or after the balance-sheet date, it is ordinarily necessary for the independent auditor to be present at the time of count and, by suitable observation, tests, and inquiries, satisfy himself respecting the effectiveness of the methods of inventory-taking and the measure of reliance which may be placed upon the client's representations about the quantities and physical condition of the inventories.

.10 When the well-kept perpetual inventory records are checked by the client periodically by comparisons with physical counts, the auditor's observation procedures usually can be performed either during or after the end of the period under audit.

.11 In recent years, some companies have developed inventory controls or methods of determining inventories, including statistical sampling, which are highly effective in determining inventory quantities and which are sufficiently reliable to make unnecessary an annual physical count of each item of inventory. In such circumstances, the independent auditor must satisfy himself that the client's procedures or methods are sufficiently reliable to produce results substantially the same as those which would be obtained by a count of all items each year. The auditor must be present to observe such counts as he deems necessary and must satisfy himself as to the effectiveness of the counting procedures used. If statistical sampling methods are used by the client in the taking of the physical inventory, the auditor must be satisfied that the sampling plan is reasonable and statistically valid, that it has been properly applied, and that the results are reasonable in the circumstances. [As modified by the issuance of SAS No. 39.] (See section 350.)

\textsuperscript{1} See definition of "significant" in footnote 1 to paragraph .05.
.12 When the independent auditor has not satisfied himself as to inventories in the possession of the client through the procedures described in paragraphs .09-.11, tests of the accounting records alone will not be sufficient for him to become satisfied as to quantities; it will always be necessary for the auditor to make, or observe, some physical counts of the inventory and apply appropriate tests of intervening transactions. This should be coupled with a review of the records of any client’s counts and procedures relating to the physical inventory on which the balance-sheet inventory is based.

.13 The independent auditor may be asked to make an examination of financial statements covering the current period and one or more periods for which he had not observed or made some physical counts of prior inventories. He may, nevertheless, be able to become satisfied as to such prior inventories through appropriate procedures, such as tests of prior transactions, reviews of the records of prior counts, and the application of gross profit tests, provided that he has been able to become satisfied as to the current inventory.

Inventories Held in Public Warehouses

.14 In the case of inventories which in the ordinary course of business are in the hands of public warehouses or other outside custodians, direct confirmation in writing from the custodians is acceptable provided that, where the amount involved represents a significant proportion of the current assets or the total assets, supplemental inquiries are made to satisfy the independent auditor as to the bona fides of the situation.

.15 The supplemental inquiries include the following steps to the extent the auditor considers necessary in the circumstances:

a. Discussion with the owner as to owner’s control procedures in investigating the warehouseman, and tests of related evidential matter.

b. Review of the owner’s control procedures concerning performance of the warehouseman, and tests of related evidential matter.

c. Observation of physical counts of the goods wherever practicable and reasonable.

1 See section 901 for Special Report of Committee on Auditing Procedure.
d. Where warehouse receipts have been pledged as collateral, confirmation (on a test basis, where appropriate) from lenders as to pertinent details of the pledged receipts.

Effect on the Auditor’s Report

.16 For a discussion of the circumstances relating to receivables and inventories affecting the independent auditor’s report, see sections 509.12 and 542.05. [As amended, effective for periods ending on or after December 31, 1974, by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 2.] (See section 509.)

The next page is 341.
Long-Term Investments

.01 The purpose of this section is to furnish guidance in applying generally accepted auditing standards to examinations of the financial statements of companies with long-term investments accounted for under either the cost method or the equity method. Such investments may be represented by capital stock or other equity interests, bonds and similar debt obligations, and loans and advances that are in the nature of investments. This section is concerned with evidential matter which should be examined by the auditor in corroboration of (a) amounts at which long-term investments are stated in financial statements of the investor, (b) amounts reported as the investor's share of earnings or losses and other transactions of the investee, and (c) related disclosures.

Objectives of Examination

.02 The independent auditor should ascertain whether long-term investments are accounted for in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied and whether the related disclosures are adequate. He should, therefore, examine sufficient competent evidential matter supporting the existence, ownership, cost, and carrying amount of investments, income and losses attributable to such investments, and any related disclosures in the investor's financial statements. With respect to investments accounted for under the equity method, he should also examine such evidential matter regarding the investor's accounting for its share of capital and other transactions of the investee.

.03 With respect to the carrying amount of investments, a loss in value which is other than a temporary decline should be recognized in the financial statements of an investor.* The independent auditor should, therefore, also examine sufficient competent evi-

*See AC section 5132, Accounting for Certain Marketable Securities.
Types of Evidence

.04 Evidential matter pertaining to the existence, ownership, and cost of long-term investments includes accounting records and documents of the investor relating to their acquisition. In the case of investments in the form of securities (such as stocks, bonds, and notes), this evidential matter should be corroborated by inspection of the securities, or in appropriate circumstances, by written confirmation from an independent custodian of securities on deposit, pledged, or in safekeeping. In the case of loans, advances, and registered bonds and similar debt obligations, evidential matter obtained from accounting records and documents also should be corroborated by written confirmation from the debtor or trustee.

.05 Evidential matter pertaining to the carrying amount of long-term investments, income and losses attributable to such investments, and capital and other transactions of the investee may be available in the following forms:

a. Audited Financial Statements

Financial statements of the investee generally constitute sufficient evidential matter as to the equity in underlying net assets and results of operations of the investee when such statements have been examined by the investor's auditor or by another independent auditor whose report is satisfactory, for this purpose, to the investor's auditor. Audited financial statements also constitute one of the items of evidential matter that may be used with respect to investments in bonds and similar debt obligations, loans, and advances.

b. Unaudited Financial Statements

(i) Unaudited financial statements, reports issued on examination by regulatory bodies and taxing authorities, and similar data provide information and evidence but are not by themselves sufficient as evidential matter.

(ii) By application of auditing procedures to the financial statements of an investee, the auditor obtains evidential matter as to the equity in underlying net assets and results of oper-
sitions of the investee. The auditor for the investor may utilize the investee's auditor for this purpose. The materiality of the investment in relation to the financial statements of the investor is a factor which should be considered in determining the extent and nature of such procedures.

c. Market Quotations
If market quotations of security prices are based on a reasonably broad and active market, they ordinarily constitute sufficient competent evidential matter as to the current market value of unrestricted securities.

d. Other Evidential Matter
(i) When the carrying amount of an investment reflects (a) factors (such as mineral rights, growing timber, patents, and goodwill) which are not recognized in financial statements of the investee or (b) fair values of assets which are materially different from the investee's carrying amounts, evidential matter may be available in the form of current evaluations of these factors. Evaluations made by persons within the investor or within the investee may be acceptable; evaluations made by persons independent of these companies will usually provide greater assurance of reliability than evaluations made by persons within the companies.

(ii) Negotiable securities, real estate, chattels, or other property are often assigned as collateral for investments in bonds, notes, loans, or advances. If the collateral is an important factor in considering collectibility of the obligation, the auditor should satisfy himself regarding the existence and transferability of such collateral and should obtain evidential matter as to its value (such as market quotations, the amount of underlying net assets, or appraisals) as may be appropriate in the circumstances.

Equity Method of Accounting

.06 Paragraph 17 of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 18 [AC section 5131.17] states that the equity method of accounting for an investment in common stock should be used by an investor whose investment in voting stock gives it the ability to
exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies of an investee even though the investor holds 50% or less of the voting stock. It also provides several criteria to be considered in determining whether the investor has the ability to exercise significant influence. Paragraph 16 of Opinion No. 18 [AC section 5131.16] states that the equity method should also be followed for investments in common stock of corporate joint ventures.

.07 The auditor has a responsibility to satisfy himself with respect to the appropriateness of the accounting method adopted for investments in voting stock of an investee. Inquiry should be made of the investor's management as to (a) whether the investor has the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies of the investee under the criteria set forth in paragraph 17 of Opinion No. 18 [AC section 5131.17] and (b) the attendant circumstances which serve as a basis for management's conclusion. The auditor should evaluate the information received on the basis of facts otherwise obtained by him in the course of his audit.

.08 When an investor accounts for an investment in an investee contrary to the applicable presumption contained in paragraph 17 of Opinion No. 18 [AC section 5131.17], the auditor should examine sufficient competent evidential matter to satisfy himself that such presumption has been overcome and that appropriate disclosure is made regarding the reasons for not accounting for the investment in keeping with the presumption.²

.09 The refusal of an investee to furnish necessary financial data to the investor is evidence (but not necessarily conclusive evidence) that the investor does not have the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies of the investee such as to justify the application of the equity method of

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¹ Paragraph 17 states: "... an investment (direct or indirect) of 20% or more of the voting stock of an investee should lead to a presumption that in the absence of evidence to the contrary an investor has the ability to exercise significant influence over an investee. Conversely, an investment of less than 20% of the voting stock of an investee should lead to a presumption that an investor does not have the ability to exercise significant influence unless such an ability can be demonstrated."

² See Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 18, paragraph 20, footnote 13 [AC section 5131.20, footnote 13].
accounting for investments in 50% or less owned companies in accordance with the provisions of Opinion No. 18 [AC section 5131].

.10 An investor should include its proportionate share of an investee's results of operations based on data obtained from the investee's most recent reliable financial statements, which may be its audited year-end statements.

.11 An investor may include its proportionate share of the results of operations of an investee based on the investee's unaudited interim financial statements. An example of this would be a situation in which an investor whose year ends on June 30 includes its equity in earnings of an investee based on the investee's financial statements for the six-month period ended December 31 and the six-month period ended June 30. In such situations, the auditor for the investor should recognize that although the investee's financial statements for the year ended December 31 may have been audited, the financial statements as of June 30 and for the year then ended represent unaudited data because neither six-month period is covered by an auditor's report. Auditing procedures (see paragraph .05 b(ii)) should be applied to such unaudited financial statements to the extent considered necessary in view of their materiality in relation to the financial statements of the investor.

.12 In many instances there will be a time lag in reporting between the dates of the financial statements of the investor and those of the investee. A time lag in reporting should be consistent from period to period. If a change in time lag occurs which the auditor deems to have a material effect on the investor's financial statements, he should express in his opinion an exception as to consistency.

.13 With respect to events and transactions of the investee from the date of the investee's financial statements to the date of the report of the auditor of the investor, the auditor should read available interim financial statements of the investee and make appropriate inquiries of the investor. Further, the auditor should ascertain through such inquiries that the investor has made itself aware of any material events or transactions arising subsequent to the date of the investee's financial statements. Such events or transactions of the type contemplated by section 560.05-.08, which are material in relation to the financial statements of the investor, should be disclosed in the notes to the investor's financial statements and

* See also FASB Interpretation No. 35, paragraph 4(d) [AC section 5131-1.04(d)].
(where applicable) labeled as unaudited information. For the purpose of recording the investor's share of the results of operations of the investee, recognition should be given to events or transactions of the type contemplated by section 560.03 which are material in relation to the financial statements of the investor.

.14 In certain circumstances, events or transactions during the period between the date of the investee's financial statements and the date of the investor's financial statements may be of such a nature and significance as to cause a loss in value of the investment which should be recognized in the investor's financial statements (see paragraph 19h of Opinion No. 18) [AC section 5131.19h].

.15 For investments accounted for under the equity method, data relating to transactions between the investor and investee should be obtained for purposes of determining the proper elimination of unrealized intercompany profits and losses. Normally, such data are not shown separately in the financial statements of the investee and may have to be obtained from the investee. If the amounts of unrealized intercompany profits or losses could reasonably be expected to be material in relation to the investor's financial position or results of operations, unaudited data obtained from the investee ordinarily should be subjected to auditing procedures (see paragraph .05 b(ii)).

Effect on the Auditor's Report

.16 For a discussion of circumstances relating to long-term investments affecting the independent auditor's report, see sections 542.06 and 543.14. [As amended, effective for periods ending on or after December 31, 1974, by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 2.] (See section 509.)
Client Representations

Effective for periods ending on or after September 30, 1977, unless otherwise indicated.

.01 This section establishes a requirement that the independent auditor obtain certain written representations from management as a part of an examination made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and provides guidance concerning the representations to be obtained.

Reliance on Management Representations

.02 During an examination, management makes many representations to the auditor, both oral and written, in response to specific inquiries or through the financial statements. Such representations from management are part of the evidential matter the independent auditor obtains, but they are not a substitute for the application of those auditing procedures necessary to afford a reasonable basis for his opinion on the financial statements. Written representations from management ordinarily confirm oral representations given to the auditor, indicate and document the continuing appropriateness of such representations, and reduce the possibility of misunderstanding concerning the matters that are the subject of the representations.

.03 The auditor obtains written representations from management relating to its knowledge or intent when he believes they are necessary to complement his other auditing procedures. In many cases, the auditor applies auditing procedures specifically designed to obtain corroborating information concerning matters that are also the subject of written representations. For example, after the auditor performs the procedures prescribed in section 335, Related Party Transactions, even if the results of those procedures indicate that transactions with related parties have been properly disclosed, he should obtain a written representation to document that management has no knowledge of any such transactions that have not been disclosed. In some cases involving written representations, the corroborating information that can be obtained by the application of auditing procedures other
than inquiry is limited. When a client plans to discontinue a line of business, for example, the auditor may not be able to obtain information through other auditing procedures to corroborate the plan or intent. Accordingly, the auditor should obtain a written representation to provide confirmation of management’s intent. Unless the auditor’s examination reveals evidential matter to the contrary, his reliance on the truthfulness of management’s representations is reasonable.¹

Obtaining Written Representations²

.04 The specific written representations obtained by the auditor will depend on the circumstances of the engagement and the nature and basis of presentation of the financial statements. They ordinarily include the following matters, if applicable:

a. Management’s acknowledgment of its responsibility for the fair presentation in the financial statements of financial position, results of operations, and changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or other comprehensive basis of accounting.

b. Availability of all financial records and related data.

c. Completeness and availability of all minutes of meetings of stockholders, directors, and committees of directors.

d. Absence of errors in the financial statements and unrecorded transactions.

e. Information concerning related party transactions and related amounts receivable or payable.³

f. Noncompliance with aspects of contractual agreements that may affect the financial statements.

g. Information concerning subsequent events.⁴

h. Irregularities involving management or employees.⁵

i. Communications from regulatory agencies concerning noncompliance with, or deficiencies in, financial reporting practices.

j. Plans or intentions that may affect the carrying value or classification of assets or liabilities.

¹See section 327.09-.10.
²An illustrative representation letter from management is contained in the Appendix (section 333A).
³See section 335.
⁴See sections 560.12 and 711.10. [Reference changed by issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 37.]
⁵See section 327.
k. Disclosure of compensating balance or other arrangements involving restrictions on cash balances, and disclosure of line-of-credit or similar arrangements.

l. Reduction of excess or obsolete inventories to net realizable value.

m. Losses from sales commitments.

n. Satisfactory title to assets, liens on assets, and assets pledged as collateral.

o. Agreements to repurchase assets previously sold.

p. Losses from purchase commitments for inventory quantities in excess of requirements or at prices in excess of market.

q. Violations or possible violations of laws or regulations whose effects should be considered for disclosure in the financial statements or as a basis for recording a loss contingency.⁶

r. Other liabilities and gain or loss contingencies that are required to be accrued or disclosed by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5 [AC section 4311].⁷

s. Unasserted claims or assessments that the client's lawyer has advised are probable of assertion and must be disclosed in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5 [AC section 4311].⁸

t. Capital stock repurchase options or agreements or capital stock reserved for options, warrants, conversions, or other requirements.

.05 Management's representations may be limited to matters that are considered either individually or collectively material to the financial statements, provided management and the auditor have reached an understanding on the limits of materiality for this purpose. Such limitations would not apply to those representations that are not directly related to amounts included in the financial statements, for example, items (a), (b), and (c) above. In addition, because of the possible effects of irregularities on other aspects of the auditor's examination, a materiality limit would not apply to item (h) above with respect to management and those personnel who have significant roles in the system of internal accounting control.

.06 In addition to matters such as those indicated above, the auditor may determine, based on the circumstances of the engagement, that other matters should be specifically included in written representations.

⁶ See section 328.
⁷ See section 337.05.
⁸ See section 337.05.
from management. For example, if a company excludes a short-term obligation from current liabilities because it intends to refinance the obligation on a long-term basis, the auditor should obtain a specific representation of management’s intent to consummate the refinancing. Also, the auditor should obtain written representations concerning interim financial information accompanying audited financial statements. [As modified, May 1981, by the Auditing Standards Board.]

.07 In certain instances, the auditor may request other written representations from management in addition to evidential matter obtained through other procedures. For example, although the auditor may be satisfied with the method of pricing inventories, he may ask management to furnish a representation concerning inventory pricing.

.08 If the independent auditor is reporting on consolidated financial statements, the written representations obtained from the parent company’s management should specify that they pertain to the consolidated financial statements and, if applicable, to the separate financial statements of the parent company.

.09 The written representations should be addressed to the auditor. Because the auditor is concerned with events occurring through the date of his report that may require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements, the representations should be dated as of the date of the auditor’s report. They should be signed by members of management whom the auditor believes are responsible for and knowledgeable, directly or through others in the organization, about the matters covered by the representations. Normally, the chief executive officer and chief financial officer should sign the representations.

.10 In certain circumstances, the auditor may want to obtain written representations from other individuals. For example, he may want to obtain written representations about the completeness of the minutes of the meetings of stockholders, directors, and committees of directors from the person responsible for keeping such minutes. Also, if the independent auditor examines the financial statements of a subsidiary but does not examine those of the parent company, he may want to obtain representations from management of the parent company concerning matters that may affect the subsidiary, such as related party transactions or the parent company’s intention to provide continuing financial support to the subsidiary.

* Certain AICPA audit guides require or recommend that the auditor obtain written representations concerning matters that are unique to a particular industry. This section does not supersede those requirements or recommendations.

See Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 6, paragraphs 9 through 11 [AC section 2033.09-.11].
Scope Limitations 11

.11 Management's refusal to furnish a written representation that the auditor believes is essential constitutes a limitation on the scope of the auditor's examination sufficient to preclude an unqualified opinion. Further, the auditor should consider the effects of management's refusal on his ability to rely on other of their representations.

.12 If the auditor is precluded from performing procedures he considers necessary in the circumstances with respect to a matter that is material to the financial statements, even though he has been given representations from management concerning the matter, there is a limitation on the scope of his examination, and he should qualify his opinion or disclaim an opinion.

Effective Date

.13 Statements on Auditing Standards generally are effective at the time of their issuance. However, since this section provides for practices that may differ in certain respects from practices heretofore considered acceptable, this section will be effective for examinations made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards for periods ending on or after September 30, 1977.
AU Section 333A

Appendix—Illustrative Representation Letter

.01 The following letter is presented for illustrative purposes only. The written representations to be obtained should be based on the circumstances of the engagement and the nature and basis of presentation of the financial statements being examined. The introductory paragraph should specify the financial statements and periods covered by the auditor’s report, for example, “balance sheets of XYZ Company as of December 31, 19X1 and 19X0, and the related statements of income and retained earnings and changes in financial position for the years then ended.” Similarly, representations concerning inventories and sales and purchase commitments would not be obtained if such items are not material to the company’s financial position and results of operations or if they are not recorded in the financial statements under a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles, for example, financial statements prepared on the cash basis of accounting.

.02 The illustrative letter assumes that there are no matters requiring specific disclosure to the auditor. If such matters exist, they should be indicated by listing them following the representation, by reference to accounting records or financial statements, or by other similar means. For example, if an event subsequent to the date of the balance sheet has been disclosed in the financial statements, item 14 could be modified as follows: “Except as discussed in Note X to the financial statements, no events have occurred. . . .” Similarly, in appropriate circumstances, item 4 could be modified as follows: “We have no plans or intentions that may materially affect the carrying value or classification of assets and liabilities, except that certain marketable securities have been excluded from current assets based on our intention not to dispose of them, which is supported by the minutes of the December 7, 19X1, meeting of the board of directors.”

.03 Certain terms are used in the illustrative letter that are defined elsewhere in authoritative literature, for example, irregularities (section 327) and related party transactions (section 335). To avoid misunderstanding concerning the meaning of such terms, the auditor
The Standards of Field Work

may wish to furnish those definitions to the client and request that the client include the definitions in the written representations.

.04 The illustrative letter assumes that management and the auditor have reached an understanding on the limits of materiality for purposes of the written representations. However, it should be noted that a materiality limit would not apply for certain representations, as explained in section 333.05.

.05

(To Independent Auditor)

(Date of Auditor's Report)

In connection with your examination of the (identification of financial statements) of (name of client) as of (date) and for the (period of examination) for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to whether the (consolidated) financial statements present fairly the financial position, results of operations, and changes in financial position of (name of client) in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (other comprehensive basis of accounting), we confirm, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the following representations made to you during your examination.

1. We are responsible for the fair presentation in the (consolidated) financial statements of financial position, results of operations, and changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (other comprehensive basis of accounting).

2. We have made available to you all—
   a. Financial records and related data.
   b. Minutes of the meetings of stockholders, directors, and committees of directors, or summaries of actions of recent meetings for which minutes have not yet been prepared.

3. There have been no—
   a. Irregularities involving management or employees who have significant roles in the system of internal accounting control.
   b. Irregularities involving other employees that could have a material effect on the financial statements.
   c. Communications from regulatory agencies concerning noncompliance with, or deficiencies in, financial reporting practices that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

4. We have no plans or intentions that may materially affect the carrying value or classification of assets and liabilities.
5. The following have been properly recorded or disclosed in the financial statements:
   a. Related party transactions and related amounts receivable or payable, including sales, purchases, loans, transfers, leasing arrangements, and guarantees.
   b. Capital stock repurchase options or agreements or capital stock reserved for options, warrants, conversions, or other requirements.
   c. Arrangements with financial institutions involving compensating balances or other arrangements involving restrictions on cash balances and line-of-credit or similar arrangements.
   d. Agreements to repurchase assets previously sold.

6. There are no—
   a. Violations or possible violations of laws or regulations whose effects should be considered for disclosure in the financial statements or as a basis for recording a loss contingency.
   b. Other material liabilities or gain or loss contingencies that are required to be accrued or disclosed by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5 [AC section 4311].

7. There are no unasserted claims or assessments that our lawyer has advised us are probable of assertion and must be disclosed in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5 [AC section 4311].

8. There are no material transactions that have not been properly recorded in the accounting records underlying the financial statements.

9. Provision, when material, has been made to reduce excess or obsolete inventories to their estimated net realizable value.

10. The company has satisfactory title to all owned assets, and there are no liens or encumbrances on such assets nor has any asset been pledged.

11. Provision has been made for any material loss to be sustained in the fulfillment of, or from inability to fulfill, any sales commitments.

12. Provision has been made for any material loss to be sustained as a result of purchase commitments for inventory quantities in excess of normal requirements or at prices in excess of the prevailing market prices.

13. We have complied with all aspects of contractual agreements that would have a material effect on the financial statements in the event of noncompliance.

AICPA Professional Standards

AU § 333A.05
14. No events have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date that would require adjustment to, or disclosure in, the financial statements.

(Name of Chief Executive Officer and Title)

(Name of Chief Financial Officer and Title)
AU Section 335

Related Party Transactions

.01 This section provides guidance on procedures that should be considered by the auditor when he is performing an examination of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards to identify related party transactions and to satisfy himself as to the substance of and accounting for such transactions, including financial statement disclosure. The procedures set forth herein should not be considered all-inclusive. Also, not all of them may be required in every examination.

.02 For purposes of this section, the term related parties means the reporting entity; its affiliates; principal owners, management, and members of their immediate families; entities for which investments are accounted for by the equity method; and any other party with which the reporting entity may deal when one party has the ability to significantly influence the management or operating policies of the other, to the extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests. Related parties also exist when another entity has the ability to significantly influence the management or operating policies of the transacting parties or

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1When financial statements are presented on a consolidated or combined basis, this section does not apply to transactions that are eliminated in the preparation of the financial statements.

2The term affiliate means a party that directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, a specified party. Control means the possession, direct or indirect, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a specified party whether through ownership, by contract, or otherwise.

3The term principal owner means the owner(s) of record or known beneficial owner(s) of more than 10% of the voting interests of the reporting entity. The term management means any person(s) having responsibility for achieving the objectives of the organization and the concomitant authority to establish the policies and make the decisions by which such objectives are to be pursued. It would normally include members of the board of directors, the president, secretary, treasurer, any vice president in charge of a principal business function (such as sales, administration, or finance), and any other individual person who performs similar policy making functions.
when another entity has an ownership interest in one of the transacting parties and the ability to significantly influence the other, to the extent that one or more of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests.

.03 Examples of related party transactions include transactions between a parent company and its subsidiaries, transactions between or among subsidiaries of a common parent, and transactions in which the reporting entity participates with other affiliated businesses, with management or with principal stockholders (or other ownership interests). Transactions between or among the foregoing parties are considered to be related party transactions even though they may not be given accounting recognition. For example, an entity may provide services to a related party without charge.

.04 Sometimes two or more entities are under common ownership or management control, but they do not transact business between or among themselves. Mere existence of common control, however, may result in operating results or financial position significantly different from those that would have been obtained if the entities were autonomous. For example, two or more entities in the same line of business may be commonly controlled by a party with the ability to increase or decrease the volume of business done by each. Consequently, the nature of the common control should be disclosed.

.05 An entity may be economically dependent on one or more parties with which it transacts a significant volume of business, such as a sole or major customer, supplier, franchisor, franchisee, distributor, general agent, borrower, or lender. Such parties should not be considered related parties solely by virtue of economic dependency unless one of them clearly exercises significant management or ownership influence over the other. Disclosure of economic dependency may, however, be necessary for a fair presentation of financial position, results of operations, or changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

*Compensation arrangements, expense allowances, and other similar items in the ordinary course of business are not deemed to be related party transactions for purposes of this section.*
Related Party Transactions

**Accounting Considerations**

.06 Except for the disclosure requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission’s Regulation S-X and the accounting treatment prescribed by certain Opinions of the Accounting Principles Board when related parties are involved, established accounting principles ordinarily do not require transactions with related parties to be accounted for on a basis different from that which would be appropriate if the parties were not related. Until such time as applicable accounting principles are established by appropriate authoritative bodies, the auditor should view related party transactions within the framework of existing pronouncements, placing primary emphasis on the adequacy of disclosure of the existence of such transactions and their significance in the financial statements of the reporting entity. He should be aware that the substance of a particular transaction could be significantly different from its form.

.07 Generally, financial statements should recognize the economic substance of transactions rather than merely their legal form. Accounting Principles Board Statement No. 4, paragraph 35 [AC section 1022.27], states: “Although financial accounting is concerned with both the legal and economic effects of transactions and other events and many of its conventions are based on legal rules, the economic substance of transactions and other events are usually emphasized when economic substance differs from legal form.”

.08 Examples of transactions that raise questions as to their substance and that may be indicative of the existence of related parties are the following:

a. Borrowing or lending on an interest-free basis or at a rate of interest significantly above or below current market rates.

b. Selling real estate at a price that differs significantly from its appraised value.

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1 The importance of recognizing substance, when it differs from form, of various transactions and presentations has been established in authoritative pronouncements. Those pronouncements specify criteria for determining, presenting, and accounting for the substance of certain transactions and events. Examples include (a) presenting consolidated financial statements instead of separate statements of the component legal entities (ARB No. 51) [AC section 2051]; (b) capitalizing leases (FASB Statement No. 13) [AC section 4053]; and (c) imputing an appropriate interest rate when the face amount of a note does not reasonably represent the present value of the consideration given or received in exchange therefor (APB Opinion No. 21) [AC section 4111].
c. Exchanging property for similar property in a nonmonetary transaction.

d. Making loans with no scheduled terms as to when or how the funds will be repaid.

Audit Procedures

.09 An examination made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards cannot be expected to provide assurance that all related party transactions will be discovered. Nevertheless, during the course of his examination, the auditor should be aware of the possible existence of material related party transactions that could affect the financial statements. Many of the procedures outlined in the following paragraphs are normally performed in an examination in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, even if the auditor has no reason to suspect that related party transactions exist. Other audit procedures set forth herein are specifically directed to related party transactions.

.10 In determining the scope of work to be performed with respect to possible transactions with related parties, the auditor should obtain an understanding of management responsibilities and the relationship of each component to the total entity. He should evaluate internal accounting controls over management activities, and he should consider the business purpose served by the various components of the entity. Normally, the business structure and style of operating are based on the abilities of management, tax and legal considerations, product diversification, and geographical location. Experience has shown, however, that business structure and operating style are occasionally deliberately designed to obscure related party transactions.

.11 In the absence of evidence to the contrary, transactions with related parties should not be assumed to be outside the ordinary course of business. The auditor should, however, be aware of the possibility that transactions with related parties may have been motivated solely, or in large measure, by conditions similar to the following:

a. Lack of sufficient working capital or credit to continue the business.

b. An urgent desire for a continued favorable earnings record in the hope of supporting the price of the company's stock.
c. An overly optimistic earnings forecast.

d. Dependence on a single or relatively few products, customers, or transactions for the ongoing success of the venture.

e. A declining industry characterized by a large number of business failures.

f. Excess capacity.

g. Significant litigation, especially litigation between stockholders and management.

h. Significant obsolescence dangers because the company is in a high-technology industry.

**Determining the Existence of Related Parties**

12 The auditor should place emphasis on auditing material transactions with parties he knows are related to the reporting entity. Certain relationships, such as parentsubsidiary or investor-investee, may be clearly evident. Determining the existence of others requires the application of specific audit procedures which may include the following:

a. Evaluate the company's procedures for identifying and properly accounting for related party transactions.

b. Inquire of appropriate management personnel as to the names of all related parties and whether there were any transactions with these parties during the period.

c. Review filings by the reporting entity with the Securities and Exchange Commission and other regulatory agencies for the names of related parties and for other businesses in which officers and directors occupy directorship or management positions.

d. Determine the names of all pension and other trusts established for the benefit of employees and the names of the officers and trustees thereof.

e. Review stockholder listings of closely held companies to identify principal stockholders.

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*If the trusts are managed by or under the trusteeship of management, they should be deemed to be related parties for purposes of this section.*
f. Review prior years' workpapers for the names of known related parties.

g. Inquire of predecessor, principal, or other auditors of related entities as to their knowledge of existing relationships and the extent of management involvement in material transactions.

h. Review material investment transactions during the period under examination to determine whether the nature and extent of investments during the period create related parties.

Identifying Transactions With Related Parties

13 The following procedures are intended to provide guidance for identifying material transactions with parties known to be related and for identifying material transactions that may be indicative of the existence of previously undetermined relationships:

a. Provide audit personnel performing segments of the examination or examining and reporting separately on the accounts of related components of the reporting entity with the names of known related parties so that they may become aware of transactions with such parties during their examinations.

b. Review the minutes of meetings of the board of directors and executive or operating committees for information as to material transactions authorized or discussed at their meetings.

c. Review proxy and other material filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and comparable data filed with other regulatory agencies for information as to material transactions with related parties.

d. Review "conflict-of-interests" statements obtained by the company from its management.7

e. Review the extent and nature of business transacted with major customers, suppliers, borrowers, and lenders for indications of previously undisclosed relationships.

f. Consider whether transactions are occurring, but are not being given accounting recognition, such as receiving or providing ac-

7Conflict-of-interests statements are intended to provide the board of directors with information as to the existence or nonexistence of relationships between the reporting persons and parties with whom the company transacts business.
counting, management, or other services at no charge or a major stockholder absorbing corporate expenses.

g. Review accounting records for large, unusual, or nonrecurring transactions or balances, paying particular attention to transactions recognized at or near the end of the reporting period.

h. Review confirmations of compensating balance arrangements for indications that balances are or were maintained for or by related parties.

i. Review invoices from law firms that have performed regular or special services for the company for indications of the existence of related parties or related party transactions.

j. Review confirmations of loans receivable and payable for indications of guarantees. When guarantees are indicated, determine their nature and the relationships, if any, of the guarantors to the reporting entity.

Examin ing Identified Related Party Transactions

.14 After identifying related party transactions, the auditor should apply the procedures he considers necessary to obtain satisfaction as to the purpose, nature, and extent of these transactions and their effect on the financial statements. The procedures should be directed toward obtaining and evaluating sufficient competent evidential matter and should extend beyond inquiry of management. Procedures that should be considered include the following:

a. Obtain an understanding of the business purpose of the transaction.8

b. Examine invoices, executed copies of agreements, contracts, and other pertinent documents, such as receiving reports and shipping documents.

c. Determine whether the transaction has been approved by the board of directors or other appropriate officials.

8Until the auditor understands the business sense of material transactions, he cannot complete his examination. If he lacks sufficient specialized knowledge to understand a particular transaction, he should consult with persons who do have the requisite knowledge.
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d. Test for reasonableness the compilation of amounts to be disclosed, or considered for disclosure, in the financial statements.
e. Arrange for the audits of intercompany account balances to be performed as of concurrent dates, even if the fiscal years differ, and for the examination of specified, important, and representative related party transactions by the auditors for each of the parties, with an appropriate exchange of relevant information.
f. Inspect or confirm and obtain satisfaction as to the transferability and value of collateral.

.15 When necessary to fully understand a particular transaction, the following procedures which might not otherwise be deemed necessary to comply with generally accepted auditing standards should be considered:

a. Confirm transaction amount and terms, including guarantees and other significant data, with the other party or parties to the transaction.
b. Inspect evidence in possession of the other party or parties to the transaction.
c. Confirm or discuss significant information with intermediaries, such as banks, guarantors, agents, or attorneys, to obtain a better understanding of the transaction.
d. Refer to financial publications, trade journals, credit agencies, and other information sources when there is reason to believe that unfamiliar customers, suppliers, or other business enterprises with which material amounts of business have been transacted may lack substance.
e. With respect to material uncollected balances, guarantees, and other obligations, obtain information as to the financial capability of the other party or parties to the transaction. Such information may be obtained from audited financial statements, unaudited financial statements, income tax returns, and reports issued by regulatory agencies, taxing authorities, financial publications, or credit agencies. The auditor should decide on the degree of assurance required and the extent to which available information provides such assurance.

Arrangements for certain procedures should be made or approved in advance by appropriate client officials.
Disclosure

.16 To satisfy himself as to the adequacy of disclosure with respect to a specific related party transaction, the auditor should determine whether he has obtained sufficient competent evidential matter to enable him to understand the relationship of the parties, the substance of the transaction, which may differ from its form, and the effects of the transaction on the financial statements. He should then evaluate all the information available to him with respect to the transaction and satisfy himself on the basis of his professional judgment that the transaction is adequately disclosed in the financial statements (see section 431*).

.17 Disclosure in financial statements of a reporting entity that has participated in related party transactions that are material, individually or in the aggregate, should include the following:

a. The nature of the relationship(s):

b. A description of the transactions (summarized when appropriate) for the period reported on, including amounts, if any, and such other information as is deemed necessary to an understanding of the effects on the financial statements.

c. The dollar volume of transactions and the effects of any change in the method of establishing terms from that used in the preceding period.

d. Amounts due from or to related parties and, if not otherwise apparent, the terms and manner of settlement.

.18 Except for routine transactions, it will generally not be possible to determine whether a particular transaction would have taken place if the parties had not been related, or, assuming it would have taken place, what the terms and manner of settlement would have been. Accordingly, representations to the effect that a transaction was consummated on terms no less favorable than those that would have been obtained if the transaction had been with an unrelated party are difficult to substantiate. If such a representation is included in the financial statements and the auditor is unable to reach a conclusion as to the propriety thereof, he should consider including in his report a comment to that effect and expressing a qualified opinion or disclaiming an opinion (see section 509.10-12). If he believes that the representation is misleading, the auditor should express

* Reference changed by issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 32.
a qualified or adverse opinion, depending on materiality (see section 509.15 and 509.16).*

Effective Date

.19. Statements on Auditing Standards generally are effective at the time of their issuance. Since this section, however, provides for practices that may differ in certain respects from practices heretofore considered acceptable, this section will be effective for examinations of financial statements for periods ending on or subsequent to December 26, 1975.
The purpose of this section is to provide guidance to the auditor who uses the work of a specialist in performing an examination of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. For purposes of this section, a specialist is a person (or firm) possessing special skill or knowledge in a particular field other than accounting or auditing. Examples of such specialists include actuaries, appraisers, attorneys, engineers, and geologists.

Decision to Use the Work of a Specialist

The auditor’s education and experience enable him to be knowledgeable about business matters in general, but he is not expected to have the expertise of a person trained for or qualified to engage in the practice of another profession or occupation. During his examination, however, an auditor may encounter matters potentially material to the fair presentation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles that require special knowledge and that in his judgment require using the work of a specialist.
.03 Examples of the types of matters that the auditor may decide require him to consider using the work of a specialist include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. Valuation (e.g., works of art, special drugs, and restricted securities).

b. Determination of physical characteristics relating to quantity on hand or condition (e.g., mineral reserves or materials stored in piles above ground).

c. Determination of amounts derived by using specialized techniques or methods (e.g., certain actuarial determinations).

d. Interpretation of technical requirements, regulations, or agreements (e.g., the potential significance of contracts or other legal documents, or legal title to property).

.04 In performing an examination of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the auditor may use the work of a specialist as an audit procedure to obtain competent evidential matter. The circumstances surrounding the use of a specialist differ. Although the familiarity of individual auditors with the work performed by certain types of specialists may differ, the auditing procedures necessary to comply with generally accepted auditing standards need not vary as a result of the extent of the auditor's knowledge.

Selecting a Specialist

.05 The auditor should satisfy himself concerning the professional qualifications and reputation of the specialist by inquiry or other procedures, as appropriate. The auditor should consider the following:

a. The professional certification, license, or other recognition of the competence of the specialist in his field, as appropriate.

b. The reputation and standing of the specialist in the views of his peers and others familiar with his capability or performance.

c. The relationship, if any, of the specialist to the client.

.06 Ordinarily, the auditor should attempt to obtain a specialist who is unrelated to the client. However, when the circumstances so warrant, work of a specialist having a relationship to the client may be
acceptable (see paragraph .08). Work of a specialist unrelated to the client will usually provide the auditor with greater assurance of reliability because of the absence of a relationship that might impair objectivity.

.07 An understanding should exist among the auditor, the client, and the specialist as to the nature of the work to be performed by the specialist. Preferably, the understanding should be documented and should cover the following:

a. The objectives and scope of the specialist’s work.
b. The specialist’s representations as to his relationship, if any, to the client.
c. The methods or assumptions to be used.
d. A comparison of the methods or assumptions to be used with those used in the preceding period.
e. The specialist’s understanding of the auditor’s corroborative use of the specialist’s findings in relation to the representations in the financial statements.
f. The form and content of the specialist’s report that would enable the auditor to make the evaluation described in paragraph .08.

Using the Findings of the Specialist

.08 Although the appropriateness and reasonableness of methods or assumptions used and their application are the responsibility of the specialist, the auditor should obtain an understanding of the methods or assumptions used by the specialist to determine whether the findings are suitable for corroborating the representations in the financial statements. The auditor should consider whether the specialist’s findings support the related representations in the financial statements and make appropriate tests of accounting data provided by the client to the specialist. Ordinarily, the auditor would use the work of the specialist unless his procedures lead him to believe that the findings are unreasonable in the circumstances. If the specialist is related to the client (see paragraph .06), the auditor should consider performing additional procedures with respect to some or all of the related specialist’s assumptions, methods, or findings to determine that the findings are not unreasonable or engage an outside specialist for that purpose.
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Effect of the Specialist's Work on the Auditor's Report

.09 If the auditor determines that the specialist's findings support the related representations in the financial statements, he may reasonably conclude that he has obtained sufficient competent evidential matter. If there is a material difference between the specialist's findings and the representations in the financial statements, or if the auditor believes that the determinations made by the specialist are unreasonable, he should apply additional procedures. If after applying any additional procedures that might be appropriate he is unable to resolve the matter, the auditor should obtain the opinion of another specialist, unless it appears to the auditor that the matter cannot be resolved. A matter that has not been resolved will ordinarily cause the auditor to conclude that he should qualify his opinion or disclaim an opinion because the inability to obtain sufficient competent evidential matter as to an assertion of material significance in the financial statements constitutes a scope limitation (see section 509.10-.11).

.10 The auditor may conclude after performing additional procedures, including possibly obtaining the opinion of another specialist, that the representations in the financial statements are not in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. In that event, he should express a qualified or adverse opinion (see section 509.15-.17).

Reference to the Specialist in the Auditor's Report

.11 When expressing an unqualified opinion, the auditor should not refer to the work or findings of the specialist. Such a reference in an unqualified opinion might be misunderstood to be a qualification of the auditor's opinion or a division of responsibility, neither of which is intended. Further, there may be an inference that the auditor making such reference performed a more thorough audit than an auditor not making such reference.

.12 If the auditor decides to modify his opinion (see paragraphs .09 and .10) as a result of the report or findings of the specialist, reference to and identification of the specialist may be made in the auditor's report if the auditor believes such reference will facilitate an understanding of the reason for the modification.

The next page is 381.
AU Section 337

Inquiry of a Client's Lawyer Concerning Litigation, Claims, and Assessments

Issue date, unless otherwise indicated: January, 1976

.01 This section provides guidance on the procedures an independent auditor should consider for identifying litigation, claims, and assessments and for satisfying himself as to the financial accounting and reporting for such matters when he is performing an examination in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.

Accounting Considerations

.02 Management is responsible for adopting policies and procedures to identify, evaluate, and account for litigation, claims, and assessments as a basis for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

This section supersedes the commentary, "Lawyers' Letters," January 1974 (AU section 1001), and auditing interpretations of section 560.12 on lawyers' letters, January 1975 (AU section 9560.01-26). It amends section 560.12(d) to read as follows: "Inquire of client's legal counsel concerning litigation, claims, and assessments (see section 337)."
The Standards of Field Work

.03 The standards of financial accounting and reporting for loss contingencies, including those arising from litigation, claims, and assessments, are set forth in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies."2

Auditing Considerations

.04 With respect to litigation, claims, and assessments, the independent auditor should obtain evidential matter relevant to the following factors:

a. The existence of a condition, situation, or set of circumstances indicating an uncertainty as to the possible loss to an entity arising from litigation, claims, and assessments.

b. The period in which the underlying cause for legal action occurred.

c. The degree of probability of an unfavorable outcome.

d. The amount or range of potential loss.

Audit Procedures

.05 Since the events or conditions that should be considered in the financial accounting for and reporting of litigation, claims, and assessments are matters within the direct knowledge and, often, control of management of an entity, management is the primary source of information about such matters. Accordingly, the independent auditor's procedures with respect to litigation, claims, and assessments should include the following:

a. Inquire of and discuss with management the policies and procedures adopted for identifying, evaluating, and accounting for litigation, claims, and assessments.

b. Obtain from management a description and evaluation of litigation, claims, and assessments that existed at the date of the balance sheet being reported on, and during the period from the

*Pertinent portions are reprinted in Exhibit I, section 337B. [The full text of FASB Statement No. 5 is in AC section 4311, Volume 3, AICPA Professional Standards.] Statement No. 5 also describes the standards of financial accounting and reporting for gain contingencies. The auditor's procedures with respect to gain contingencies are parallel to those described in this SAS for loss contingencies.

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balance sheet date to the date the information is furnished, including an identification of those matters referred to legal counsel, and obtain assurances from management, ordinarily in writing, that they have disclosed all such matters required to be disclosed by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5 [AC section 4311].

c. Examine documents in the client’s possession concerning litigation, claims, and assessments, including correspondence and invoices from lawyers.

d. Obtain assurance from management, ordinarily in writing, that it has disclosed all unasserted claims that the lawyer has advised them are probable of assertion and must be disclosed in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5 [AC section 4311]. Also the auditor, with the client’s permission, should inform the lawyer that the client has given the auditor this assurance. This client representation may be communicated by the client in the inquiry letter or by the auditor in a separate letter.*

.06 An auditor ordinarily does not possess legal skills and, therefore, cannot make legal judgments concerning information coming to his attention. Accordingly, the auditor should request the client’s management to send a letter of inquiry to those lawyers with whom management consulted concerning litigation, claims, and assessments.

.07 The independent auditor’s examination normally includes certain other procedures undertaken for different purposes that might also disclose litigation, claims, and assessments. Examples of such procedures are as follows:

a. Reading minutes of meetings of stockholders, directors, and appropriate committees held during and subsequent to the period being examined.

b. Reading contracts, loan agreements, leases, and correspondence

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*An example of a separate letter is as follows: We are writing to inform you that (name of company) has represented to us that (except as set forth below and excluding any such matters listed in the letter of audit inquiry) there are no unasserted possible claims that you have advised are probable of assertion and must be disclosed in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5 [AC section 4311] in its financial statements at (balance sheet date) and for the (period) then ended. (List unasserted possible claims, if any.) Such a letter should be signed and sent by the auditor.
from taxing or other governmental agencies, and similar docu-
ments.
c. Obtaining information concerning guarantees from bank con-
firmation forms.
d. Inspecting other documents for possible guarantees by the client.

**Inquiry of a Client's Lawyer**

.08 A letter of audit inquiry to the client's lawyer is the auditor's 
primary means of obtaining corroboration of the information 
furnished by management concerning litigation, claims, and assess-
ments. Evidential matter obtained from the client's inside gen-
eral counsel or legal department may provide the auditor with the 
necessary corroboration. However, evidential matter obtained from 
inside counsel is not a substitute for information outside counsel 
refuses to furnish.

.09 The matters that should be covered in a letter of audit inquiry 
include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. Identification of the company, including subsidiaries, and the 
date of the examination.

b. A list prepared by management (or a request by management 
that the lawyer prepare a list) that describes and evaluates 
pending or threatened litigation, claims, and assessments with 
respect to which the lawyer has been engaged and to which he 
has devoted substantive attention on behalf of the company in 
the form of legal consultation or representation.

c. A list prepared by management that describes and evaluates 
unasserted claims and assessments that management considers 
to be probable of assertion, and that, if asserted, would have at 
least a reasonable possibility of an unfavorable outcome, with 
respect to which the lawyer has been engaged and to which he

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4 An illustrative inquiry letter to legal counsel is contained in the Appendix (section 337A).

5 It is not intended that the lawyer be requested to undertake a reconsideration 
of all matters upon which he was consulted during the period under examina-
tion for the purpose of determining whether he can form a conclusion regarding 
the probability of assertion of any possible claim inherent in any of the 
matters so considered.
has devoted substantive attention on behalf of the company in the form of legal consultation or representation.

d. As to each matter listed in item b, a request that the lawyer either furnish the following information or comment on those matters as to which his views may differ from those stated by management, as appropriate:

(1) A description of the nature of the matter, the progress of the case to date, and the action the company intends to take (for example, to contest the matter vigorously or to seek an out-of-court settlement).

(2) An evaluation of the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome and an estimate, if one can be made, of the amount or range of potential loss.

(3) With respect to a list prepared by management, an identification of the omission of any pending or threatened litigation, claims, and assessments or a statement that the list of such matters is complete.

e. As to each matter listed in item c, a request that the lawyer comment on those matters as to which his views concerning the description or evaluation of the matter may differ from those stated by management.

f. A statement by the client that the client understands that whenever, in the course of performing legal services for the client with respect to a matter recognized to involve an unasserted possible claim or assessment that may call for financial statement disclosure, the lawyer has formed a professional conclusion that the client should disclose or consider disclosure concerning such possible claim or assessment, the lawyer, as a matter of professional responsibility to the client, will so advise the client and will consult with the client concerning the question of such disclosure and the applicable requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5 [AC section 4311].

g. A request that the lawyer confirm whether the understanding described in item f is correct.

h. A request that the lawyer specifically identify the nature of and reasons for any limitation on his response.

Inquiry need not be made concerning matters that are not con-
sidered material, provided the client and the auditor have reached an understanding on the limits of materiality for this purpose.

.10 In special circumstances, the auditor may obtain a response concerning matters covered by the audit inquiry letter in a conference, which offers an opportunity for a more detailed discussion and explanation than a written reply. A conference may be appropriate when the evaluation of the need for accounting for or disclosure of litigation, claims, and assessments involves such matters as the evaluation of the effect of legal advice concerning unsettled points of law, the effect of uncorroborated information, or other complex judgments. The auditor should appropriately document conclusions reached concerning the need for accounting for or disclosure of litigation, claims, and assessments.

.11 In some circumstances, a lawyer may be required by his Code of Professional Responsibility to resign his engagement if his advice concerning financial accounting and reporting for litigation, claims, and assessments is disregarded by the client. When the auditor is aware that a client has changed lawyers or that a lawyer engaged by the client has resigned, the auditor should consider the need for inquiries concerning the reasons the lawyer is no longer associated with the client.

Limitations on the Scope of a Lawyer’s Response

.12 A lawyer may appropriately limit his response to matters to which he has given substantive attention in the form of legal consultation or representation. Also, a lawyer’s response may be limited to matters that are considered individually or collectively material to the financial statements, provided the lawyer and auditor have reached an understanding on the limits of materiality for this purpose. Such limitations are not limitations on the scope of the auditor’s examination.

.13 A lawyer’s refusal to furnish the information requested in an

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6 The American Bar Association has approved a “Statement of Policy Regarding Lawyers’ Responses to Auditors’ Requests for Information,” which explains the concerns of lawyers and the nature of the limitations an auditor is likely to encounter. That Statement of Policy is reprinted as Exhibit II (section 337C) for the convenience of readers, but is not an integral part of this Statement.
inquiry letter either in writing or orally (see paragraphs .09 and .10) would be a limitation on the scope of the auditor’s examination sufficient to preclude an unqualified opinion (see section 509.10-.11). A lawyer’s response to such an inquiry and the procedures set forth in paragraph .05 provide the auditor with sufficient evidential matter to satisfy himself concerning the accounting for and reporting of pending and threatened litigation, claims and assessments. The auditor obtains sufficient evidential matter to satisfy himself concerning reporting for those unasserted claims and assessments required to be disclosed in financial statements from the foregoing procedures and the lawyer’s specific acknowledgement of his responsibility to his client in respect of disclosure obligations (see paragraph .09g). This approach with respect to unasserted claims and assessments is necessitated by the public interest in protecting the confidentiality of lawyer-client communications.

Other Limitations on a Lawyer’s Response

.14 A lawyer may be unable to respond concerning the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome of litigation, claims, and assessments or the amount or range of potential loss, because of inherent uncertainties. Factors influencing the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome may sometimes not be within a lawyer’s competence to judge; historical experience of the entity in similar litigation or the experience of other entities may not be relevant or available; and the amount of the possible loss frequently may vary widely at different stages of litigation. Consequently, a lawyer may not be able to form a conclusion with respect to such matters. In such circumstances, the auditor ordinarily will conclude that the financial statements are affected by an uncertainty concerning the outcome of a future event which is not susceptible of reasonable estimation. If the effect of the matter on the financial statements could be material, the auditor ordinarily will conclude that he is unable to express an unqualified opinion (see section 509.21-.26).

7A refusal to respond should be distinguished from an inability to form a conclusion with respect to certain matters of judgment (see paragraph .14). Also, lawyers outside the United States sometimes follow practices at variance with those contemplated by this section to the extent that different procedures from those outlined herein may be necessary. In such circumstances, the auditor should exercise judgment in determining whether alternative procedures are adequate to comply with the requirements of this section.
.01 In connection with an examination of our financial statements at (balance sheet date) and for the (period) then ended, management of the Company has prepared, and furnished to our auditors (name and address of auditors), a description and evaluation of certain contingencies, including those set forth below involving matters with respect to which you have been engaged and to which you have devoted substantive attention on behalf of the Company in the form of legal consultation or representation. These contingencies are regarded by management of the Company as material for this purpose (management may indicate a materiality limit if an understanding has been reached with the auditor). Your response should include matters that existed at (balance sheet date) and during the period from that date to the date of your response.

**Pending or Threatened Litigation**
(excluding unasserted claims)

[Ordinarily the information would include the following: (1) the nature of the litigation, (2) the progress of the case to date, (3) how management is responding or intends to respond to the litigation (for example, to contest the case vigorously or to seek an out-of-court settlement), and (4) an evaluation of the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome and an estimate, if one can be made, of the amount or range of potential loss.] Please furnish to our auditors such explanation, if any, that you consider necessary to supplement the foregoing information, including an explanation of those matters as to which your views may differ from those stated and an identification of the omission of any pending or threatened litigation, claims, and assessments or a statement that the list of such matters is complete.

**Unasserted Claims and Assessments** (considered by management to be probable of assertion, and that, if asserted, would have at least a reasonable possibility of an unfavorable outcome)
[Ordinarily management's information would include the following: (1) the nature of the matter, (2) how management intends to respond if the claim is asserted, and (3) an evaluation of the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome and an estimate, if one can be made, of the amount or range of potential loss.] Please furnish to our auditors such explanation, if any, that you consider necessary to supplement the foregoing information, including an explanation of those matters as to which your views may differ from those stated.

We understand that whenever, in the course of performing legal services for us with respect to a matter recognized to involve an unasserted possible claim or assessment that may call for financial statement disclosure, if you have formed a professional conclusion that we should disclose or consider disclosure concerning such possible claim or assessment, as a matter of professional responsibility to us, you will so advise us and will consult with us concerning the question of such disclosure and the applicable requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5. Please specifically confirm to our auditors that our understanding is correct.

Please specifically identify the nature of and reasons for any limitation on your response.

[The auditor may request the client to inquire about additional matters, for example, unpaid or unbilled charges or specified information on certain contractually assumed obligations of the company, such as guarantees of indebtedness of others.]
Exhibit I — Excerpts from Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5: Accounting for Contingencies*

March, 1975

The following excerpts are reprinted with the permission of the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

Introduction

1. For the purpose of this Statement, a contingency is defined as an existing condition, situation, or set of circumstances involving uncertainty as to possible gain (hereinafter a "gain contingency") or loss1 (hereinafter a "loss contingency") to an enterprise that will ultimately be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. Resolution of the uncertainty may confirm the acquisition of an asset or the reduction of a liability or the loss or impairment of an asset or the incurrence of a liability.

3. When a loss contingency exists, the likelihood that the future event or events will confirm the loss or impairment of an asset or the incurrence of a liability can range from probable to remote. This Statement uses the terms probable, reasonably possible, and remote to identify three areas within that range, as follows:

a) **Probable.** The future event or events are likely to occur.

b) **Reasonably possible.** The chance of the future event or events occurring is more than remote but less than likely.

c) **Remote.** The chance of the future event or events occurring is slight.

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1 The term loss is used for convenience to include many charges against income that are commonly referred to as expenses and others that are commonly referred to as losses.

*The full text of FASB Statement No. 5 is in AC section 4311, Volume 3, AICPA Professional Standards.*
Standards of Financial Accounting and Reporting

Accrual of Loss Contingencies

8. An estimated loss from a loss contingency (as defined in paragraph 1) shall be accrued by a charge to income if both of the following conditions are met:

a) Information available prior to issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that an asset had been impaired or a liability had been incurred at the date of the financial statements. It is implicit in this condition that it must be probable that one or more future events will occur confirming the fact of the loss.

b) The amount of loss can be reasonably estimated.

Disclosure of Loss Contingencies

9. Disclosure of the nature of an accrual made pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 8, and in some circumstances the amount accrued, may be necessary for the financial statements not to be misleading.

10. If no accrual is made for a loss contingency because one or both of the conditions in paragraph 8 are not met, or if an exposure to loss exists in excess of the amount accrued pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 8, disclosure of the contingency shall be made when there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss or an additional loss may have been incurred.

The disclosure shall indicate the nature of the contingency and shall give an estimate of the

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[Superseded, effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after October 15, 1977, by FASB Statement No. 18.]

4 Date of the financial statements means the end of the most recent accounting period for which financial statements are being presented.

5 Terminology used shall be descriptive of the nature of the accrual (see paragraphs 57-64 of Accounting Terminology Bulletin No. 1, "Review and Resume").

6 For example, disclosure shall be made of any loss contingency that meets the condition in paragraph 8(a) but that is not accrued because the amount of loss cannot be reasonably estimated (paragraph 8(b)). Disclosure is also required of some loss contingencies that do not meet the condition in paragraph 8(a)—namely, those contingencies for which there is a reasonable possibility that a loss may have been incurred even though information may not indicate that it is probable that an asset had been impaired or a liability had been incurred at the date of the financial statements.
possible loss or range of loss or state that such an estimate cannot be made. Disclosure is not required of a loss contingency involving an unasserted claim or assessment when there has been no manifestation by a potential claimant of an awareness of a possible claim or assessment unless it is considered probable that a claim will be asserted and there is a reasonable possibility that the outcome will be unfavorable.

11. After the date of an enterprise's financial statements but before those financial statements are issued, information may become available indicating that an asset was impaired or a liability was incurred after the date of the financial statements or that there is at least a reasonable possibility that an asset was impaired or a liability was incurred after that date. The information may relate to a loss contingency that existed at the date of the financial statements, e.g., an asset that was not insured at the date of the financial statements. On the other hand, the information may relate to a loss contingency that did not exist at the date of the financial statements, e.g., threat of expropriation of assets after the date of the financial statements or the filing for bankruptcy by an enterprise whose debt was guaranteed after the date of the financial statements. In none of the cases cited in this paragraph was an asset impaired or a liability incurred at the date of the financial statements, and the condition for accrual in paragraph 8(a) is, therefore, not met. Disclosure of those kinds of losses or loss contingencies may be necessary, however, to keep the financial statements from being misleading. If disclosure is deemed necessary, the financial statements shall indicate the nature of the loss or loss contingency and give an estimate of the amount or range of loss or possible loss or state that such an estimate cannot be made. Occasionally, in the case of a loss arising after the date of the financial statements where the amount of asset impairment or liability incurrence can be reasonably estimated, disclosure may best be made by supplementing the historical financial statements with pro forma financial data giving effect to the loss as if it had occurred at the date of the financial statements. It may be desirable to present pro forma statements, usually a balance sheet only, in columnar form on the face of the historical financial statements.

33. The following factors, among others, must be considered in determining whether accrual and/or disclosure is required with re-
spect to pending or threatened litigation and actual or possible claims and assessments:

a) The period in which the underlying cause (i.e., the cause for action) of the pending or threatened litigation or of the actual or possible claim or assessment occurred.

b) The degree of probability of an unfavorable outcome.

c) The ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of loss.

34. As a condition for accrual of a loss contingency, paragraph 8(a) requires that information available prior to the issuance of financial statements indicate that it is probable that an asset had been impaired or a liability had been incurred at the date of the financial statements. Accordingly, accrual would clearly be inappropriate for litigation, claims, or assessments whose underlying cause is an event or condition occurring after the date of financial statements but before those financial statements are issued, for example, a suit for damages alleged to have been suffered as a result of an accident that occurred after the date of the financial statements. Disclosure may be required, however, by paragraph 11.

35. On the other hand, accrual may be appropriate for litigation, claims, or assessments whose underlying cause is an event occurring on or before the date of an enterprise's financial statements even if the enterprise does not become aware of the existence or possibility of the lawsuit, claim, or assessment until after the date of the financial statements. If those financial statements have not been issued, accrual of a loss related to the litigation, claim, or assessment would be required if the probability of loss is such that the condition in paragraph 8(a) is met and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated.

36. If the underlying cause of the litigation, claim, or assessment is an event occurring before the date of an enterprise's financial statements, the probability of an outcome unfavorable to the enterprise must be assessed to determine whether the condition in paragraph 8(a) is met. Among the factors that should be considered are the nature of the litigation, claim, or assessment, the progress of the case (including progress after the date of the financial statements but before those statements are issued), the opinions or views of legal counsel and other advisers, the experience of the enterprise in similar cases, the experience of other enterprises, and any decision of the enterprise's management as to how the enterprise intends to respond to the lawsuit, claim, or assessment (for example, a decision to contest the case vigorously or a decision to seek an out-of-court settlement). The fact that legal counsel is unable to express an opinion
that the outcome will be favorable to the enterprise should not necessarily be interpreted to mean that the condition for accrual of a loss in paragraph 8(a) is met.

37. The filing of a suit or formal assertion of a claim or assessment does not automatically indicate that accrual of a loss may be appropriate. The degree of probability of an unfavorable outcome must be assessed. The condition for accrual in paragraph 8(a) would be met if an unfavorable outcome is determined to be probable. If an unfavorable outcome is determined to be reasonably possible but not probable, or if the amount of loss cannot be reasonably estimated, accrual would be inappropriate, but disclosure would be required by paragraph 10 of this Statement.

38. With respect to unasserted claims and assessments, an enterprise must determine the degree of probability that a suit may be filed or a claim or assessment may be asserted and the possibility of an unfavorable outcome. For example, a catastrophe, accident, or other similar physical occurrence predictably engenders claims for redress, and in such circumstances their assertion may be probable; similarly, an investigation of an enterprise by a governmental agency, if enforcement proceedings have been or are likely to be instituted, is often followed by private claims for redress, and the probability of their assertion and the possibility of loss should be considered in each case. By way of further example, an enterprise may believe there is a possibility that it has infringed on another enterprise's patent rights, but the enterprise owning the patent rights has not indicated an intention to take any action and has not even indicated an awareness of the possible infringement. In that case, a judgment must first be made as to whether the assertion of a claim is probable. If the judgment is that assertion is not probable, no accrual or disclosure would be required. On the other hand, if the judgment is that assertion is probable, then a second judgment must be made as to the degree of probability of an unfavorable outcome. If an unfavorable outcome is probable and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated, accrual of a loss is required by paragraph 8. If an unfavorable outcome is probable but the amount of loss cannot be reasonably estimated, accrual would not be appropriate, but disclosure would be required by paragraph 10. If an unfavorable outcome is reasonably possible but not probable, disclosure would be required by paragraph 10.

39. As a condition for accrual of a loss contingency, paragraph 8(b) requires that the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated.
In some cases, it may be determined that a loss was incurred because an unfavorable outcome of the litigation, claim, or assessment is probable (thus satisfying the condition in paragraph 8(a)), but the range of possible loss is wide. For example, an enterprise may be litigating an income tax matter. In preparation for the trial, it may determine that, based on recent decisions involving one aspect of the litigation, it is probable that it will have to pay additional taxes of $2 million. Another aspect of the litigation may, however, be open to considerable interpretation, and depending on the interpretation by the court the enterprise may have to pay taxes of $8 million over and above the $2 million. In that case, paragraph 8 requires accrual of the $2 million if that is considered a reasonable estimate of the loss. Paragraph 10 requires disclosure of the additional exposure to loss if there is a reasonable possibility that additional taxes will be paid. Depending on the circumstances, paragraph 9 may require disclosure of the $2 million that was accrued.
Exhibit II—American Bar Association
Statement of Policy Regarding Lawyers' Responses to Auditors' Requests for Information

Preamble

The public interest in protecting the confidentiality of lawyer-client communications is fundamental. The American legal, political and economic systems depend heavily upon voluntary compliance with the law and upon ready access to a respected body of professionals able to interpret and advise on the law. The expanding complexity of our laws and governmental regulations increases the need for prompt, specific and unhampered lawyer-client communication. The benefits of such communication and early consultation underlie the strict statutory and ethical obligations of the lawyer to preserve the confidences and secrets of the client, as well as the long-recognized testimonial privilege for lawyer-client communication.

Both the Code of Professional Responsibility and the cases applying the evidentiary privilege recognize that the privilege against disclosure can be knowingly and voluntarily waived by the client. It is equally clear that disclosure to a third party may result in loss of the "confidentiality" essential to maintain the privilege. Disclosure to a third party of the lawyer-client communication on a particular subject may also destroy the privilege as to other communications on that subject. Thus, the mere disclosure by the lawyer to the outside auditor, with due client consent, of the substance of communications between the lawyer and client may significantly impair the client's ability in other contexts to maintain the confidentiality of such communications.

Under the circumstances a policy of audit procedure which requires clients to give consent and authorize lawyers to respond to general

NOTE: This document, in the form herein set forth, was approved by the Board of Governors of the American Bar Association in December 1975, which official action permitted its release to lawyers and accountants as the standard recommended by the American Bar Association for the lawyer's response to letters of audit inquiry.
inquiries and disclose information to auditors concerning matters which have been communicated in confidence is essentially destruc­tive of free and open communication and early consultation between lawyer and client. The institution of such a policy would inevitably discourage management from discussing potential legal problems with counsel for fear that such discussion might become public and precipitate a loss to or possible liability of the business enterprise and its stockholders that might otherwise never materialize.

It is also recognized that our legal, political and economic systems depend to an important extent on public confidence in published financial statements. To meet this need the accounting profession must adopt and adhere to standards and procedures that will command confidence in the auditing process. It is not, however, believed necessary, or sound public policy, to intrude upon the confidentiality of the lawyer-client relationship in order to command such confidence. On the contrary, the objective of fair disclosure in financial statements is more likely to be better served by maintaining the integrity of the confidential relationship between lawyer and client, thereby strengthen­ing corporate management’s confidence in counsel and encouraging its readiness to seek advice of counsel and to act in accordance with counsel’s advice.

Consistent with the foregoing public policy considerations, it is believed appropriate to distinguish between, on the one hand, litigation which is pending or which a third party has manifested to the client a present intention to commence and, on the other hand, other con­tingencies of a legal nature or having legal aspects. As regards the former category, unquestionably the lawyer representing the client in a litigation matter may be the best source for a description of the claim or claims asserted, the client’s position (e.g., denial, contest, etc.), and the client’s possible exposure in the litigation (to the extent the lawyer is in a position to do so). As to the latter category, it is submitted that, for the reasons set forth above, it is not in the public interest for the lawyer to be required to respond to general inquiries from auditors concerning possible claims.

It is recognized that the disclosure requirements for enterprises subject to the reporting requirements of the Federal securities laws are a major concern of managements and counsel, as well as auditors. It is submitted that compliance therewith is best assured when clients are afforded maximum encouragement, by protecting lawyer-client confidentiality, freely to consult counsel. Likewise, lawyers must be keenly conscious of the importance of their clients being competently advised in these matters.
Exhibit II—ABA Statement: Lawyers' Responses to Auditors' Requests for Information

Statement of Policy

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that it is desirable and in the public interest that this Association adopt the following Statement of Policy regarding the appropriate scope of the lawyer's response to the auditor's request, made by the client at the request of the auditor, for information concerning matters referred to the lawyer during the course of his representation of the client:

(1) Client Consent to Response. The lawyer may properly respond to the auditor's requests for information concerning loss contingencies (the term and concept established by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5, promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board in March 1975 and discussed in Paragraph 5.1 of the accompanying Commentary), to the extent hereinafter set forth, subject to the following:

(a) Assuming that the client's initial letter requesting the lawyer to provide information to the auditor is signed by an agent of the client having apparent authority to make such a request, the lawyer may provide to the auditor information requested, without further consent, unless such information discloses a confidence or a secret or requires an evaluation of a claim.

(b) In the normal case, the initial request letter does not provide the necessary consent to the disclosure of a confidence or secret or to the evaluation of a claim since that consent may only be given after full disclosure to the client of the legal consequences of such action.

(c) Lawyers should bear in mind, in evaluating claims, that an adverse party may assert that any evaluation of potential liability is an admission.

(d) In securing the client's consent to the disclosure of confidences or secrets, or the evaluation of claims, the lawyer may wish to have a draft of his letter reviewed and approved by the client before releasing it to the auditor; in such cases, additional explanation would in all probability be necessary so that the legal consequences of the consent are fully disclosed to the client.

(2) Limitation on Scope of Response. It is appropriate for the lawyer to set forth in his response, by way of limitation, the scope of his engagement by the client. It is also appropriate for the lawyer to indicate the date as of which information is furnished and to disclaim any undertaking to advise the auditor of changes which may thereafter be brought to the lawyer's attention. Unless the lawyer's response
indicates otherwise, (a) it is properly limited to matters which have been given substantive attention by the lawyer in the form of legal consultation and, where appropriate, legal representation since the beginning of the period or periods being reported upon, and (b) if a law firm or a law department, the auditor may assume that the firm or department has endeavored, to the extent believed necessary by the firm or department, to determine from lawyers currently in the firm or department who have performed services for the client since the beginning of the fiscal period under audit whether such services involved substantive attention in the form of legal consultation concerning those loss contingencies referred to in Paragraph 5(a) below but, beyond that, no review has been made of any of the client's transactions or other matters for the purpose of identifying loss contingencies to be described in the response.*

(3) Response may be Limited to Material Items. In response to an auditor's request for disclosure of loss contingencies of a client, it is appropriate for the lawyer's response to indicate that the response is limited to items which are considered individually or collectively material to the presentation of the client's financial statements.

(4) Limited Responses. Where the lawyer is limiting his response in accordance with this Statement of Policy, his response should so indicate (see Paragraph 8). If in any other respect the lawyer is not undertaking to respond to or comment on particular aspects of the inquiry when responding to the auditor, he should consider advising the auditor that his response is limited, in order to avoid any inference that the lawyer has responded to all aspects; otherwise, he may be assuming a responsibility which he does not intend.

(5) Loss Contingencies. When properly requested by the client, it is appropriate for the lawyer to furnish to the auditor information concerning the following matters if the lawyer has been engaged by the client to represent or advise the client professionally with respect thereto and he has devoted substantive attention to them in the form of legal representation or consultation:

(a) overtly threatened or pending litigation, whether or not specified by the client;

(b) a contractually assumed obligation which the client has specifically identified and upon which the client has specifically re-

* As contemplated by Paragraph 8 of this Statement of Policy, this sentence is intended to be the subject of incorporation by reference as therein provided.
quested, in the inquiry letter or a supplement thereto, comment to the auditor;

(c) an unasserted possible claim or assessment which the client has specifically identified and upon which the client has specifically requested, in the inquiry letter or a supplement thereto, comment to the auditor.

With respect to clause (a), overtly threatened litigation means that a potential claimant has manifested to the client an awareness of and present intention to assert a possible claim or assessment unless the likelihood of litigation (or of settlement when litigation would normally be avoided) is considered remote. With respect to clause (c), where there has been no manifestation by a potential claimant of an awareness of and present intention to assert a possible claim or assessment, consistent with the considerations and concerns outlined in the Preamble and Paragraph 1 hereof, the client should request the lawyer to furnish information to the auditor only if the client has determined that it is probable that a possible claim will be asserted, that there is a reasonable possibility that the outcome (assuming such assertion) will be unfavorable, and that the resulting liability would be material to the financial condition of the client. Examples of such situations might (depending in each case upon the particular circumstances) include the following: (i) a catastrophe, accident or other similar physical occurrence in which the client's involvement is open and notorious, or (ii) an investigation by a government agency where enforcement proceedings have been instituted or where the likelihood that they will not be instituted is remote, under circumstances where assertion of one or more private claims for redress would normally be expected, or (iii) a public disclosure by the client acknowledging (and thus focusing attention upon) the existence of one or more probable claims arising out of an event or circumstance. In assessing whether or not the assertion of a possible claim is probable, it is expected that the client would normally employ, by reason of the inherent uncertainties involved and insufficiency of available data, concepts parallel to those used by the lawyer (discussed below) in assessing whether or not an unfavorable outcome is probable; thus, assertion of a possible claim would be considered probable only when the prospects of its being asserted seem reasonably certain (i.e., supported by extrinsic evidence strong enough to establish a presumption that it will happen) and the prospects of non-assertion seem slight.

It would not be appropriate, however, for the lawyer to be requested to furnish information in response to an inquiry letter or supplement thereto if it appears that (a) the client has been required to specify
unasserted possible claims without regard to the standard suggested in the preceding paragraph, or (b) the client has been required to specify all or substantially all unasserted possible claims as to which legal advice may have been obtained, since, in either case, such a request would be in substance a general inquiry and would be inconsistent with the intent of this Statement of Policy.

The information that lawyers may properly give to the auditor concerning the foregoing matters would include (to the extent appropriate) an identification of the proceedings or matter, the stage of proceedings, the claim(s) asserted, and the position taken by the client. In view of the inherent uncertainties, the lawyer should normally refrain from expressing judgments as to outcome except in those relatively few clear cases where it appears to the lawyer that an unfavorable outcome is either "probable" or "remote"; for purposes of any such judgment it is appropriate to use the following meanings:

(i) **probable**—an unfavorable outcome for the client is probable if the prospects of the claimant not succeeding are judged to be extremely doubtful and the prospects for success by the client in its defense are judged to be slight.

(ii) **remote**—an unfavorable outcome is remote if the prospects for the client not succeeding in its defense are judged to be extremely doubtful and the prospects of success by the claimant are judged to be slight.

If, in the opinion of the lawyer, considerations within the province of his professional judgment bear on a particular loss contingency to the degree necessary to make an informed judgment, he may in appropriate circumstances communicate to the auditor his view that an unfavorable outcome is "probable" or "remote," applying the above meanings. No inference should be drawn, from the absence of such a judgment, that the client will not prevail.

The lawyer also may be asked to estimate, in dollar terms, the potential amount of loss or range of loss in the event that an unfavorable outcome is not viewed to be "remote." In such a case, the amount or range of potential loss will normally be as inherently impossible to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, as the outcome of the litigation. Therefore, it is appropriate for the lawyer to provide an estimate of the amount or range of potential loss (if the outcome should be unfavorable) only if he believes that the probability of inaccuracy of the estimate of the amount or range of potential loss is slight.

The considerations bearing upon the difficulty in estimating loss (or range of loss) where pending litigation is concerned are obviously
even more compelling in the case of unasserted possible claims. In most cases, the lawyer will not be able to provide any such estimate to the auditor.

As indicated in Paragraph 4 hereof, the auditor may assume that all loss contingencies specified by the client in the manner specified in clauses (b) and (c) above have received comment in the response, unless otherwise therein indicated. The lawyer should not be asked, nor need the lawyer undertake, to furnish information to the auditor concerning loss contingencies except as contemplated by this Paragraph 5.

(6) Lawyer's Professional Responsibility. Independent of the scope of his response to the auditor's request for information, the lawyer, depending upon the nature of the matters as to which he is engaged, may have as part of his professional responsibility to his client an obligation to advise the client concerning the need for or advisability of public disclosure of a wide range of events and circumstances. The lawyer has an obligation not knowingly to participate in any violation by the client of the disclosure requirements of the securities laws. In appropriate circumstances, the lawyer also may be required under the Code of Professional Responsibility to resign his engagement if his advice concerning disclosures is disregarded by the client. The auditor may properly assume that whenever, in the course of performing legal services for the client with respect to a matter recognized to involve an unasserted possible claim or assessment which may call for financial statement disclosure, the lawyer has formed a professional conclusion that the client must disclose or consider disclosure concerning such possible claim or assessment, the lawyer, as a matter of professional responsibility to the client, will so advise the client and will consult with the client concerning the question of such disclosure and the applicable requirements* of FAS 5.

(7) Limitation on Use of Response. Unless otherwise stated in the lawyer's response, it shall be solely for the auditor's information in connection with his audit of the financial condition of the client and is not to be quoted in whole or in part or otherwise referred to in

* Under FAS 5, when there has been no manifestation by a potential claimant of an awareness of a possible claim or assessment, disclosure of an unasserted possible claim is required only if the enterprise concludes that (i) it is probable that a claim will be asserted, (ii) there is a reasonable possibility, if the claim is in fact asserted, that the outcome will be unfavorable, and (iii) the liability resulting from such unfavorable outcome would be material to its financial condition.
any financial statements of the client or related documents, nor is it to be filed with any governmental agency or other person, without the lawyer's prior written consent. Notwithstanding such limitation, the response can properly be furnished to others in compliance with court process or when necessary in order to defend the auditor against a challenge of the audit by the client or a regulatory agency, provided that the lawyer is given written notice of the circumstances at least twenty days before the response is so to be furnished to others, or as long in advance as possible if the situation does not permit such period of notice.

(8) General. This Statement of Policy, together with the accompanying Commentary (which is an integral part hereof), has been developed for the general guidance of the legal profession. In a particular case, the lawyer may elect to supplement or modify the approach hereby set forth. If desired, this Statement of Policy may be incorporated by reference in the lawyer's response by the following statement: "This response is limited by, and in accordance with, the ABA Statement of Policy Regarding Lawyers' Responses to Auditors' Requests for Information (December 1975); without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the limitations set forth in such Statement on the scope and use of this response (Paragraphs 2 and 7) are specifically incorporated herein by reference, and any description herein of any 'loss contingencies' is qualified in its entirety by Paragraph 5 of the Statement and the accompanying Commentary (which is an integral part of the Statement)."

The accompanying Commentary is an integral part of this Statement of Policy.

Commentary

Paragraph 1 (Client Consent to Response)

In responding to any aspect of an auditor's inquiry letter, the lawyer must be guided by his ethical obligations as set forth in the Code of Professional Responsibility. Under Canon 4 of the Code of Professional Responsibility a lawyer is enjoined to preserve the client's confidences (defined as information protected by the attorney-client privilege under applicable law) and the client's secrets (defined as

* As contemplated by Paragraph 8 of this Statement of Policy, this sentence is intended to be the subject of incorporation by reference as therein provided.
other information gained in the professional relationship that the client has requested be held inviolate or the disclosure of which would be embarrassing or would be likely to be detrimental to the client). The observance of this ethical obligation, in the context of public policy, "... not only facilitates the full development of facts essential to proper representation of the client but also encourages laymen to seek early legal assistance." (Ethical Consideration 4-1).

The lawyer's ethical obligation therefore includes a much broader range of information than that protected by the attorney-client privilege. As stated in Ethical Consideration 4-4: "The attorney-client privilege is more limited than the ethical obligation of a lawyer to guard the confidences and secrets of his client. This ethical precept, unlike the evidentiary privilege, exists without regard to the nature or source of information or the fact that others share the knowledge."

In recognition of this ethical obligation, the lawyer should be careful to disclose fully to his client any confidence, secret or evaluation that is to be revealed to another, including the client's auditor, and to satisfy himself that the officer or agent of a corporate client consenting to the disclosure understands the legal consequences thereof and has authority to provide the required consent.

The law in the area of attorney-client privilege and the impact of statements made in letters to auditors upon that privilege has not yet been developed. Based upon cases treating the attorney-client privilege in other contexts, however, certain generalizations can be made with respect to the possible impact of statements in letters to auditors.

It is now generally accepted that a corporation may claim the attorney-client privilege. Whether the privilege extends beyond the control group of the corporation (a concept found in the existing decisional authority), and if so, how far, is yet unresolved.

If a client discloses to a third party a part of any privileged communication he has made to his attorney, there may have been a waiver as to the whole communication; further, it has been suggested that giving accountants access to privileged statements made to attorneys may waive any privilege as to those statements. Any disclosure of privileged communications relating to a particular subject matter may have the effect of waiving the privilege on other communications with respect to the same subject matter.

To the extent that the lawyer's knowledge of unasserted possible claims is obtained by means of confidential communications from the client, any disclosure thereof might constitute a waiver as fully as if the communication related to pending claims.
A further difficulty arises with respect to requests for evaluation of either pending or unasserted possible claims. It might be argued that any evaluation of a claim, to the extent based upon a confidential communication with the client, waives any privilege with respect to that claim.

Another danger inherent in a lawyer's placing a value on a claim, or estimating the likely result, is that such a statement might be treated as an admission or might be otherwise prejudicial to the client.

The Statement of Policy has been prepared in the expectation that judicial development of the law in the foregoing areas will be such that useful communication between lawyers and auditors in the manner envisaged in the Statement will not prove prejudicial to clients engaged in or threatened with adversary proceedings. If developments occur contrary to this expectation, appropriate review and revision of the Statement of Policy may be necessary.

**Paragraph 2 (Limitation on Scope of Response)**

In furnishing information to an auditor, the lawyer can properly limit himself to loss contingencies which he is handling on a substantive basis for the client in the form of legal consultation (advice and other attention to matters not in litigation by the lawyer in his professional capacity) or legal representation (counsel of record or other direct professional responsibility for a matter in litigation). Some auditors' inquiries go further and ask for information on matters of which the lawyer "has knowledge." Lawyers are concerned that such a broad request may be deemed to include information coming from a variety of sources including social contact and third-party contacts as well as professional engagement and that the lawyer might be criticized or subjected to liability if some of this information is forgotten at the time of the auditor's request.

It is also believed appropriate to recognize that the lawyer will not necessarily have been authorized to investigate, or have investigated, all legal problems of the client, even when on notice of some facts which might conceivably constitute a legal problem upon exploration and development. Thus, consideration in the form of preliminary or passing advice, or regarding an incomplete or hypothetical state of facts, or where the lawyer has not been requested to give studied attention to the matter in question, would not come within the concept of "substantive attention" and would therefore be excluded. Similarly excluded are matters which may have been mentioned by the client but which are not actually being handled by the lawyer. Paragraph 2 undertakes to deal with these concerns.
Paragraph 2 is also intended to recognize the principle that the appropriate lawyer to respond as to a particular loss contingency is the lawyer having charge of the matter for the client (e.g., the lawyer representing the client in a litigation matter and/or the lawyer having overall charge and supervision of the matter), and that the lawyer not having that kind of role with respect to the matter should not be expected to respond merely because of having become aware of its existence in a general or incidental way.

The internal procedures to be followed by a law firm or law department may vary based on factors such as the scope of the lawyer’s engagement and the complexity and magnitude of the client’s affairs. Such procedures could, but need not, include use of a docket system to record litigation, consultation with lawyers in the firm or department having principal responsibility for the client’s affairs or other procedures which, in light of the cost to the client, are not disproportionate to the anticipated benefit to be derived. Although these procedures may not necessarily identify all matters relevant to the response, the evolution and application of the lawyer’s customary procedures should constitute a reasonable basis for the lawyer’s response.

As the lawyer’s response is limited to matters involving his professional engagement as counsel, such response should not include information concerning the client which the lawyer receives in another role. In particular, a lawyer who is also a director or officer of the client would not include information which he received as a director or officer unless the information was also received (or, absent the dual role, would in the normal course be received) in his capacity as legal counsel in the context of his professional engagement. Where the auditor’s request for information is addressed to a law firm as a firm, the law firm may properly assume that its response is not expected to include any information which may have been communicated to the particular individual by reason of his serving in the capacity of director or officer of the client. The question of the individual’s duty, in his role as a director or officer, is not here addressed.

Paragraph 3 (Response May Cover only Material Items in Certain Cases)

Paragraph 3 makes it clear that the lawyer may optionally limit his responses to those items which are individually or collectively material to the auditor’s inquiry. If the lawyer takes responsibility for making a determination that a matter is not material for the purposes of his response to the audit inquiry, he should make it clear that his response is so limited. The auditor, in such circumstance, should properly be
entitled to rely upon the lawyer's response as providing him with the necessary corroboration. It should be emphasized that the employment of inside general counsel by the client should not detract from the acceptability of his response since inside general counsel is as fully bound by the professional obligations and responsibilities contained in the Code of Professional Responsibility as outside counsel. If the audit inquiry sets forth a definition of materiality but the lawyer utilizes a different test of materiality, he should specifically so state. The lawyer may wish to reach an understanding with the auditor concerning the test of materiality to be used in his response, but he need not do so if he assumes responsibility for the criteria used in making materiality determinations. Any such understanding with the auditor should be referred to or set forth in the lawyer's response. In this connection, it is assumed that the test of materiality so agreed upon would not be so low in amount as to result in a disservice to the client and an unreasonable burden on counsel.

Paragraph 4 (Limited Responses)

The Statement of Policy is designed to recognize the obligation of the auditor to complete the procedures considered necessary to satisfy himself as to the fair presentation of the company's financial condition and results, in order to render a report which includes an opinion not qualified because of a limitation on the scope of the audit. In this connection, reference is made to SEC Accounting Series Release No. 90, in which it is stated:

“A 'subject to' or 'except for' opinion paragraph in which these phrases refer to the scope of the audit, indicating that the accountant has not been able to satisfy himself on some significant element in the financial statements, is not acceptable in certificates filed with the Commission in connection with the public offering of securities. The 'subject to' qualification is appropriate when the reference is to a middle paragraph or to footnotes explaining the status of matters which cannot be resolved at statement date.”

Paragraph 5 (Loss Contingencies)

Paragraph 5 of the Statement of Policy summarizes the categories of "loss contingencies" about which the lawyer may furnish information to the auditor. The term loss contingencies and the categories relate to concepts of accounting accrual and disclosure specified for the ac-

5.1 Accounting Requirements

To understand the significance of the auditor's inquiry and the implications of any response the lawyer may give, the lawyer should be aware of the following accounting concepts and requirements set out in FAS 5:* 

(a) A "loss contingency" is an existing condition, situation or set of circumstances involving uncertainty as to possible loss to an enterprise that will ultimately be resolved when one or more events occur or fail to occur. Resolutions of the uncertainty may confirm the loss or impairment of an asset or the incurrence of a liability.

(Para. 1)

(b) When a "loss contingency" exists, the likelihood that a future event or events will confirm the loss or impairment of an asset or the incurrence of a liability can range from probable to remote. There are three areas within that range, defined as follows:

(i) *Probable*—"The future event or events are likely to occur."

(ii) *Reasonably possible*—"The chance of the future event or events occurring is more than remote but less than likely."

(iii) *Remote*—"The chance of the future event or events occurring is slight."

(Para. 3)

(c) *Accrual* in a client's financial statements by a charge to income of the period will be required if both the following conditions are met:

(i) "Information available prior to issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that an asset had been impaired or a liability had been incurred at the date of the financial statements. It is implicit in this condition that it must be probable that one or more future events will occur confirming the fact of the loss." (emphasis added; footnote omitted)

(ii) "The amount of loss can be reasonably estimated."

(Para. 8)

(d) If there is no *accrual* of the loss contingency in the client's financial statements because one of the two conditions outlined in

* Citations are to paragraph numbers of FAS 5.
(c) above are not met, disclosure may be required as provided in the following:

"If no accrual is made for a loss contingency because one or both of the conditions in paragraph 8 are not met, or if an exposure to loss exists in excess of the amount accrued pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 8, disclosure of the contingency shall be made when there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss or an additional loss may have been incurred. The disclosure shall indicate the nature of the contingency and shall give an estimate of the possible loss or range of loss or state that such an estimate cannot be made. Disclosure is not required of a loss contingency involving an unasserted claim or assessment when there has been no manifestation by potential claimant of an awareness of a possible claim or assessment unless it is considered probable that a claim will be asserted and there is a reasonable possibility that the outcome will be unfavorable." (emphasis added; footnote omitted)

(Para. 10)

(e) The accounting requirements recognize or specify that (i) the opinions or views of counsel are not the sole source of evidential matter in making determinations about the accounting recognition or treatment to be given to litigation, and (ii) the fact that the lawyer is not able to express an opinion that the outcome will be favorable does not necessarily require an accrual of a loss. Paragraphs 36 and 37 of FAS 5 state as follows:

"If the underlying cause of the litigation, claim, or assessment is an event occurring before the date of an enterprise's financial statements, the probability of an outcome unfavorable to the enterprise must be assessed to determine whether the condition in paragraph 8(a) is met. Among the factors that should be considered are the nature of the litigation, claim, or assessment, the progress of the case (including progress after the date of the financial statements but before those statements are issued), the opinions or views of legal counsel and other advisers, the experience of the enterprise in similar cases, the experience of other enterprises, and any decision of the enterprise's management as to how the enterprise intends to respond to the lawsuit, claim, or assessment (for example, a decision to contest the case vigorously or a decision to seek an out-of-court settlement). The fact that legal counsel is unable to express an opinion that the outcome will be favorable to the enterprise should not necessarily be interpreted
to mean that the condition for accrual of a loss in paragraph 8(a) is met.

"The filing of a suit or formal assertion of a claim or assessment does not automatically indicate that accrual of a loss may be appropriate. The degree of probability of an unfavorable outcome must be assessed. The condition for accrual in paragraph 8(a) would be met if an unfavorable outcome is determined to be probable. If an unfavorable outcome is determined to be reasonably possible but not probable, or if the amount of loss cannot be reasonably estimated, accrual would be inappropriate, but disclosure would be required by paragraph 10 of this Statement."

(f) Paragraph 38 of FAS 5 focuses on certain examples concerning the determination by the enterprise whether an assertion of an unasserted possible claim may be considered probable:

"With respect to unasserted claims and assessments, an enterprise must determine the degree of probability that a suit may be filed or a claim or assessment may be asserted and the possibility of an unfavorable outcome. For example, a catastrophe, accident, or other similar physical occurrence predictably engenders claims for redress, and in such circumstances their assertion may be probable; similarly, an investigation of an enterprise by a governmental agency, if enforcement proceedings have been or are likely to be instituted, is often followed by private claims for redress, and the probability of their assertion and the possibility of loss should be considered in each case. By way of further example, an enterprise may believe there is a possibility that it has infringed on another enterprise's patent rights, but the enterprise owning the patent rights has not indicated an intention to take any action and has not even indicated an awareness of the possible infringement. In that case, a judgment must first be made as to whether the assertion of a claim is probable. If the judgment is that assertion is not probable, no accrual or disclosure would be required. On the other hand, if the judgment is that assertion is probable, then a second judgment must be made as to the degree of probability of an unfavorable outcome. If an unfavorable outcome is probable and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated, accrual of a loss is required by paragraph 8. If an unfavorable outcome is probable but the amount of loss cannot be reasonably estimated, accrual would not be appropriate, but disclosure would be required by paragraph 10. If an unfavorable outcome is reasonably possible but not probable, disclosure would be required by paragraph 10."
For a more complete presentation of FAS 5, reference is made to Exhibit I, section 337B, in which are set forth excerpts selected by the AICPA as relevant to a Statement on Auditing Standards, issued by its Auditing Standards Executive Committee, captioned “Inquiry of a Client’s Lawyer Concerning Litigation, Claims, and Assessments.”

5.2 Lawyer’s Response

Concepts of probability inherent in the usage of terms like “probable” or “reasonably possible” or “remote” mean different things in different contexts. Generally, the outcome of, or the loss which may result from, litigation cannot be assessed in any way that is comparable to a statistically or empirically determined concept of “probability” that may be applicable when determining such matters as reserves for warranty obligations or accounts receivable or loan losses when there is a large number of transactions and a substantial body of known historical experience for the enterprise or comparable enterprises. While lawyers are accustomed to counseling clients during the progress of litigation as to the possible amount required for settlement purposes, the estimated risks of the proceedings at particular times and the possible application or establishment of points of law that may be relevant, such advice to the client is not possible at many stages of the litigation and may change dramatically depending upon the development of the proceedings. Lawyers do not generally quantify for clients the “odds” in numerical terms; if they do, the quantification is generally only undertaken in an effort to make meaningful, for limited purposes, a whole host of judgmental factors applicable at a particular time, without any intention to depict “probability” in any statistical, scientific or empirically-grounded sense. Thus, for example, statements that litigation is being defended vigorously and that the client has meritorious defenses do not, and do not purport to, make a statement about the probability of outcome in any measurable sense.

Likewise, the “amount” of loss—that is, the total of costs and damages that ultimately might be assessed against a client—will, in most litigation, be a subject of wide possible variance at most stages; it is the rare case where the amount is precise and where the question is whether the client against which claim is made is liable either for all of it or none of it.

In light of the foregoing considerations, it must be concluded that, as a general rule, it should not be anticipated that meaningful quantifications of “probability” of outcome or amount of damages can be
given by lawyers in assessing litigation. To provide content to the definitions set forth in Paragraph 5 of the Statement of Policy, this Commentary amplifies the meanings of the terms under discussion, as follows:

"probable"—An unfavorable outcome is normally "probable" if, but only if, investigation, preparation (including development of the factual data and legal research) and progress of the matter have reached a stage where a judgment can be made, taking all relevant factors into account which may affect the outcome, that it is extremely doubtful that the client will prevail.

"remote"—The prospect for an unfavorable outcome appears, at the time, to be slight; i.e., it is extremely doubtful that the client will not prevail. Normally, this would entail the ability to make an unqualified judgment, taking into account all relevant factors which may affect the outcome, that the client may confidently expect to prevail on a motion for summary judgment on all issues due to the clarity of the facts and the law.

In other words, for purposes of the lawyer's response to the request to advise auditors about litigation, an unfavorable outcome will be "probable" only if the chances of the client prevailing appear slight and of the claimant losing appear extremely doubtful; it will be "remote" when the client's chances of losing appear slight and of not winning appear extremely doubtful. It is, therefore, to be anticipated that, in most situations, an unfavorable outcome will be neither "probable" nor "remote" as defined in the Statement of Policy.

The discussion above about the very limited basis for furnishing judgments about the outcome of litigation applies with even more force to a judgment concerning whether or not the assertion of a claim not yet asserted is "probable." That judgment will infrequently be one within the professional competence of lawyers and therefore the lawyer should not undertake such assessment except where such judgment may become meaningful because of the presence of special circumstances, such as catastrophes, investigations and previous public disclosure as cited in Paragraph 5 of the Statement of Policy, or similar extrinsic evidence relevant to such assessment. Moreover, it is unlikely, absent relevant extrinsic evidence, that the client or anyone else will be in a position to make an informed judgment that assertion of a possible claim is "probable" as opposed to "reasonably possible" (in which event disclosure is not required). In light of the legitimate concern that the public interest would not be well served by resolving uncertainties in a way that invites the assertion of claims or otherwise
causes unnecessary harm to the client and its stockholders, a decision to treat an unasserted claim as "probable" of assertion should be based only upon compelling judgment.

Consistent with these limitations believed appropriate for the lawyer, he should not represent to the auditor, nor should any inference from his response be drawn, that the unasserted possible claims identified by the client (as contemplated by Paragraph 5(c) of the Statement of Policy) represent all such claims of which the lawyer may be aware or that he necessarily concurs in his client's determination of which unasserted possible claims warrant specification by the client; within proper limits, this determination is one which the client is entitled to make—and should make—and it would be inconsistent with his professional obligations for the lawyer to volunteer information arising from his confidential relationship with his client.

As indicated in Paragraph 5, the lawyer also may be asked to estimate the potential loss (or range) in the event that an unfavorable outcome is not viewed to be "remote." In such a case, the lawyer would provide an estimate only if he believes that the probability of inaccuracy of the estimate of the range or amount is slight. What is meant here is that the estimate of amount of loss presents the same difficulty as assessment of outcome and that the same formulation of "probability" should be used with respect to the determination of estimated loss amounts as should be used with respect to estimating the outcome of the matter.

In special circumstances, with the proper consent of the client, the lawyer may be better able to provide the auditor with information concerning loss contingencies through conferences where there is opportunity for more detailed discussion and interchange. However, the principles set forth in the Statement of Policy and this Commentary are fully applicable to such conferences.

Subsumed throughout this discussion is the ongoing responsibility of the lawyer to assist his client, at the client's request, in complying with the requirements of FAS 5 to the extent such assistance falls within his professional competence. This will continue to involve, to the extent appropriate, privileged discussions with the client to provide a better basis on which the client can make accrual and disclosure determinations in respect of its financial statements.

In addition to the considerations discussed above with respect to the making of any judgment or estimate by the lawyer in his response to the auditor, including with respect to a matter specifically identified by the client, the lawyer should also bear in mind the risk that the furnishing of such a judgment or estimate to any one other than the
client might constitute an admission or be otherwise prejudicial to the client's position in its defense against such litigation or claim (see Paragraph 1 of the Statement of Policy and of this Commentary).

**Paragraph 6 (Lawyer's Professional Responsibility)**

The client must satisfy whatever duties it has relative to timely disclosure, including appropriate disclosure concerning material loss contingencies, and, to the extent such matters are given substantive attention in the form of legal consultation, the lawyer, when his engagement is to advise his client concerning a disclosure obligation, has a responsibility to advise his client concerning its obligations in this regard. Although lawyers who normally confine themselves to a legal specialty such as tax, antitrust, patent or admiralty law, unlike lawyers consulted about SEC or general corporate matters, would not be expected to advise generally concerning the client's disclosure obligations in respect of a matter on which the lawyer is working, the legal specialist should counsel his client with respect to the client's obligations under FAS 5 to the extent contemplated herein. Without regard to legal specialty, the lawyer should be mindful of his professional responsibility to the client described in Paragraph 6 of the Statement of Policy concerning disclosure.

The lawyer's responsibilities with respect to his client's disclosure obligations have been a subject of considerable discussion and there may be, in due course, clarification and further guidance in this regard. In any event, where in the lawyer's view it is clear that (i) the matter is of material importance and seriousness, and (ii) there can be no reasonable doubt that its non-disclosure in the client's financial statements would be a violation of law giving rise to material claims, rejection by the client of his advice to call the matter to the attention of the auditor would almost certainly require the lawyer's withdrawal from employment in accordance with the Code of Professional Responsibility. (See, e.g., Disciplinary Rule 7-102 (A)(3) and (7), and Disciplinary Rule 2-110 (B)(2).) Withdrawal under such circumstances is obviously undesirable and might present serious problems for the client. Accordingly, in the context of financial accounting and reporting for loss contingencies arising from unasserted claims, the standards for which are contained in FAS 5, clients should be urged to disclose to the auditor information concerning an unasserted possible claim or assessment (not otherwise specifically identified by the client) where in the course of the services performed for the client it has become clear to the lawyer that (i) the client has no reasonable basis to conclude that assertion of the claim is not probable (employing the concepts hereby
enunciated) and (ii) given the probability of assertion, disclosure of the loss contingency in the client’s financial statements is beyond reasonable dispute required.

**Paragraph 7 (Limitation on Use of Response)**

Some inquiry letters make specific reference to, and one might infer from others, an intention to quote verbatim or include the substance of the lawyer’s reply in footnotes to the client’s financial statements. Because the client’s prospects in pending litigation may shift as a result of interim developments, and because the lawyer should have an opportunity, if quotation is to be made, to review the footnote in full, it would seem prudent to limit the use of the lawyer’s reply letter. Paragraph 7 sets out such a limitation.

Paragraph 7 also recognizes that it may be in the client’s interest to protect information contained in the lawyer’s response to the auditor, if and to the extent possible, against unnecessary further disclosure or use beyond its intended purpose of informing the auditor. For example, the response may contain information which could prejudice efforts to negotiate a favorable settlement of a pending litigation described in the response. The requirement of consent to further disclosure, or of reasonable advance notice where disclosure may be required by court process or necessary in defense of the audit, is designed to give the lawyer an opportunity to consult with the client as to whether consent should be refused or limited, or, in the case of legal process or the auditor’s defense of the audit, as to whether steps can and should be taken to challenge the necessity of further disclosure or to seek protective measures in connection therewith. It is believed that the suggested standard of twenty days advance notice would normally be a minimum reasonable time for this purpose.

**Paragraph 8 (General)**

It is reasonable to assume that the Statement of Policy will receive wide distribution and will be readily available to the accounting profession. Specifically, the Statement of Policy has been reprinted as Exhibit II to the Statement on Auditing Standards, “Inquiry of a Client’s Lawyer Concerning Litigation, Claims, and Assessments,” issued by the Auditing Standards Executive Committee of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Accordingly, the mechanism for its incorporation by reference will facilitate lawyer-auditor communication. The incorporation is intended to include not only limitations, such as those provided by Paragraphs 2 and 7 of the Statement of Policy, but also the explanatory material set forth in this Commentary.
Exhibit II—ABA Statement: Lawyers' Responses to Auditors' Requests for Information

Annex A

[Illustrative forms of letters for full response by outside practitioner or law firm and inside general counsel to the auditor's inquiry letter. These illustrative forms, which are not part of the Statement of Policy, have been prepared by the Committee on Audit Inquiry Responses solely in order to assist those who may wish to have, for reference purposes, a form of response which incorporates the principles of the Statement of Policy and accompanying Commentary. Other forms of response letters will be appropriate depending on the circumstances.]

**Illustrative form of letter for use by outside practitioner or law firm:**

[Name and Address of Accounting Firm]

Re: [Name of Client] [and Subsidiaries]

Dear Sirs:

By letter dated [insert date of request] Mr. [insert name and title of officer signing request] of [insert name of client] [(the “Company”) or (together with its subsidiaries, the “Company”)] has requested us to furnish you with certain information in connection with your examination of the accounts of the Company as at [insert fiscal year-end].

[Insert description of the scope of the lawyer’s engagement; the following are sample descriptions:]

While this firm represents the Company on a regular basis, our engagement has been limited to specific matters as to which we were consulted by the Company.

[or]

We call your attention to the fact that this firm has during the past year represented the Company only in connection with certain [Federal income tax matters] [litigation] [real estate transactions] [describe other specific matters, as appropriate] and has not been engaged for any other purpose.

Subject to the foregoing and to the last paragraph of this letter, we advise you that since [insert date of beginning of fiscal period under audit] we have not been engaged to give substantive attention to, or represent the Company in connection with, [material]* loss

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* NOTE: See Paragraph 3 of the Statement of Policy and the accompanying Commentary for guidance where the response is limited to material items.
contingencies coming within the scope of clause (a) of Paragraph 5 of the Statement of Policy referred to in the last paragraph of this letter, except as follows:

[Describe litigation and claims which fit the foregoing criteria.]

[If the inquiry letter requests information concerning specified unasserted possible claims or assessments and/or contractually assumed obligations:]

With respect to the matters specifically identified in the Company's letter and upon which comment has been specifically requested, as contemplated by clauses (b) or (c) of Paragraph 5 of the ABA Statement of Policy, we advise you, subject to the last paragraph of this letter, as follows:

[Insert information as appropriate]

The information set forth herein is [as of the date of this letter] [as of [insert date], the date on which we commenced our internal review procedures for purposes of preparing this response], except as otherwise noted, and we disclaim any undertaking to advise you of changes which thereafter may be brought to our attention.

[Insert information with respect to outstanding bills for services and disbursements.]

This response is limited by, and in accordance with, the ABA Statement of Policy Regarding Lawyers' Responses to Auditors' Requests for Information (December 1975); without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the limitations set forth in such Statement on the scope and use of this response (Paragraphs 2 and 7) are specifically incorporated herein by reference, and any description herein of any "loss contingencies" is qualified in its entirety by Paragraph 5 of the Statement and the accompanying Commentary (which is an integral part of the Statement). Consistent with the last sentence of Paragraph 6 of the ABA Statement of Policy and pursuant to the Company's request, this will confirm as correct the Company's understanding as set forth in its audit inquiry letter to us that whenever, in the course of performing legal services for the Company with respect to a matter recognized to involve an unasserted possible claim or assessment that may call for financial statement disclosure, we have formed a professional conclusion that the Company must disclose or consider disclosure concerning such possible claim or assessment, we, as a matter of professional responsibility to the Company, will so advise the Company and will consult with the Company concerning the question of such disclosure and the applicable requirements of State-
ment of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5. [Describe any other or additional limitation as indicated by Paragraph 4 of the Statement.]

Very truly yours,

Illustrative form of letter for use by inside general counsel:

[Name and Address of Accounting Firm]

Re: [Name of Company] [and Subsidiaries]

Dear Sirs:

As General Counsel* of [insert name of client] [(the “Company”)] [(together with its subsidiaries, the “Company”)], I advise you as follows in connection with your examination of the accounts of the Company as at [insert fiscal year-end].

I call your attention to the fact that as General Counsel* for the Company I have general supervision of the Company’s legal affairs. [If the general legal supervisory responsibilities of the person signing the letter are limited, set forth here a clear description of those legal matters over which such person exercises general supervision, indicating exceptions to such supervision and situations where primary reliance should be placed on other sources.] In such capacity, I have reviewed litigation and claims threatened or asserted involving the Company and have consulted with outside legal counsel with respect thereto where I have deemed appropriate.

Subject to the foregoing and to the last paragraph of this letter, I advise you that since [insert date of beginning of fiscal period under audit] neither I, nor any of the lawyers over whom I exercise general legal supervision, have given substantive attention to, or represented the Company in connection with, [material]** loss contingencies coming within the scope of clause (a) of Paragraph 5 of the Statement of Policy referred to in the last paragraph of this letter, except as follows:

[Describe litigation and claims which fit the foregoing criteria.]

[If information concerning specified unasserted possible claims or assessments and/or contractually assumed obligations is to be supplied:]

With respect to matters which have been specifically identified as contemplated by clauses (b) or (c) of Paragraph 5 of the ABA.

*It may be appropriate in some cases for the response to be given by inside counsel other than inside general counsel in—which event this letter should be appropriately modified.

**NOTE: See Paragraph 3 of the Statement of Policy and the accompanying Commentary for guidance where the response is limited to material items.
The Standards of Field Work

Statement of Policy, I advise you, subject to the last paragraph of this letter, as follows:

[Insert information as appropriate]

The information set forth herein is [[as of the date of this letter] as of [insert date], the date on which we commenced our internal review procedures for purposes of preparing this response], except as otherwise noted, and I disclaim any undertaking to advise you of changes which thereafter may be brought to my attention or to the attention of the lawyers over whom I exercise general legal supervision.

This response is limited by, and in accordance with, the ABA Statement of Policy Regarding Lawyers' Responses to Auditors' Requests for Information (December 1975); without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the limitations set forth in such Statement on the scope and use of this response (Paragraphs 2 and 7) are specifically incorporated herein by reference, and any description herein of any “loss contingencies” is qualified in its entirety by Paragraph 5 of the Statement and the accompanying Commentary (which is an integral part of the Statement). Consistent with the last sentence of Paragraph 6 of the ABA Statement of Policy, this will confirm as correct the Company’s understanding that whenever, in the course of performing legal services for the Company with respect to a matter recognized to involve an unasserted possible claim or assessment that may call for financial statement disclosure, I have formed a professional conclusion that the Company must disclose or consider disclosure concerning such possible claim or assessment, I, as a matter of professional responsibility to the Company, will so advise the Company and will consult with the Company concerning the question of such disclosure and the applicable requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5. [Describe any other or additional limitation as indicated by Paragraph 4 of the Statement.]

Very truly yours,

The next page is 431.
AU Section 339

Working Papers

(Supersedes Statement on Auditing Standards No. 1, section 338, "Working Papers.")

Issue date, unless otherwise indicated: April 1, 1982

.01 The auditor should prepare and maintain working papers, the form and content of which should be designed to meet the circumstances of a particular engagement. The information contained in working papers constitutes the principal record of the work that the auditor has done and the conclusions that he has reached concerning significant matters.

Functions and Nature of Working Papers

.02 Working papers serve mainly to —

a. Provide the principal support for the auditor's report, including his representation regarding observance of the standards of field

This section amends section 230, "Due Care in the Performance of Work," paragraph .04, by deleting the second sentence of that paragraph.

This section does not modify the guidance in other Statements on Auditing Standards, including the following:

• The letter of audit inquiry to the client's lawyer required by section 337, Inquiry of a Client's Lawyer Concerning Litigation, Claims, and Assessments, paragraphs .08-.09, or the documentation required by paragraph .10 when a response to the audit inquiry letter is received in a conference

• The written representations from management required by section 333, Client Representations

• The notation in the working papers required by section 323, Required Communication of Material Weaknesses in Internal Accounting Control, paragraph .04, if material weaknesses in internal accounting control are communicated orally to senior management or its board of directors

• The written audit program or set of written audit programs required by section 311, Planning and Supervision, paragraph .05

• The representation letter from a successor auditor required by section 711, Filings Under Federal Securities Statutes, paragraph .11b, when an auditor has examined the financial statements for prior periods but has not examined the financial statements for the most recent audited period included in a registration statement

However, there is no intention to imply that the auditor would be precluded from supporting his report by other means in addition to working papers.
work, which is implicit in the reference in his report to generally accepted auditing standards.

b. Aid the auditor in the conduct and supervision of the engagement.

.03 Working papers are records kept by the auditor of the procedures applied, the tests performed, the information obtained, and the pertinent conclusions reached in the engagement. Examples of working papers are audit programs, analyses, memoranda, letters of confirmation and representation, abstracts of company documents, and schedules or commentaries prepared or obtained by the auditor. Working papers also may be in the form of data stored on tapes, films, or other media.

.04 Factors affecting the auditor's judgment about the quantity, type, and content of the working papers for a particular engagement include (a) the nature of the engagement, (b) the nature of the auditor's report, (c) the nature of the financial statements, schedules, or other information on which the auditor is reporting, (d) the nature and condition of the client's records, (e) the degree of reliance on internal accounting control, and (f) the needs in the particular circumstances for supervision and review of the work.

Content of Working Papers

.05 The quantity, type, and content of working papers vary with the circumstances (see paragraph .04), but they should be sufficient to show that the accounting records agree or reconcile with the financial statements or other information reported on and that the applicable standards of field work have been observed. Working papers ordinarily should include documentation showing that—

a. The work has been adequately planned and supervised, indicating observance of the first standard of field work.

b. The system of internal accounting control has been studied and evaluated to the degree necessary to determine whether, and to what extent, other auditing procedures are to be restricted, indicating observance of the second standard of field work.

c. The audit evidence obtained, the auditing procedures applied, and the testing performed have provided sufficient competent evidential matter to afford a reasonable basis for an opinion, indicating observance of the third standard of field work.
Ownership and Custody of Working Papers

.06 Working papers are the property of the auditor, and some states have statutes that designate the auditor as the owner of the working papers. The auditor's rights of ownership, however, are subject to ethical limitations relating to the confidential relationship with clients.

.07 Certain of the auditor's working papers may sometimes serve as a useful reference source for his client, but the working papers should not be regarded as a part of, or a substitute for, the client's accounting records.

.08 The auditor should adopt reasonable procedures for safe custody of his working papers and should retain them for a period sufficient to meet the needs of his practice and to satisfy any pertinent legal requirements of records retention.

Effective Date

.09 This section is effective for engagements beginning after May 31, 1982.
The Auditor’s Considerations
When a Question Arises
About an Entity’s
Continued Existence

Issue date, unless otherwise indicated:
March, 1981

.01 When the continued existence of an entity is imperiled, there is heightened concern about the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and the amounts and classification of liabilities. This section provides guidance regarding the auditor’s considerations when information comes to his attention that raises a question about an entity’s ability to continue in existence.¹

.02 Ordinarily, such a question relates to the entity’s ability to continue to meet its obligations as they become due without substantial disposal of assets, restructuring of debt, externally forced revisions of its operations, or similar actions. Other factors, not presently involving solvency, may also bring into question an entity’s ability to continue in existence (for example, loss of key personnel, principal customer, essential supply source, or primary revenue producing assets).

.03 In an examination of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the auditor does not search for evidential matter relating to the entity’s continued existence because, in the absence of information to the contrary, an entity’s continuation is usually assumed in financial accounting.² Nevertheless, the auditor remains aware that audit-

¹ This section does not apply to an examination of financial statements based on the assumption of liquidation (for example, when (a) an entity is in the process of dissolution or liquidation, (b) the owners have determined to commence dissolution or liquidation, or (c) legal proceedings, including bankruptcy, have reached a point at which dissolution or liquidation is probable).

² See Accounting Principles Board Statement No. 4, paragraph 25 [AC section 1022.17].
ing procedures applied primarily for other purposes may bring to his attention information contrary to that assumption. In forming an opinion on the financial statements, the auditor considers any such contrary information, together with any factors tending to mitigate that information and any management plans for dealing with the underlying conditions.

**Contrary Information**

.04 In this context contrary information includes information that comes to the auditor's attention, at any time through the date of his report, relating to an entity's ability, at the date of the financial statements, to continue in existence. The following examples of contrary information vary widely in importance, and some may have significance only when viewed in conjunction with others.

a. Information that may indicate solvency problems:
   - Negative trends (for example, recurring operating losses, working capital deficiencies, negative cash flows from operations, and adverse key financial ratios).
   - Other indications (for example, default on loan or similar agreements, arrearages in dividends, denial of usual trade credit from suppliers, noncompliance with statutory capital requirements, and necessity of seeking new sources or methods of financing).

b. Information that may raise a question about continued existence without necessarily indicating potential solvency problems:
   - Internal matters (for example, loss of key management or operations personnel, work stoppages or other labor difficulties, substantial dependence on the success of a particular project, and uneconomic long-term commitments).
   - External matters (for example, legal proceedings, legislation, or similar matters that might jeopardize an entity's ability to operate; loss of a key franchise, license, or patent; loss of a principal customer or supplier; and uninsured catastrophes such as drought, earthquake, or flood).
Mitigating Factors

.05 Factors tending to mitigate the significance of contrary information concerning solvency relate primarily to an entity’s alternative means for maintaining adequate cash flows. Examples of such factors include the following.

a. Asset factors:
   • Disposability of assets not operationally interdependent.
   • Capability of delaying the replacement of assets consumed in operations or of leasing rather than purchasing certain assets.
   • Possibility of using assets for factoring, sale-leaseback, or similar arrangements.

b. Debt factors:
   • Availability of unused lines of credit or similar borrowing capacity.
   • Capability of renewing or extending the due dates of existing loans.
   • Possibility of entering into debt restructuring agreements.

c. Cost factors:
   • Separability of operations producing negative cash flows.
   • Capability of postponing expenditures for such matters as maintenance or research and development.
   • Possibility of reducing overhead and administrative expenditures.

d. Equity factors:
   • Variability of dividend requirements.
   • Capability of obtaining additional equity capital.
   • Possibility of increasing cash distributions from affiliates or other investees.

.06 Factors tending to mitigate the significance of contrary information not necessarily concerning solvency relate primarily to the entity’s capacity to adopt alternative courses of action (for example, the availability of qualified persons to fill a vacated key position, the likelihood of suitably substituting for a lost principal customer or supplier, the possibility of adequately replacing assets seized or destroyed, and the capability of operating at reduced levels or of redeploying resources).
Consideration of Contrary Information and Mitigating Factors

.07 The auditor's initial consideration of contrary information focuses on the underlying conditions that resulted in the contrary information (for example, whether the conditions are indicative of a rapid or a gradual deterioration, whether they are temporary or recurring, whether they are susceptible of corrective actions solely within the entity, and whether they are applicable to identifiable elements or segments of the entity or are pervasive). The auditor's initial consideration of mitigating factors is based primarily on (a) knowledge of matters that relate to the nature of the entity's business and its operating characteristics and of matters affecting the industry in which it operates, including an awareness of the specific effects and general influence of international, national, and local economic conditions, (b) discussions with principal officers having responsibility for administration, finance, operations, and accounting activities, and (c) understanding of possible legal implications, if any, based on discussions with appropriate legal counsel when that is deemed necessary.

Consideration of Management Plans

.08 Additional considerations often are necessary; they generally focus on management plans that are responsive to the observed conditions that resulted in the contrary information. The relevance of such plans to an auditor generally decreases as the time period for planned actions and anticipated events increases, although longer time periods may be more meaningful in industries with a lengthy operating cycle. Particular emphasis ordinarily is placed on plans that might have a significant effect on the entity's solvency within a period of one year following the date of the financial statements on which the auditor is currently reporting. The auditor's considerations relating to such management plans may include the following.

a. Plans to liquidate assets:
   • Apparent marketability of the assets that management plans to sell.
• Restrictions on the disposal of assets, such as covenants limiting such transactions in loan or similar agreements or encumbrances against assets.
• Possible direct and indirect effects of the disposal of assets.

b. Plans to borrow money or restructure debt:
• Availability of debt financing, including existing or committed credit arrangements, such as lines of credit and arrangements for factoring receivables or sale-leaseback of assets.
• Existing or committed arrangements to restructure or subordinate debt or to guarantee loans to the entity.
• Possible effects on management's borrowing plans of existing restrictions on additional borrowing and the sufficiency of available collateral.

c. Plans to reduce or delay expenditures:
• Apparent feasibility of plans to reduce overhead and administrative expenditures, to postpone maintenance or research and development projects, or to lease rather than purchase assets.
• Possible direct and indirect effects of reduced or delayed expenditures.

d. Plans to increase ownership equity:
• Apparent feasibility of plans to increase ownership equity, including existing or committed arrangements to raise additional capital.
• Existing or committed arrangements to reduce current dividend requirements or to accelerate cash distributions from affiliates or other investees.

.09 The auditor also should discuss with management any forecasts, projections, budgets, or other prospective data, particularly data relating to cash flows, that are available or that can reasonably be developed and that are relevant in relation to the plans discussed in paragraph .08. The auditor should consider the support for significant assumptions underlying the prospective data and should give particular attention to assumptions that are
• Material to the relevant forecasts or projections.
• Especially uncertain or sensitive to variations.
• In deviation from historical trends.

The auditor's considerations should be based on (a) reading of the prospective data and the underlying assumptions, (b) knowledge of
the entity, its business, and its management, and (c) comparison of prospective data in prior periods with historical results and of prospective data for the current forecast period with results achieved to date. If the auditor becomes aware of relevant factors the effects of which are not reflected in such prospective data, he should also take those factors into account. The auditor's function, however, does not include predicting the outcome of future events, and an unqualified opinion on the financial statements does not constitute a guarantee or assurance by the auditor that the entity has the ability to continue for any particular period beyond the date of his opinion.

Consideration of Informative Disclosures

.10 The auditor should consider the need for, and the adequacy of, disclosure of the principal conditions that raise a question about an entity's ability to continue in existence, the possible effects of such conditions, and management's evaluation of the significance of those conditions and any mitigating factors. If disclosure is necessary and a satisfactory resolution of the question depends primarily on the realization of particular plans of management, the disclosure should deal with that fact and such plans.

Consideration of the Effects on the Auditor's Report

.11 After (a) considering the significance of the contrary information and any mitigating factors, (b) discussing plans, prospective data, and other appropriate matters with management, and (c) making any substantive tests that the auditor considers necessary and practicable to assess such information, factors, and plans, the auditor may conclude that the question raised about the entity's ability to continue in existence should not result in a modification of his report. On the other hand, the auditor may conclude that a substantial doubt remains about the entity's ability to continue in existence. In such a case, he should consider the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts, and the amounts and classification of liabilities, in light of that doubt. Identifying the point at which uncertainties about recoverability, classifications, and amounts require the auditor to modify his report is a complex professional judgment. No single factor or combination of factors is controlling. Reporting guidance is
provided in section 509, *Reports on Audited Financial Statements*, particularly in "Inadequate Disclosure" (section 509.17) and in "Uncertainties" (section 509.21—.26).

.12 An example follows of a report qualified for an uncertainty about the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities because of a substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue in existence.

(Explanatory paragraph)

As shown in the financial statements, the company incurred a net loss of $... during the year ended December 31, 19XX, and, as of that date, the company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by $... and its total liabilities exceeded its total assets by $... These factors, among others, as discussed in Note X, indicate that the company may be unable to continue in existence. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the company be unable to continue in existence.

(Opinion paragraph)

In our opinion, subject to the effects on the financial statements of such adjustments, if any, as might have been required had the outcome of the uncertainty about the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and the amounts and classification of liabilities referred to in the preceding paragraph been known, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of X Company as of December 31, 19XX, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

.13 When financial statements of one or more prior periods are presented on a comparative basis with financial statements of the current period, reporting guidance is provided in section 505, *Reports on Comparative Financial Statements*. If a substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue in existence becomes apparent in the current period, it would not imply that a basis for such doubt also existed in the prior period. Accordingly, an uncertainty concerning the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts, or the amounts and classification of liabilities, in the financial statements of the

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AICPA Professional Standards AU § 340.13

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3 Section 505.06 is amended to add the following footnote to the second item. See section 340.13 for guidance concerning the auditor's discovery of an uncertainty about an entity's ability to continue in existence.
current period because of a substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue in existence will not ordinarily affect the financial statements of the prior period that are presented on a comparative basis. Furthermore, modification of the auditor's report on the current period's financial statements normally would adequately communicate the nature and significance of the uncertainty. Thus, the auditor ordinarily should modify his report on only the current period's financial statements because of an uncertainty due to a substantial doubt that arose in the current period about the entity's ability to continue in existence.
Audit Sampling

(Supersedes Statement on Auditing Standards No. 1, sections 320A, and 320B.)

Effective for periods ended on or after June 25, 1982, unless otherwise indicated.

.01 Audit sampling is the application of an audit procedure to less than 100 percent of the items within an account balance or class of transactions for the purpose of evaluating some characteristic of the balance or class.¹ This section provides guidance for planning, performing, and evaluating audit samples.

.02 The auditor often is aware of account balances and transactions that may be more likely to contain errors.² He considers this knowledge in planning his procedures, including audit sampling. The auditor usually will have no special knowledge about other account balances and transactions that, in his judgment, will need to be tested to fulfill his audit objectives. Audit sampling is especially useful in these cases.

.03 There are two general approaches to audit sampling: non-statistical and statistical. Both approaches require that the auditor use professional judgment in planning, performing, and evaluating a sample and in relating the evidential matter produced by the sample to other evidential matter when forming a conclusion about the related account balance or class of transactions. The guidance in this section applies equally to nonstatistical and statistical sampling.

¹There may be other reasons for an auditor to examine less than 100 percent of the items comprising an account balance or class of transactions. For example, an auditor may examine only a few transactions from an account balance or class of transactions to (a) gain an understanding of the nature of an entity's operations or (b) clarify his understanding of the design of the entity's internal accounting control system. In such cases, the guidance in this statement is not applicable.

²For purposes of this section, errors includes both errors and irregularities as defined in section 327, The Independent Auditor's Responsibility for the Detection of Errors or Irregularities.
.04 The third standard of field work states, "Sufficient competent evidential matter is to be obtained through inspection, observation, inquiries, and confirmations to afford a reasonable basis for an opinion regarding the financial statements under examination." Either approach to audit sampling, when properly applied, can provide sufficient evidential matter.

.05 The sufficiency of evidential matter is related to the design and size of an audit sample, among other factors. The size of a sample necessary to provide sufficient evidential matter depends on both the objectives and the efficiency of the sample. For a given objective, the efficiency of the sample relates to its design; one sample is more efficient than another if it can achieve the same objectives with a smaller sample size. In general, careful design can produce more efficient samples.

.06 Evaluating the competence of evidential matter is solely a matter of auditing judgment and is not determined by the design and evaluation of an audit sample. In a strict sense, the sample evaluation relates only to the likelihood that existing monetary errors or deviations from prescribed procedures are proportionately included in the sample, not to the auditor's treatment of such items. Thus, the choice of nonstatistical or statistical sampling does not directly affect the auditor's decisions about the auditing procedures to be applied, the competence of the evidential matter obtained with respect to individual items in the sample, or the actions that might be taken in light of the nature and cause of particular errors.

Uncertainty and Audit Sampling

.07 Some degree of uncertainty is implicit in the concept of "a reasonable basis for an opinion" referred to in the third standard of field work. The justification for accepting some uncertainty arises from the relationship between such factors as the cost and time required to examine all of the data and the adverse consequences of possible erroneous decisions based on the conclusions resulting from examining only a sample of the data. If these factors do not justify the acceptance of some uncertainty, the only alternative is to examine all of the data. Since this is seldom the case, the basic concept of sampling is well established in auditing practice.
.08 For purposes of this section, the uncertainty inherent in applying auditing procedures will be referred to as ultimate risk. Ultimate risk is a combination of the risk that material errors will occur in the accounting process used to develop the financial statements and the risk that any material errors that occur will not be detected by the auditor. The risk of these adverse events occurring jointly can be viewed as the product of the respective individual risks. The auditor may rely on internal accounting control to reduce the first risk and on substantive tests (tests of details of transactions and balances and analytical review procedures) to reduce the second risk.

.09 Ultimate risk includes both uncertainties due to sampling and uncertainties due to factors other than sampling. These aspects of ultimate risk are sampling risk and nonsampling risk, respectively.

.10 Sampling risk arises from the possibility that, when a compliance or a substantive test is restricted to a sample, the auditor's conclusions may be different from the conclusions he would reach if the test were applied in the same way to all items in the account balance or class of transactions. That is, a particular sample may contain proportionately more or less monetary errors or compliance deviations than exist in the balance or class as a whole. For a sample of a specific design, sampling risk varies inversely with sample size: the smaller the sample size, the greater the sampling risk.

.11 Nonsampling risk includes all the aspects of ultimate risk that are not due to sampling. An auditor may apply a procedure to all transactions or balances and still fail to detect a material misstatement or a material internal accounting control weakness. Nonsampling risk includes the possibility of selecting audit procedures that are not appropriate to achieve the specific objective. For example, confirming recorded receivables cannot be relied on to reveal unrecorded receivables. Nonsampling risk also arises because the auditor may fail to recognize errors included in documents that he examines, which would make that procedure ineffective even if he were to examine all items. The risk of nonsampling error can be reduced to a negligible level through such factors as adequate planning and supervision (see section 311, Planning and Supervision) and proper conduct of a firm's audit practice (see section 161, The Relationship of Generally Accepted Auditing Standards to Quality Control Standards).
Sampling Risk

.12 The auditor should apply professional judgment in assessing sampling risk. In performing substantive tests of details the auditor is concerned with two aspects of sampling risk:

- \textit{The risk of incorrect acceptance} is the risk that the sample supports the conclusion that the recorded account balance is not materially misstated when it is materially misstated.

- \textit{The risk of incorrect rejection} is the risk that the sample supports the conclusion that the recorded account balance is materially misstated when it is not materially misstated.

The auditor is also concerned with two aspects of sampling risk in performing compliance tests of internal accounting control:

- \textit{The risk of overreliance} on internal accounting control is the risk that the sample supports the auditor's planned degree of reliance on the control when the true compliance rate does not justify such reliance.

- \textit{The risk of underreliance} on internal accounting control is the risk that the sample does not support the auditor's planned degree of reliance on the control when the true compliance rate supports such reliance.

.13 The risk of incorrect rejection and the risk of underreliance on internal accounting control relate to the efficiency of the audit. For example, if the auditor's evaluation of an audit sample leads him to the initial erroneous conclusion that a balance is materially misstated when it is not, the application of additional audit procedures and consideration of other audit evidence would ordinarily lead the auditor to the correct conclusion. Similarly, if the auditor's evaluation of a sample leads him to unnecessarily reduce his planned degree of reliance on internal accounting control, he would ordinarily increase the scope of substantive tests to compensate for the perceived inability to rely on internal accounting control to the extent originally planned. Although the audit may be less efficient in these circumstances, the audit is, nevertheless, effective.

.14 The risk of incorrect acceptance and the risk of overreliance on internal accounting control relate to the effectiveness of an audit in detecting an existing material misstatement. These risks are discussed in the following paragraphs.
Sampling in Substantive Tests of Details

Planning Samples

.15 Planning involves developing a strategy for conducting an audit of financial statements. For general guidance on planning, see section 311, Planning and Supervision.

.16 When planning a particular sample for a substantive test of details, the auditor should consider

• The relationship of the sample to the relevant audit objective (see section 326, Evidential Matter).
• Preliminary estimates of materiality levels.
• The auditor's allowable risk of incorrect acceptance.
• Characteristics of the population, that is, the items comprising the account balance or class of transactions of interest.

.17 When planning a particular sample, the auditor should consider the specific audit objective to be achieved and should determine that the audit procedure, or combination of procedures, to be applied will achieve that objective. The auditor should determine that the population from which he draws the sample is appropriate for the specific audit objective. For example, an auditor would not be able to detect understatements of an account due to omitted items by sampling the recorded items. An appropriate sampling plan for detecting such understatements would involve selecting from a source in which the omitted items are included. To illustrate, subsequent cash disbursements might be sampled to test recorded accounts payable for understatement because of omitted purchases, or shipping documents might be sampled for understatement of sales due to shipments made but not recorded as sales.

.18 Evaluation in monetary terms of the results of a sample for a substantive test of details contributes directly to the auditor's purpose, since such an evaluation can be related to his judgment of the monetary amount of errors that would be material. When planning a sample for a substantive test of details, the auditor should consider how much monetary error in the related account balance or class of transactions may exist without causing the financial statements to be materially misstated. This maximum monetary error for the balance or class is called tolerable error for the sample. Tolerable error is a
The Standards of Field Work

planning concept and is related to the auditor's preliminary estimates of materiality levels in such a way that tolerable error, combined for the entire audit plan, does not exceed those estimates.

.19 The second standard of field work states, "There is to be a proper study and evaluation of the existing internal control as a basis for reliance thereon and for the determination of the resultant extent of the tests to which auditing procedures are to be restricted." The second standard of field work recognizes that the extent of substantive tests required to obtain sufficient evidential matter under the third standard should vary inversely with the auditor's reliance on internal accounting control. These standards taken together imply that the combination of the auditor's reliance on internal accounting control and his reliance on his substantive tests should provide a reasonable basis for his opinion, although the portion of reliance derived from the respective sources may vary. The greater the reliance on internal accounting control or on other substantive tests directed toward the same specific audit objective, the greater the allowable risk of incorrect acceptance for the substantive test of details being planned and, thus, the smaller the required sample size for the substantive test of details. For example, if the auditor relies neither on internal accounting control nor on other substantive tests directed toward the same specific audit objective, he should allow for a low risk of incorrect acceptance for the substantive test of details.3 Thus, the auditor would select a larger sample for the test of details than if he allowed for a higher risk of incorrect acceptance.

.20 The Appendix illustrates how the auditor may relate the risk of incorrect acceptance for a particular substantive test of details to his evaluations of both the internal accounting control system and the effectiveness of any other substantive tests related to the same specific audit objective.

.21 As discussed in section 326, the sufficiency of tests of details for a particular account balance or class of transactions is related to the individual importance of the items examined as well as to the potential for material error. When planning a

3Some auditors prefer to think of risk levels in quantitative terms. For example, in the circumstances described, an auditor might think in terms of a 5 percent risk of incorrect acceptance for the substantive test of details. Risk levels used in sampling applications in other fields are not necessarily relevant in determining appropriate levels for applications in auditing because an audit includes many interrelated tests and sources of evidence.
sample for a substantive test of details, the auditor uses his judgment to determine which items, if any, in an account balance or class of transactions should be individually examined and which items, if any, should be subject to sampling. The auditor should examine those items for which, in his judgment, acceptance of some sampling risk is not justified. For example, these may include items for which potential errors could individually equal or exceed the tolerable error. Any items that the auditor has decided to examine 100 percent are not part of the items subject to sampling. Other items that, in the auditor's judgment, need to be tested to fulfill the audit objective but need not be examined 100 percent, would be subject to sampling.

.22 The auditor may be able to reduce the required sample size by separating items subject to sampling into relatively homogeneous groups on the basis of some characteristic related to the specific audit objective. For example, common bases for such groupings are the recorded or book value of the items, the nature of internal accounting control related to processing the items, and special considerations associated with certain items. An appropriate number of items is then selected from each group.

.23 To determine the number of items to be selected in a sample for a particular substantive test of details, the auditor should consider the tolerable error, the allowable risk of incorrect acceptance, and the characteristics of the population. An auditor applies professional judgment to relate these factors in determining the appropriate sample size. The Appendix illustrates the effect these factors may have on sample size.

Sample Selection

.24 Sample items should be selected in such a way that the sample can be expected to be representative of the population. Therefore, all items in the population should have an opportunity to be selected. For example, random-based selection of items represents one means of obtaining such samples.4

4Random-based selection includes, for example, random sampling, stratified random sampling, sampling with probability proportional to size, and systematic sampling (for example, every hundredth item) with one or more random starts.
Performance and Evaluation

.25 Auditing procedures that are appropriate to the particular audit objective should be applied to each sample item. In some circumstances the auditor may not be able to apply the planned audit procedures to selected sample items because, for example, supporting documentation may be missing. The auditor’s treatment of unexamined items will depend on their effect on his evaluation of the sample. If the auditor’s evaluation of the sample results would not be altered by considering those unexamined items to be in error, it is not necessary to examine the items. However, if considering those unexamined items to be misstated would lead to a conclusion that the balance or class is materially in error, the auditor should consider alternative procedures that would provide him with sufficient evidence to form a conclusion. The auditor should also consider whether the reasons for his inability to examine the items have implications in relation to his planned reliance on internal accounting control or his degree of reliance on management representations.

.26 The auditor should project the error results of the sample to the items from which the sample was selected. There are several acceptable ways to project errors from a sample. For example, an auditor may have selected a sample of every twentieth item (50 items) from a population containing one thousand items. If he discovered overstatement errors of $3,000 in that sample, the auditor could project a $60,000 overstatement by dividing the amount of error in the sample by the fraction of total items from the population included in the sample. The auditor should add that projection to the errors discovered in any items examined 100 percent. This total projected error should be compared with the tolerable error for the account balance or class of transactions, and appropriate consideration should be given to sampling risk. If the total projected error is less than tolerable error for the account balance or class of transactions, the auditor should consider the risk that such a result might be obtained even though the true monetary error for the population exceeds tolerable error. For example, if the tolerable error in an account balance of $1 million is $50,000 and the total projected error based on an appropriate sample (see paragraph .23) is $10,000, he may be reasonably assured that there is an acceptably low

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5 If the auditor has separated the items subject to sampling into relatively homogeneous groups (see paragraph .22), he separately projects the error results of each group and sums them.
sampling risk that the true monetary error for the population exceeds tolerable error. On the other hand, if the total projected error is close to the tolerable error, the auditor may conclude that there is an unacceptably high risk that the actual errors in the population exceed the tolerable error. An auditor uses professional judgment in making such evaluations.

.27 In addition to the evaluation of the frequency and amounts of monetary misstatements, consideration should be given to the qualitative aspects of the errors. These include (a) the nature and cause of misstatements, such as whether they are differences in principle or in application, are errors or irregularities, or are due to misunderstanding of instructions or to carelessness, and (b) the possible relationship of the misstatements to other phases of the audit. The discovery of an irregularity ordinarily requires a broader consideration of possible implications than does the discovery of an error.

.28 If the sample results suggest that the auditor's planning assumptions were in error, he should take appropriate action. For example, if monetary errors are discovered in a substantive test of details in amounts or frequency that is greater than is consistent with the degree of reliance initially placed on internal accounting control, the auditor should alter his preliminary evaluation of the internal accounting control system. The auditor should also consider whether to modify the audit tests of other accounts that were designed with reliance placed on those internal accounting controls. For example, a large number of errors discovered in confirmation of receivables may indicate the need to reconsider the initial evaluation of the reliance to be placed on internal accounting control for purposes of designing substantive tests of sales or cash receipts.

.29 The auditor should relate the evaluation of the sample to other relevant audit evidence when forming a conclusion about the related account balance or class of transactions.

.30 Projected error results for all audit sampling applications and all known errors from nonsampling applications should be considered in the aggregate along with other relevant audit evidence when the auditor evaluates whether the financial statements taken as a whole may be materially misstated.
Sampling in Compliance Tests of Internal Accounting Controls

Planning Samples

.31 When planning a particular audit sample for a compliance test of details, the auditor should consider

- The relationship of the sample to the objective of the compliance test.
- The maximum rate of deviations from prescribed control procedures that would support his planned reliance.
- The auditor's allowable risk of overreliance.
- Characteristics of the population, that is, the items comprising the account balance or class of transactions of interest.

.32 Sampling generally is not applicable to tests of compliance with internal accounting control procedures that depend primarily on appropriate segregation of duties or that otherwise provide no documentary evidence of performance (see section 320.59). When designing samples for the purpose of testing compliance with internal accounting control procedures that leave an audit trail of documentary evidence, the auditor ordinarily should plan to evaluate compliance in terms of deviations from (or compliance with) pertinent control procedures, as to either the rate of such deviations or the monetary amount of the related transactions. In this context, pertinent control procedures are ones that, had they not been included in the design of the internal accounting control system, would have adversely affected the auditor's preliminary evaluation of the system. The auditor's overall evaluation of controls for a particular purpose involves combining judgments about the prescribed controls, the sample results of compliance tests, and the results of observation and inquiry about controls not leaving an audit trail of documentary evidence.

.33 The auditor should assess the maximum rate of deviations from a prescribed control procedure that he would be willing to accept without altering his planned reliance on the control. This is the tolerable rate. In assessing the tolerable rate, the auditor should

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6 For simplicity the remainder of this section will refer to only the rate of deviations.
consider the relationship of procedural deviations to (a) the accounting records being tested, (b) any related internal accounting control procedures, and (c) the purpose of the auditor's evaluation. For example, if substantial reliance is to be placed on the control procedures, he may decide that a tolerable rate of 5 percent or possibly less would be reasonable; if less reliance is planned, the auditor may decide that a tolerable rate of 10 percent is reasonable.

.34 In assessing the tolerable rate of deviations, the auditor should consider that, while deviations from pertinent control procedures increase the risk of material errors in the accounting records, such deviations do not necessarily result in errors. For example, a recorded disbursement that does not show evidence of required approval may nevertheless be a transaction that is properly authorized and recorded. Deviations would result in errors in the accounting records only if the deviations and the errors occurred on the same transactions. Deviations from pertinent control procedures at a given rate ordinarily would be expected to result in errors at a lower rate.

.35 In some situations, an internal accounting control objective may be achieved by a combination of procedures. If a combination of two or more control procedures is necessary to achieve an internal accounting control objective, those control procedures should be regarded as a single procedure, and deviations from any procedure in the combination should be evaluated on that basis. If both control procedures are designed to achieve the objective individually, the significance of compliance deviations from a control procedure on which the auditor intends to rely is affected by the potential effectiveness of the related control procedure.

.36 Samples taken for compliance tests are intended to provide a basis for the auditor to conclude whether internal accounting control procedures are being applied as prescribed. Because the compliance test is the primary source of evidence of whether the procedure is being applied as prescribed, the auditor should allow for a low level of risk of overreliance. 

.37 To determine the number of items to be selected for a particular sample for a compliance test, the auditor should consider the tolerable rate of deviation from the control(s) being tested, based on the

7The auditor who prefers to think of risk levels in quantitative terms might consider, for example, a 5 percent to 10 percent risk of overreliance on internal accounting control.
planned degree of reliance; the likely rate of deviations; and the allowable risk of overreliance on internal accounting controls. An auditor applies professional judgment to relate these factors in determining the appropriate sample size.

Sample Selection

.38 Sample items should be selected in such a way that the sample can be expected to be representative of the population. Therefore, all items in the population should have an opportunity to be selected. Random-based selection of items represents one means of obtaining such samples. Ideally, the auditor should use a selection method that has the potential for selecting items from the entire period under audit. Section 320.61, provides guidance applicable to the auditor's use of sampling during interim and remaining periods.

Performance and Evaluation

.39 Auditing procedures that are appropriate to achieve the objective of the compliance test should be applied to each sample item. If the auditor is not able to apply the planned audit procedures or appropriate alternative procedures to selected items, he should consider the reasons for this limitation, and he should ordinarily consider those selected items to be deviations from the procedures for the purpose of evaluating the sample.

.40 The deviation rate in the sample is the auditor’s best estimate of the deviation rate in the population from which it was selected. If the estimated deviation rate is less than the tolerable rate for the population, the auditor should consider the risk that such a result might be obtained even though the true deviation rate for the population exceeds the tolerable rate for the population. For example, if the tolerable rate for a population is 5 percent and no deviations are found in a sample of 60 items, the auditor may conclude that there is an acceptably low sampling risk that the true deviation rate in the population exceeds the tolerable rate of 5 percent. On the other hand, if the sample includes, for example, two or more deviations, the auditor may conclude that there is an unacceptably high sampling risk that the rate of deviations in the population exceeds the tolerable rate of 5 percent. An auditor applies professional judgment in making such an evaluation.
.41 In addition to the evaluation of the frequency of deviations from pertinent procedures, consideration should be given to the qualitative aspects of the deviations. These include (a) the nature and cause of the deviations, such as whether they are errors or irregularities or are due to misunderstanding of instructions or to carelessness, and (b) the possible relationship of the deviations to other phases of the audit. The discovery of an irregularity ordinarily requires a broader consideration of possible implications than does the discovery of an error.

.42 If the auditor concludes that the sample results do not support the planned degree of reliance on the control procedure, planned substantive tests should be altered.

Dual-Purpose Samples

.43 In some circumstances the auditor may design a sample that will be used for dual purposes: testing compliance with a control procedure that provides documentary evidence of performance and testing whether the recorded monetary amount of transactions is correct. In general, an auditor planning to use a dual-purpose sample would have made a preliminary assessment that there is an acceptably low risk that the rate of compliance deviations in the population exceeds the tolerable rate. For example, an auditor designing a compliance test of a control procedure over entries in the voucher register may plan a related substantive test at a risk level that anticipates reliance on that internal accounting control. The size of a sample designed for dual purposes should be the larger of the samples that would otherwise have been designed for the two separate purposes. In evaluating such tests, deviations from pertinent procedures and monetary errors should be evaluated separately using the risk levels applicable for the respective purposes.

Selecting a Sampling Approach

.44 As discussed in paragraph .04, either a nonstatistical or statistical approach to audit sampling, when properly applied, can provide sufficient evidential matter.
.45 Statistical sampling helps the auditor (a) to design an efficient sample, (b) to measure the sufficiency of the evidential matter obtained, and (c) to evaluate the sample results. By using statistical theory, the auditor can quantify sampling risk to assist himself in limiting it to a level he considers acceptable. However, statistical sampling involves additional costs of training auditors, designing individual samples to meet the statistical requirements, and selecting the items to be examined. Because either nonstatistical or statistical sampling can provide sufficient evidential matter, the auditor chooses between them after considering their relative cost and effectiveness in the circumstances.

Effective Date

.46 This section is effective for examinations of financial statements for periods ended on or after June 25, 1982. Earlier application is encouraged.

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8 SAS No. 1, sections 320A and 320B, which are superseded by this section, used the terms reliability and precision to discuss the design of statistical audit samples. This section uses the word risk instead of reliability (risk is the complement of reliability) and the concepts of tolerable error and an allowance for sampling risk instead of precision. There are two reasons for this change: First, this section applies to both statistical and nonstatistical sampling and therefore requires nontechnical terms, and, second, the words reliability and precision each have been used to mean different things. Auditors may, of course, use whatever terms they prefer as long as they understand the relationship of those terms to the concepts in this section.
Appendix

Relating the Risk of Incorrect Acceptance for a Substantive Test of Details to Other Sources of Audit Reliance

1. Ultimate risk, with respect to a particular account balance or class of transactions, is the risk that there is a monetary error greater than tolerable error in the balance or class that the auditor fails to detect. The auditor uses professional judgment in determining the allowable ultimate risk for a particular examination after he considers such factors as the risk of material misstatement in the financial statements, the cost to reduce the risk, and the effect of the potential misstatement on the use and understanding of the financial statements.

2. An auditor relies on the internal accounting controls, analytical review procedures, and substantive tests of details in whatever combination he believes adequately controls ultimate risk. However, the second standard of field work does not contemplate that the auditor will place complete reliance on internal accounting control to the exclusion of other auditing procedures with respect to material amounts in the financial statements.

3. The sufficiency of audit sample sizes, whether nonstatistical or statistical, is influenced by several factors. Table 1 illustrates how several of these factors may affect sample sizes for a substantive test of details. Factors a and b in table 1 should be considered together (see paragraph .08). For example, weak internal accounting controls and the absence of other substantive tests related to the same audit objective ordinarily require larger sample sizes for related substantive tests of details than if there were other sources of reliance. Alternatively, strong internal accounting controls in combination with highly effective analytical review procedures and other relevant substantive tests may lead the auditor to conclude that the sample, if any, needed for an additional test of details can be small.

4. The following model expresses the general relationship of the risks associated with the auditor’s evaluation of internal accounting controls, substantive tests of details, and analytical review procedures and other relevant substantive tests. The model is not intended to be a mathematical formula including all factors that may influence the determination of individual risk components; however, some auditors find such a model to be useful when planning appropriate risk levels for audit procedures to achieve the auditor’s desired ultimate risk.

\[ UR = IC \times AR \times TD \]
An auditor might use this model to obtain an understanding of an appropriate risk of incorrect acceptance for a substantive test of details as follows:

\[ TD = \frac{UR}{(IC \times AR)} \]

**TD** = The allowable risk of incorrect acceptance for the substantive test of details, given that errors equal to tolerable error occur and are not detected by the system of internal accounting control or analytical review procedures and other relevant substantive tests.

**UR** = The allowable ultimate risk that monetary errors equal to tolerable error might remain undetected in the account balance or class of transactions after the auditor has completed all audit procedures deemed necessary.¹ The auditor uses his professional judgment to determine the allowable ultimate risk after considering factors such as those discussed in paragraph 1 of this Appendix.

**IC** = The auditor's assessment of the risk that, given that errors equal to tolerable error occur, the system of internal accounting control fails to detect them, whether because of poorly designed controls or lack of compliance. The auditor would assign this risk for control procedures on which he intends to rely in establishing the scope of the substantive test of details.² The quantification for this model relates to the auditor's evaluation of the overall effectiveness of those internal accounting controls that would prevent or detect material errors equal to tolerable error in the related account balance or class of transactions. For example, if the auditor believes that pertinent controls would prevent or detect errors equal to tolerable error about half the time, he would assess this risk as 50 percent. (IC is not the same as the risk of overreliance on internal accounting control.)

**AR** = The auditor's assessment of the risk that analytical review procedures and other relevant substantive tests would fail to detect errors equal to tolerable error, given that such errors occur and are not detected by the system of internal accounting control.

5. The auditor planning a statistical sample can use the relationship in paragraph 4 of this Appendix to assist in planning his allowable risk of

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¹For purposes of this Appendix, the nonsampling risk aspect of ultimate risk is assumed to be negligible, based on the level of quality controls in effect.

²The risk that monetary errors equal to tolerable error would have occurred in the absence of internal accounting controls related to the account balance or class of transactions under audit is difficult and potentially costly to quantify. For this reason in this model it is implicitly set conservatively at one, although audit experience indicates clearly that it is substantially lower. Accordingly, it is not a factor in the relationship expressed above. Therefore, the actual risk will ordinarily be less than UR.
incorrect acceptance for a specific substantive test of details. To do so, he selects an acceptable ultimate risk (UR) and subjectively quantifies his judgment of risks IC and AR. Some levels of these risks are implicit in evaluating audit evidence and reaching conclusions. Auditors using the relationship prefer to evaluate these judgment risks explicitly.

6. The relationships between these independent risks are illustrated in table 2. In table 2 it is assumed, for illustrative purposes, that the auditor has chosen an ultimate risk of 5 percent. Table 2 incorporates the premise that no system of internal accounting control can be expected to be completely effective in detecting aggregate errors equal to tolerable error that might occur (see section 320.34). The table also illustrates the fact that the risk level for substantive tests of particular account balances or classes of transactions is not an isolated decision. Rather, it is a direct consequence of the auditor's evaluation of reliance on internal accounting control and analytical review procedures and other relevant substantive tests, and it cannot be properly considered out of this context.

### Table 1

**Factors Influencing Sample Sizes for a Substantive Test of Details in Sample Planning**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Conditions leading to Smaller sample size</th>
<th>Larger sample size</th>
<th>Related factor for substantive sample planning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. Reliance on other substantive tests related to same account balance or class of transactions (including analytical review procedures and other relevant substantive tests).</td>
<td>Substantial reliance to be placed on other relevant substantive tests.</td>
<td>Little or no reliance to be placed on other relevant substantive tests.</td>
<td>Allowable risk of incorrect acceptance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Measure of tolerable error for a specific account.</td>
<td>Larger measure of tolerable error.</td>
<td>Smaller measure of tolerable error.</td>
<td>Tolerable error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Expected size and frequency of errors.</td>
<td>Smaller errors or lower frequency.</td>
<td>Larger errors or higher frequency.</td>
<td>Assessment of population characteristics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Number of items in population.</td>
<td>Virtually no effect on sample size unless population is very small.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2
Allowable Risk of Incorrect Acceptance (TD)
for Various Assessments of IC and AR for UR = .05

Auditor's subjective assessment of risk that internal accounting control might fail to detect aggregate errors equal to tolerable error.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IC</th>
<th>10%</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>50%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
<td></td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Auditor's subjective assessment of risk that analytical review procedures and other relevant substantive tests might fail to detect aggregate errors equal to tolerable error.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AR</th>
<th>10%</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>50%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
<td></td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The allowable level of UR of 5 percent exceeds the product of IC and AR, and, thus, the planned substantive test of details may not be necessary.

Note: Table entries for TD are computed from the illustrative model: TD equals UR/(IC x AR). For example, for IC = .50 and AR = .30, TD = .05/(.50 x .30) or .33 (equals 33%).
AU Section 400

THE FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD STANDARDS OF REPORTING

... adherence to principles ... meaning of present fairly ... consistency ... adequacy of disclosure ... segment information ...

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AU Section 410

Adherence to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

Issue date, unless otherwise indicated: November, 1972

.01 The first standard of reporting is:

The report shall state whether the financial statements are presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

.02 The term "generally accepted accounting principles" as used in reporting standards is construed to include not only accounting principles and practices but also the methods of applying them. The first reporting standard is construed not to require a statement of fact by the auditor but an opinion as to whether the financial statements are presented in conformity with such principles. If limitations on the scope of the auditor's examination make it impossible for him to form an opinion as to such conformity, appropriate qualification of his report is required.

[Amended by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 14, effective with respect to engagements to issue special reports on data for periods beginning after December 31, 1976.] (See section 621.)

[.03-.04] [Superseded July 1975 by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 5.] (See section 411.)

The next page is 485.

1 When an auditor reports on financial statements prepared in accordance with a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles, the first standard of reporting is satisfied by disclosing in the auditor's report that the statements are not intended to conform with generally accepted accounting principles and by expressing an opinion (or disclaiming an opinion) on whether the financial statements are presented in conformity with the comprehensive basis of accounting used (see section 621.02-.08, Special Reports).
An independent auditor’s unqualified opinion usually reads as follows:

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of X Company as of (at) December 31, 19XX, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

The purpose of this section is to explain the meaning of the phrase “present fairly . . . in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles” in the independent auditor’s report.

The first standard of reporting requires an auditor who has examined financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards to state in his report whether the statements are presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The phrase “generally accepted accounting principles” is a technical accounting term which encompasses the conventions, rules, and procedures necessary to define accepted accounting practice at a particular time. It includes not only broad guidelines of general application, but also detailed practices and procedures (see paragraph 138 of Statement No. 4 of the Accounting Principles Board)[AC section 1026.02]. Those conventions, rules, and procedures provide a standard by which to measure financial presentations.

1 This section amends the text of section 210.05 by deletion of the last sentence to that section.

2 This section clarifies and explains matters relating to the form of auditor's report presently in use; the section is not a result of a reconsideration of the form itself.
The independent auditor's judgment concerning the "fairness" of the overall presentation of financial statements should be applied within the framework of generally accepted accounting principles. Without that framework the auditor would have no uniform standard for judging the presentation of financial position, results of operations, and changes in financial position in financial statements.

The auditor's opinion that financial statements present fairly an entity's financial position, results of operations, and changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles should be based on his judgment as to whether (a) the accounting principles selected and applied have general acceptance (see paragraphs .05 and .06); (b) the accounting principles are appropriate in the circumstances (see paragraphs .07-.09); (c) the financial statements, including the related notes, are informative of matters that may affect their use, understanding, and interpretation (see section 431*); (d) the information presented in the financial statements is classified and summarized in a reasonable manner, that is, neither too detailed nor too condensed (see section 431*); and (e) the financial statements reflect the underlying events and transactions in a manner that presents the financial position, results of operations, and changes in financial position stated within a range of acceptable limits, that is, limits that are reasonable and practicable to attain in financial statements.

Generally accepted accounting principles are relatively objective; that is, they are sufficiently established so that independent auditors usually agree on their existence. Nevertheless, the identification of an accounting principle as generally accepted in particular circumstances requires judgment. No single source of reference exists for all established accounting principles. Rule 203 [ET section 203.01] of the AICPA Code of Professional Ethics requires compliance with accounting principles promulgated by the body designated by Council to establish such principles, unless due to unusual circumstances the financial statements would otherwise be misleading (see section 509.18 and 509.19). The pronouncements comprehended by Rule 203 [ET section 203.01] are statements and interpretations issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, APB opinions, and AICPA accounting research bulletins.

Reference changed by issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 32.

The concept of materiality is inherent in the auditor's judgments. That concept involves qualitative as well as quantitative judgments (see section 150.04 and section 509.16).
The Meaning of “Present Fairly in Conformity with GAAP”

.06 In the absence of pronouncements comprehended by Rule 203 [ET section 203.01], the auditor should consider other possible sources of established accounting principles, such as AICPA accounting interpretations, AICPA industry audit guides and accounting guides, and industry accounting practices. Depending on their relevance in the circumstances, the auditor may also wish to refer to APB statements, AICPA statements of position, pronouncements of other professional associations and regulatory agencies, such as the Securities and Exchange Commission, and accounting textbooks and articles (see paragraphs 205 and 206 of Statement No. 4 of the APB) [AC section 1028.04—.05]. Independent auditors should be alert to pronouncements that change accounting principles. They should also be alert to changes that become acceptable as a result of common usage in business, rather than as a result of pronouncements.

.07 Generally accepted accounting principles recognize the importance of recording transactions in accordance with their substance. The auditor should consider whether the substance of transactions differs materially from their form.

.08 The auditor should be familiar with alternative accounting principles that may be applicable to the transaction or facts under consideration and realize that an accounting principle may have only limited usage but still have general acceptance. On occasion, established accounting principles may not exist for recording and presenting a specific event or transaction because of developments such as new legislation or the evolution of a new type of business transaction. In certain instances, it may be possible to account for the event or transaction on the basis of its substance by selecting an accounting principle that appears appropriate when applied in a manner similar to the application of an established principle to an analogous event or transaction.

.09 Specifying the circumstances in which one accounting principle should be selected from among alternative principles is the function of bodies having authority to establish accounting principles. When criteria for selection among alternative accounting principles have not been established to relate accounting methods to circumstances, the auditor may conclude that more than one accounting principle

See section 110.02, for an explanation of the distinction between the responsibilities of an auditor and the client’s management.
is appropriate in the circumstances. The auditor should recognize, however, that there may be unusual circumstances in which the selection and application of specific accounting principles from among alternative principles may make the financial statements taken as a whole misleading.

*For example, at the time of issuance of this section, established accounting principles do not include criteria for relating the choice among some alternative methods, such as inventory methods or depreciation method., to the circumstances of a particular company.
The second standard of reporting (referred to herein as the consistency standard) is:

The report shall state whether such principles have been consistently observed in the current period in relation to the preceding period.

The objective of the consistency standard is (a) to give assurance that the comparability of financial statements between periods has not been materially affected by changes in accounting principles, which include not only accounting principles and practices but also the methods of applying them, or (b) if comparability has been materially affected by such changes, to require appropriate reporting by the independent auditor regarding such changes. It is implicit in the objective that such principles have been consistently observed within each period.

Proper application of the consistency standard by the independent auditor requires an understanding of the relationship of consistency to comparability. Although lack of consistency may cause lack of comparability, other factors unrelated to consistency may also cause lack of comparability.1

A comparison of the financial statements of an entity between years may be affected by (a) accounting changes, (b) an error in previously issued financial statements, (c) changes in classification, and (d) events or transactions substantially different from those accounted for in previously issued statements. Accounting change, as defined in APB Opinion No. 20 [AC section 1051], means a change in (1) an accounting principle, (2) an accounting

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1 For a discussion of comparability of financial statements of a single enterprise, see paragraphs 95 through 97 of Accounting Principles Board Statement No. 4, "Basic Concepts and Accounting Principles Underlying Financial Statements of Business Enterprises" [AC section 1024.23-25].
estimate, or (3) the reporting entity (which is a special type of change in accounting principle).

.05 Changes in accounting principle having a material effect on the financial statements require recognition in the independent auditor's opinion as to consistency. Other factors affecting comparability in financial statements may require disclosure, but they would not ordinarily be commented upon in the independent auditor's report.

**Accounting Changes Affecting Consistency**

**Change in Accounting Principle**

.06 "A change in accounting principle results from adoption of a generally accepted accounting principle different from the one used previously for reporting purposes. The term *accounting principle* includes not only accounting principles and practices but also the methods of applying them." A change in accounting principle includes, for example, a change from the straight-line method to the declining balance method of depreciation for all assets in a class or for all newly acquired assets in a class. The consistency standard is applicable to this type of change and requires recognition in the auditor's opinion as to consistency. [As modified, effective January 1, 1975, by FASB Statement No. 2.] (See AC section 4211.)

**Change in the Reporting Entity**

.07 Since a change in the reporting entity is a special type of change in accounting principle, the consistency standard is applicable. Changes in reporting entity that require recognition in the auditor's opinion include:

a. Presenting consolidated or combined statements in place of statements of individual companies.

b. Changing specific subsidiaries comprising the group of companies for which consolidated statements are presented.

c. Changing the companies included in combined financial statements.

d. Changing among the cost, equity, and consolidation methods of accounting for subsidiaries or other investments in common stock.

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1 Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 20, paragraph 7 [AC section 1051.07].
.08 A business combination accounted for by the pooling-of-interests method also results in a change in reporting entity. The application of the consistency standard to this type of change is discussed in section 546.12-.13.

.09 For purposes of application of the consistency standard, a change in reporting entity does not result from the creation, cessation, purchase, or disposition of a subsidiary or other business unit.

Correction of an Error in Principle

.10 A change from an accounting principle that is not generally accepted to one that is generally accepted, including correction of a mistake in the application of a principle, is a correction of an error. Although this type of change in accounting principle should be accounted for as the correction of an error, the change requires recognition in the auditor's opinion as to consistency.

Change in Principle Inseparable From Change in Estimate

.11 The effect of a change in accounting principle may be inseparable from the effect of a change in estimate. Although the accounting for such a change is the same as that accorded a change only in estimate, a change in principle is involved. Accordingly, this type of change requires recognition in the independent auditor's opinion as to consistency.

Changes Not Affecting Consistency

Change in Accounting Estimate

.12 Accounting estimates (such as service lives and salvage values of depreciable assets and provisions for warranty costs, uncollectible receivables, and inventory obsolescence) are necessary in the preparation of financial statements. Accounting estimates change as new events occur and as additional experience and information are acquired. This type of accounting change is required by altered conditions that affect comparability but do not involve the consistency standard. The independent auditor, in addition to

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1 See paragraphs 13, 36, and 37 of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 20 [AC section 1051.13, 36 and 37].
2 The appropriate form of reporting on consistency in such circumstances is similar to that illustrated in section 546.02.
3 See paragraph 11 of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 20 [AC section 1051.11].
satisfying himself with respect to the conditions giving rise to the change in accounting estimate, should satisfy himself that the change does not include the effect of a change in accounting principle. Provided he is so satisfied, he need not comment on the change in his report because it does not affect his opinion as to consistency. However, an accounting change of this type having a material effect on the financial statements may require disclosure in a note to the financial statements.\(^2\)

**Error Correction Not Involving Principle**

.13 Correction of an error in previously issued financial statements resulting from mathematical mistakes, oversight, or misuse of facts that existed at the time the financial statements were originally prepared does not involve the consistency standard if no element of accounting principles or their application is included. Accordingly, the independent auditor need not recognize the correction in his opinion as to consistency.\(^3\)

**Changes in Classification and Reclassifications**

.14 Classifications in the current financial statements may be different from classifications in the prior year's financial statements. Although changes in classification are usually not of sufficient importance to necessitate disclosure, material changes in classification should be indicated and explained in the financial statements or notes. These changes and material reclassifications made in previously issued financial statements to enhance comparability with current financial statements ordinarily would not affect the independent auditor's opinion as to consistency and need not be referred to in his report.

**Variations in Format and Presentation of Statement of Changes in Financial Position**

.15 In paragraph 8 of APB Opinion No. 19 [AC section 2021.08], the Accounting Principles Board concluded that "...
Consistency of Application of Principles

the statement summarizing changes in financial position should be based on a broad concept embracing all changes in financial position. ...” In paragraph 9 of that Opinion, however, the Board recognized “… the need for flexibility in form, content, and terminology ...” of the statement of changes. Accordingly, variations between periods in the format of the statement of changes, such as changing to or from a balanced form, are deemed to be reclassifications. If such variations materially affect comparability, they should be disclosed in the financial statements and ordinarily will not be referred to in the independent auditor’s report.

.16 However, variations between periods in the terms used to express changes in financial position, such as changing from cash to working capital, constitute a change in the application of accounting principles and involve the consistency standard. When such a change occurs and the independent auditor deems it to be material, he should express in his opinion an exception as to consistency. An entity making such a change in the current period may present comparative financial statements for a prior period that have been restated to conform with those of the current period. Such a restatement places both periods on the same basis with respect to the use and application of accounting principles. The restatement should be disclosed and the auditor should refer to it in his report.

Substantially Different Transactions or Events

.17 Accounting principles are adopted when events or transactions first become material in their effect. Such adoption, as well as modification or adoption of an accounting principle necessitated by transactions or events that are clearly different in substance from those previously occurring, do not involve the consistency standard although disclosure in the notes to the financial statements may be required.

Changes Expected to Have a Material Future Effect

.18 If an accounting change has no material effect on the financial statements in the current year, but the change is reasonably certain to have substantial effect in later years, the change should be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements whenever the statements of the period of change are presented, but the independent auditor need not recognize the change in his opinion as to consistency.
Disclosure of Changes Not Affecting Consistency

.19 While the matters discussed in paragraphs .12-.15 and .17-.18 do not require recognition in the independent auditor's report as to consistency, the auditor should qualify his report as to the disclosure matter if necessary disclosures are not made. (See section 431*.)

Periods to Which the Consistency Standard Relates

.20 When the independent auditor reports only on the current period, he should report on the consistency of the application of accounting principles in relation to the preceding period, regardless of whether financial statements for the preceding period are presented. (The term "current period" means the most recent year, or period of less than one year, upon which the independent auditor is reporting.) When the independent auditor reports on two or more years, he should report on the consistency of the application of accounting principles between such years and also on the consistency of such years with the year prior thereto if such prior year is presented with the financial statements being reported upon.

Consistency Expression

.21 When the independent auditor is expressing an opinion on the financial statements of a single year, the phrase "on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year" is appropriate; however, if the financial statements are for the initial accounting period of a company, he should not refer to consistency because no previous period exists with which to make a comparison. If the auditor's report covers two or more years, language similar to "applied on a consistent basis" should be used. In such cases, if the year preceding the earliest year being reported upon is also presented, language similar to "consistently applied during the period and on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year" should be used.
AU Section 431

Adequacy of Disclosure in Financial Statements

(Supersedes Statement on Auditing Standards No. 1, section 430)

Issue date, unless otherwise indicated:
October, 1980

.01 The third standard of reporting is:

Informative disclosures in the financial statements are to be regarded as reasonably adequate unless otherwise stated in the report.

.02 The presentation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles includes adequate disclosure of material matters. These matters relate to the form, arrangement, and content of the financial statements and their appended notes, including, for example, the terminology used, the amount of detail given, the classification of items in the statements, and the bases of amounts set forth. An independent auditor considers whether a particular matter should be disclosed in light of the circumstances and facts of which he is aware at the time.

.03 If management omits from the financial statements, including the accompanying notes, information that is required by generally accepted accounting principles, the auditor should express a qualified or an adverse opinion and should provide the information in his report, if practicable, unless its omission from the auditor's report is recognized as appropriate by a specific Statement on Auditing Standards. In this context, practicable means that the information is reasonably obtainable from management's accounts and records and that providing the information in his report does not require the auditor to assume the position of a preparer of financial information. For example, the auditor would not be expected to prepare a basic financial

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1 An independent auditor may participate in preparing financial statements, including accompanying notes. The financial statements, including accompanying notes, however, remain the representations of management, and such participation by the auditor does not require him to modify his report (see section 110.02).

AICPA Professional Standards
statement or segment information and include it in his report when management omits such information.

.04 In considering the adequacy of disclosure, and in other aspects of his examination, the auditor uses information received in confidence from the client. Without such confidence, the auditor would find it difficult to obtain information necessary for him to form an opinion on financial statements. Thus, the auditor should not ordinarily make available, without the client’s consent, information that is not required to be disclosed in financial statements to comply with generally accepted accounting principles (see AICPA Code of Professional Ethics, Rule 301 [ET section 301.01]).
**Segment Information**

**Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 14**

Financial Reporting for Segments of a Business Enterprise, requires the inclusion of certain information about an entity's operations in different industries, its foreign operations and export sales, and its major customers (referred to in this section as "segment information") in annual financial statements that are intended to present financial position, results of operations, and changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Disclosure of segment information requires the disaggregation of certain significant elements of an entity's financial statements, such as revenue, operating profit or loss, identifiable assets, depreciation, and capital expenditures. This section provides guidance to an auditor in examining and reporting on financial statements that are required to include segment information in conformity with FASB Statement No. 14 [AC section 2081].

Segment information is one of the disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles as an integral part of financial statements. The purpose of segment information is stated in paragraph 5 of FASB Statement No. 14 [AC section 2081.005]:

The purpose of the information required to be reported by this Statement is to assist financial statement users in analyzing and understanding the enterprise's financial statements by permitting better assessment of the enterprise's past performance and future prospects. . . . information prepared in conformity with this Statement may be of limited usefulness for comparing a segment of one enterprise with a similar segment of another enterprise.

**Auditor's Objective**

The objective of auditing procedures applied to segment information is to provide the auditor with a reasonable basis for

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*See FASB Statement No. 21 [AC section 2083], Suspension of the Reporting of Earnings per Share and Segment Information by Nonpublic Enterprises.

*The meaning of the term "segment information" in this section differs from that of the term "segment" in footnote 2, section 621, Special Reports.
concluding whether the information is presented in conformity with FASB Statement No. 14 [AC section 2081] in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole. The auditor examining financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards considers segment information, as other informative disclosures, in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole, and is not required to apply auditing procedures that would be necessary to express a separate opinion on the segment information.

**Auditing Procedures**

.04 Paragraphs .05-.07 of this section provide guidance as to auditing procedures when financial statements include segment information. If an entity represents to the auditor that it does not have industry segments, foreign operations, export sales, or major customers required to be disclosed by FASB Statement No. 14 [AC section 2081], the auditor should follow the guidance in paragraph .15 of this section.

.05 The auditor applies the concept of materiality, discussed in section 150.04, in determining the nature, timing, and extent of auditing procedures to be applied in an examination of financial statements. Materiality of segment information is evaluated primarily by relating the dollar magnitude of the information to the financial statements taken as a whole. However, as with other elements of financial statements, the materiality of segment information does not depend entirely on relative size; the concept involves qualitative as well as quantitative judgments. (A discussion of materiality as it relates to the auditor's report is included in paragraph .08 of this section.)

.06 In planning his examination, it may be necessary for the auditor to modify or redirect selected audit tests to be applied to the financial statements taken as a whole. For example, the auditor may decide to select inventories for physical observation on the basis of industry segments or geographic areas. Factors such as the following should be considered by the auditor in determining whether his procedures should be modified or redirected:

a. Internal accounting control and the degree of integration, centralization, and uniformity of the accounting records.

b. The nature, number, and relative size of industry segments and geographic areas.
c. The nature and number of subsidiaries or divisions in each industry segment and geographic area.

d. The accounting principles used for the industry segments and geographic areas.

In any event, the tests of underlying accounting records normally applied in an examination of financial statements should include a consideration of whether the entity’s revenue, operating expenses, and identifiable assets are appropriately classified among industry segments and geographic areas.

.07 In addition, the auditor should apply the following procedures to segment information presented in financial statements:

a. Inquire of management concerning its methods of determining segment information, and evaluate the reasonableness of those methods in relation to the factors identified in FASB Statement No. 14 [AC section 2081] for making those determinations.  

b. Inquire as to the bases of accounting for sales or transfers between industry segments and between geographic areas, and test, to the extent considered necessary, those sales or transfers for conformity with the bases of accounting disclosed.

c. Test the disaggregation of the entity’s financial statements into segment information. The tests should include (1) an evaluation of the entity’s application of the various percentage tests specified in paragraphs 15-20 and 31-39 of FASB Statement No. 14 [AC sections 2081.015-.020 and 2081.031-.039], and (2) application of analytical review procedures to the segment information to identify and provide a basis for inquiry about relationships and individual items that appear to be unusual. Analytical review procedures, for purposes of this section, consist of (a) comparison of the segment information with comparable information for the immediately preceding year, (b) comparison of the segment information with any available related budgeted information

*Paragraphs 11-21 and Appendix D of FASB Statement No. 14 [AC sections 2081.011-.021 and 2081.099-.101] discuss how an entity’s industry segments and reportable segments should be determined. Paragraph 34 of that Statement [AC section 2081.034] describes factors to be considered in grouping the countries in which an entity operates into geographic areas, and paragraphs 36 and 39 [AC sections 2081.036 and 2081.039] describe criteria for disclosing export sales and major customers, respectively.*
for the current year, and (c) study of the relationships of elements of the segment information that would be expected to conform to a predictable pattern based on the entity's experience (for example, operating profit as a percentage of both total revenue and identifiable assets by industry segment or geographic area). In applying these procedures, the auditor should consider the types of matters that in the preceding year have required accounting adjustments of segment information. [As modified, November 1979, by the Auditing Standards Board.]

d. Inquire as to the methods of allocating operating expenses incurred and identifiable assets used jointly by two or more segments, evaluate whether those methods are reasonable, and test the allocations to the extent considered necessary.

e. Determine whether the segment information has been presented consistently from period to period and, if not, whether the nature and effect of the inconsistency are disclosed and, if applicable, whether the information has been retroactively restated in conformity with paragraph 40 of FASB Statement No. 14 [AC section 2081.040].

**Reporting**

.08 The auditor's standard report on financial statements prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles implicitly applies to segment information included in those statements in the same manner that it applies to other informative disclosures in the financial statements that are not clearly marked as "unaudited." The auditor's standard report would not refer to segment information unless his examination revealed a misstatement or omission, or a change in accounting principle, relating to the segment information that is material in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole, or the auditor was unable to apply the auditing procedures that he considered necessary in the circumstances. The auditor should consider

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*If an entity discloses comparative segment information for fiscal years beginning prior to December 15, 1976, that information should be clearly marked as "unaudited" unless the auditor has applied to that segment information the auditing procedures set forth in this section. If the auditor concludes, on the basis of facts known to him, that segment information marked "unaudited" is not in conformity with FASB Statement No. 14 [AC section 2081] in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole, he should follow the guidance in section 504. [Reference changed by the issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 26, *Association with Financial Statements*.]
Segment Information

qualitative as well as quantitative factors in evaluating whether such a matter is material to the financial statements taken as a whole. The significance of a matter to a particular entity (for example, a misstatement of the revenue and operating profit of a relatively small segment that is represented by management to be important to the future profitability of the entity), the pervasiveness of a matter (for example, whether it affects the amounts and presentation of numerous items in the segment information), and the impact of a matter (for example, whether it distorts the trends reflected in the segment information) should all be considered in judging whether a matter relating to segment information is material to the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, situations may arise in practice where the auditor will conclude that a matter relating to segment information is material to the financial statements taken as a whole even though, in his judgment, it is quantitatively immaterial to those financial statements.

Misstatement or Omission of Segment Information

.09 If the auditor’s examination reveals a misstatement in the segment information that is material in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole and that misstatement is not corrected, the auditor should modify his opinion on the financial statements because of a departure from generally accepted accounting principles. The following is an example of an auditor’s report qualified because of a misstatement of segment information.

(Explanatory paragraph)

With respect to the segment information in Note X, $ of the operating expenses of Industry A were incurred jointly by Industries A and B. In our opinion, Statement No. 14 of the Financial Accounting Standards Board requires that those operating expenses be allocated between Industries A and B. The effect of the failure to allocate those operating expenses has been to understate the operating profit of Industry A and to overstate the operating profit of Industry B by an amount that has not been determined.

(Opinion paragraph)

In our opinion, except for the effects of not allocating certain common operating expenses between Industries A and B, as discussed in

*The term “modify” in this context means to express a qualified or an adverse opinion.
The First, Second, and Third Standards of Reporting

the preceding paragraph, the financial statements referred to above present fairly . . .

.10 If the entity declines to include in the financial statements part or all of the segment information that the auditor believes, based on his knowledge of the entity's business, is required to be disclosed, the auditor should modify his opinion on the financial statements because of inadequate disclosure and should describe the type of information omitted. The auditor is not required to provide the omitted information in his report. The following is an example of an auditor's report qualified because of an omission of segment information.

(Explanatory paragraph)
The Company declined to present segment information for the year ended December 31, 19XX. In our opinion, presentation of segment information concerning the Company's operations in different industries, its foreign operations and export sales, and its major customers is required by Statement No. 14 of the Financial Accounting Standards Board. The omission of segment information results in an incomplete presentation of the Company's financial statements.

(Opinion paragraph)
In our opinion, except for the omission of segment information, as discussed in the preceding paragraph, the financial statements referred to above present fairly . . .

*This requirement is applicable whether or not the financial statements include a statement of changes in financial position.

*In view of the provisions of this sentence, the following changes are made: The third sentence of section 545.01, and the second sentence of section 509.17 are amended to read:

If the financial statements, including accompanying notes, fail to disclose information that is required by generally accepted accounting principles, the auditor should express a qualified or an adverse opinion because of the departure from those principles and should provide the information in his report, if practicable, unless its omission from the auditor's report is recognized as appropriate by a specific Statement on Auditing Standards.

The first two sentences of section 545.05 are amended to read:

If the financial statements, including accompanying notes, fail to disclose information that is required by generally accepted accounting principles, the auditor should provide the information in his report, if practicable, unless its omission from the auditor's report is recognized as appropriate by a specific Statement on Auditing Standards. The auditor is not required to prepare a basic financial statement (a statement of changes in financial position for one or more years) and include it in his report if an entity declines to present the statement.
Consistency

.11 Paragraph 67 of FASB Statement No. 14 [AC section 2081.067], states:

... consistency from period to period in the methods by which an enterprise's segment information is prepared and presented is as important as consistency in the application of the accounting principles used in preparing the enterprise's consolidated financial statements.

An inconsistency in segment information may occur because of—

a. A change in the bases of accounting for sales or transfers between industry segments or between geographic areas, or in the methods of allocating operating expenses or identifiable assets among industry segments or geographic areas (paragraphs 23, 24, and 35a of FASB Statement No. 14 [AC sections 2081.023-.024 and 2081.035a]).

b. A change in the method of determining or presenting a measure of profitability for some or all of the segments (paragraphs 25 and 35b of FASB Statement No. 14 [AC sections 2081.025 and 2081.035b]).

c. A change in accounting principle as discussed in APB Opinion No. 20 [AC section 1051], Accounting Changes (paragraph 27d of FASB Statement No. 14 [AC section 2081.027d]).

d. A change requiring retroactive restatement as discussed in paragraph .12 of this section.

.12 Paragraph 40 of FASB Statement No. 14 [AC section 2081.040] requires that segment information for prior periods that is disclosed in comparative financial statements be retroactively restated if—

a. The financial statements of the entity as a whole have been retroactively restated.

b. The method of grouping products and services into industry segments or of grouping foreign operations into geographic areas is changed and the change affects the segment information disclosed.

.13 FASB Statement No. 14 [AC section 2081] requires that the nature and effect of the changes indicated in paragraphs .11 and .12 be disclosed in the period of the change. If the nature and effect of a change are not disclosed or, if applicable, the
segment information is not retroactively restated, the auditor should modify his opinion because of the departure from generally accepted accounting principles. The following is an example of an auditor's report qualified because of an entity's failure to disclose the nature and effect of a change in the basis of accounting for sales between industry segments.

(Explanatory paragraph)

In 19XX, the Company changed the basis of accounting for sales between its industry segments from the market price method to the negotiated price method, but declined to disclose the nature and effect of this change on its segment information. In our opinion, disclosure of the nature and effect of this change, which has not been determined, is required by Statement No. 14 of the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

(Opinion paragraph)

In our opinion, except for the omission of the information discussed in the preceding paragraph, the financial statements referred to above present fairly . . .

.14 A modification of the auditor's report as to consistency is not required for the changes indicated in paragraphs .11 and .12 except for a change in accounting principle that affects the financial statements taken as a whole (paragraph .11c), in which case the auditor should also follow the guidance in sections 420 and 546.

Scope Limitation

.15 An entity may represent to the auditor that it does not have industry segments, foreign operations, export sales, or major customers required to be disclosed by FASB Statement No. 14 [AC section 2081]. The auditor ordinarily would be able to conclude, based on his knowledge of the entity's business, whether the entity has such industry segments, foreign operations, export sales, or major customers. If the auditor is unable to reach a conclusion based on that knowledge and the entity declines to develop the information he considers necessary to reach a conclusion, the auditor should indicate in the scope paragraph of his report the limitation on his examination and should qualify his opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. The following is an example of an auditor's report qualified because of the auditor's inability to conclude whether the entity is required to present segment information.

AU § 435.14
Segment Information

(Scope paragraph)

... Except as explained in the following paragraph, our examination ... and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

(Explanatory paragraph)

The Company has not developed the information we consider necessary to reach a conclusion as to whether the presentation of segment information concerning the Company's operations in different industries, its foreign operations and export sales, and its major customers is necessary to conform with Statement No. 14 of the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

(Opinion paragraph)

In our opinion, except for the possible omission of segment information, the financial statements referred to above present fairly ... .

.16 The auditor should also qualify his opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole if he is unable to apply to reported segment information the auditing procedures that he considers necessary in the circumstances. The following is an example of an auditor's report qualified because the entity has specified that the auditor should not apply to reported segment information the auditing procedures that he considered necessary in the circumstances.

(Scope paragraph)

... Except as explained in the following paragraph, our examination ... and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

(Explanatory paragraph)

In accordance with the Company's request, our examination of the financial statements did not include the segment information presented in Note X concerning the Company's operations in different industries, its foreign operations and export sales, and its major customers.

(Opinion paragraph)

In our opinion, except for the effects of such adjustments or disclosures, if any, as might have been determined to be necessary had we applied to the segment information the procedures we considered necessary in the circumstances, the financial statements referred to above present fairly ...
**Reporting Separately on Segment Information**

.17 The auditor may be requested to report separately on segment information, either in a special report or as part of his report on the financial statements taken as a whole. In such an engagement, the measurement of materiality should be related to the segment information itself rather than to the financial statements taken as a whole. Consequently, an examination of segment information for the purpose of reporting on it separately is more extensive than if the same information were considered in conjunction with an examination of the financial statements taken as a whole.

.18 Paragraphs .10-.13 of section 621, *Special Reports*, provide guidance that is applicable to reporting separately on segment information. However, since segment information is one of the disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles, all of the generally accepted auditing standards are applicable to an engagement to report separately on segment information. Thus, the first and second standards of reporting apply. The auditor should indicate in his report whether, in his opinion, the segment information is presented fairly in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, and should report on the changes discussed in paragraphs .11 and .12 of this section.
THE FOURTH STANDARD OF REPORTING

... association with financial statements ... reports on comparative financial statements ... reports on audited financial statements ... dating of independent auditor's report ... conditions precluding application of necessary auditing procedures ... part of examination made by other independent auditors ... lack of conformity with GAAP ... inadequate disclosure ... reporting on inconsistency ... other information in documents containing audited financial statements ... reporting on information in auditor-submitted documents ... supplementary information ... subsequent events ... subsequent discovery of facts ...

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AU Section 504

Association With Financial Statements

(Supersedes Statement on Auditing Standards No. 1, sections 516, 517, and 518 and Statement on Auditing Standards No. 15, paragraphs 13-15)

Issue date, unless otherwise indicated: November, 1979

.01 The fourth standard of reporting is:

The report shall either contain an expression of opinion regarding the financial statements, taken as a whole, or an assertion to the effect that an opinion cannot be expressed. When an overall opinion cannot be expressed, the reasons therefor should be stated. In all cases where an auditor's name is associated with financial statements, the report should contain a clear-cut indication of the character of the auditor's examination, if any, and the degree of responsibility he is taking.

The objective of the fourth reporting standard is to prevent misinterpretation of the degree of responsibility the accountant assumes when his name is associated with financial statements.

.02 This section defines association as that term is used in the fourth reporting standard. It provides guidance to an accountant associated with the financial statements of a public entity or with a nonpublic entity's financial statements that he has been engaged to examine in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.

1 This section amends section 509 by the addition of the following to footnote 10:

If an accountant is engaged to conduct an examination of the financial statements of a nonpublic entity in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, but is requested to change the engagement to a review or compilation of the statements, he should look to the guidance in Statement on Standards for Accounting and Review Services 1, paragraphs 44-49 [AR section 100.44-.49].

2 For purposes of this section, a public entity is any entity (a) whose securities trade in a public market either on a stock exchange (domestic or foreign) or in the over-the-counter market, including securities quoted only locally or regionally, (b) that makes a filing with a regulatory agency in preparation for the sale of any class of its securities in a public market, or (c) a subsid-
.03 An accountant is associated with financial statements when he has consented to the use of his name in a report, document, or written communication containing the statements. Also, when an accountant submits to his client or others financial statements that he has prepared or assisted in preparing, he is deemed to be associated even though the accountant does not append his name to the statements. Although the accountant may participate in the preparation of financial statements, the statements are representations of management, and the fairness of their presentation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles is management's responsibility.

.04 An accountant may be associated with audited or unaudited financial statements. Financial statements are audited if the accountant has applied auditing procedures sufficient to permit him to report on them as described in section 509, Reports on Audited Financial Statements. The unaudited interim financial statements (or financial information) of a public entity are reviewed when the accountant has applied procedures sufficient to permit him to report on them as described in section 722,* Review of Interim Financial Information.

Disclaimer of Opinion on Unaudited Financial Statements

.05 When an accountant is associated with the financial statements of a public entity, but has not audited or reviewed such statements, the form of report to be issued is as follows:

---

3 However, this section does not apply to data, such as tax returns, prepared solely for submission to taxing authorities.

* Reference changed by issuance of SAS No. 36.

4 When a public entity does not have its annual financial statements audited, an accountant may be requested to review its annual or interim financial statements. In those circumstances, an accountant may make a review and look to the guidance in Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services for the standards and procedures and form of report applicable to such an engagement.
The accompanying balance sheet of X Company as of December 31, 19X1, and the related statements of income, retained earnings, and changes in financial position for the year then ended were not audited by us and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion on them.

(Signature and date)

This disclaimer of opinion is the means by which the accountant complies with the fourth standard of reporting when associated with unaudited financial statements in these circumstances. The disclaimer may accompany the unaudited financial statements or it may be placed directly on them. In addition, each page of the financial statements should be clearly and conspicuously marked as unaudited. When an accountant issues this form of disclaimer of opinion, he has no responsibility to apply any procedures beyond reading the financial statements for obvious material errors. Any procedures that may have been applied should not be described, except in the limited circumstances set forth in paragraphs .18-.20. Describing procedures that may have been applied might cause the reader to believe the financial statements have been audited or reviewed.

.06 If the accountant is aware that his name is to be included in a client-prepared written communication of a public entity containing financial statements that have not been audited or reviewed, he should request (a) that his name not be included in the communication or (b) that the financial statements be marked as unaudited and that there be a notation that he does not express an opinion on them. If the client does not comply, the accountant should advise the client that he has not consented to the use of his name and should consider what other actions might be appropriate.

Disclaimer of Opinion on Unaudited Financial Statements Prepared on a Comprehensive Basis of Accounting

.07 When an accountant is associated with unaudited financial statements of a public entity prepared in accordance with a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles, he should follow the guidance provided by paragraph .05, except that he should modify the identification of financial statements in his disclaimer of opinion.

---

In considering what actions, if any, may be appropriate in the circumstances, the accountant may wish to consult his legal counsel.
(see section 621.02-.08, *Special Reports*). For example, a disclaimer of opinion on cash-basis statements might be worded as follows:

The accompanying statement of assets and liabilities resulting from cash transactions of XYZ Corporation as of December 31, 19X1, and the related statement of revenues collected and expenses paid during the year then ended were not audited by us and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion on them.

(Signature and date)

A note to the financial statements should describe how the basis of presentation differs from generally accepted accounting principles, but the monetary effect of such differences need not be stated.

**Disclaimer of Opinion When Not Independent**

.08 The second general standard requires that “In all matters relating to the assignment, an independence in mental attitude is to be maintained by the auditor or auditors.” The independent public accountant must be without bias with respect to the client; otherwise, he would lack that impartiality necessary for the dependability of his findings. Whether the accountant is independent is something he must decide as a matter of professional judgment.

.09 When an accountant is not independent, any procedures he might perform would not be in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and he would be precluded from expressing an opinion on such statements. Accordingly, he should disclaim an opinion with respect to the financial statements and should state specifically that he is not independent.

.10 If the financial statements are those of a nonpublic entity, the accountant should look to the guidance in Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services. In all other circumstances, regardless of the extent of procedures applied, the accountant should follow the guidance in paragraph .05, except that the disclaimer of opinion should be modified to state specifically that he is not independent. The reasons for lack of independence and any

*Reference to generally accepted accounting principles in this section includes, where applicable, another comprehensive basis of accounting.*

AU § 504.08
procedures he has performed should not be described; including such matters might confuse the reader concerning the importance of the impairment of independence. An example of such a report is as follows:

We are not independent with respect to XYZ Company, and the accompanying balance sheet as of December 31, 19X1, and the related statements of income, retained earnings, and changes in financial position for the year then ended were not audited by us and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion on them.

(Signature and date)

Circumstances Requiring a Modified Disclaimer

.11 If the accountant concludes on the basis of facts known to him that the unaudited financial statements on which he is disclaiming an opinion are not in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, which include adequate disclosure, he should suggest appropriate revision; failing that, he should describe the departure in his disclaimer of opinion. This description should refer specifically to the nature of the departure and, if practicable, state the effects on the financial statements or include the necessary information for adequate disclosure.

.12 When the effects of the departure on the financial statements are not reasonably determinable, the disclaimer of opinion should so state. When a departure from generally accepted accounting principles involves inadequate disclosure, it may not be practicable for the accountant to include the omitted disclosures in his report. For example, when management has elected to omit substantially all of the disclosures, the accountant should clearly indicate that in his report, but the accountant would not be expected to include such disclosures in his report.

.13 If the client will not agree to revision of the financial statements or will not accept the accountant's disclaimer of opinion with the description of the departure from generally accepted accounting principles, the accountant should refuse to be associated with the statements and, if necessary, withdraw from the engagement.
Reporting on Audited and Unaudited Financial Statements in Comparative Form

.14 When unaudited financial statements are presented in comparative form with audited financial statements in documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, such statements should be clearly marked as "unaudited" but should not be referred to in the auditor's report.

.15 When unaudited financial statements are presented in comparative form with audited financial statements in any other document, the financial statements that have not been audited should be clearly marked to indicate their status and either (a) the report on the prior period should be reissued (see section 530.06-.08) or (b) the report on the current period should include as a separate paragraph an appropriate description of the responsibility assumed for the financial statements of the prior period (see paragraphs .16 and .17). Either reissuance or reference in a separate paragraph is acceptable; in both circumstances, the accountant should consider the current form and manner of presentation of the financial statements of the prior period in light of the information of which he has become aware during his current engagement.

.16 When the financial statements of the prior period have been audited and the report on the current period is to contain a separate paragraph, it should indicate (a) that the financial statements of the prior period were examined previously, (b) the date of the previous report, (c) the type of opinion expressed previously, (d) if the opinion was other than unqualified, the substantive reasons therefor, and (e) that no auditing procedures were performed after the date of the previous report. An example of such a separate paragraph is as follows:

The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 19X1, were examined by us (other accountants) and we (they) expressed an unqualified opinion on them in our (their) report dated March 1, 19X2, but we (they) have not performed any auditing procedures since that date.

.17 When the financial statements of the prior period have not been audited and the report on the current period is to contain a

7For reissuance of a compilation or review report, see Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services.
separate paragraph, it should include (a) a statement of the service performed in the prior period, (b) the date of the report on that service, (c) a description of any material modifications noted in that report, and (d) a statement that the service was less in scope than an audit and does not provide the basis for the expression of an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. When the financial statements are those of a public entity, the separate paragraph should include a disclaimer of opinion (see paragraph .05) or a description of a review. When the financial statements are those of a nonpublic entity and the financial statements were compiled or reviewed, the separate paragraph should contain an appropriate description of the compilation or review. For example, a separate paragraph describing a review might be worded as follows:

The 19X1 financial statements were reviewed by us (other accountants) and our (their) report thereon, dated March 1, 19X2, stated we (they) were not aware of any material modifications that should be made to those statements for them to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. However, a review is substantially less in scope than an audit and does not provide a basis for the expression of an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole.

A separate paragraph describing a compilation might be worded as follows:

The 19X1 financial statements were compiled by us (other accountants) and our (their) report thereon, dated March 1, 19X2, stated we (they) did not audit or review those financial statements and, accordingly, express no opinion or other form of assurance on them.

**Negative Assurance**

.18 When an accountant, for whatever reason, disclaims an opinion on financial statements his disclaimer should not be contradicted by the inclusion of expressions of assurance on the absence of knowledge of departures from generally accepted accounting principles except as specifically recognized as appropriate in applicable standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

.19 Negative assurances, for example, are permissible in letters for underwriters in which the independent auditor reports on limited procedures followed with respect to unaudited financial statements or other financial data pertinent to a registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (see section 631,* Letters for Underwriters).

* Reference changed by issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 38.
An accountant may also be requested to describe limited procedures followed with respect to unaudited financial statements of a public entity, similar to those performed for a letter for underwriters, in connection with a proposed acquisition and give negative assurance regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Acceptance and performance of such an engagement is appropriate if the applicable requirements for a letter for underwriters are met (see section 631*). When an accountant is requested to report on the results of applying agreed-upon procedures to one or more specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement in connection with a proposed acquisition, he should report in accordance with section 622.** [As amended, April 1981, by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 35.] (See section 622.)

* Reference changed by issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 38.
** Reference changed by issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 35.
AU Section 505

Reports on Comparative Financial Statements

(Supersedes sections 315.11, 509.49 and 516.11-.12)¹

Effective for reports issued on comparative financial statements for periods ending after June 30, 1977, unless otherwise indicated

.01 This section provides guidance to an auditor reporting on financial statements of one or more prior periods that are presented on a comparative basis with financial statements of the current period.²

Auditor's Standard Report on Comparative Financial Statements

.02 The fourth standard of reporting requires that an auditor's report contain either an expression of opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole or an assertion to the effect that an opinion cannot be expressed. Reference in the fourth reporting standard to the financial statements "taken as a whole" should now be considered to apply not only to the financial statements of the current period but also to those of one or more prior periods that are presented on a comparative basis with those of the current period. Therefore, a continuing

¹ This section also supersedes the auditing interpretation of section 509.49 on "Reporting on Comparative Financial Statements of Nonprofit Organizations," January 1976 (AU section 9509.07-.10).

² See section 543.16-.17, for reporting on restated financial statements of prior years following a pooling of interests.
Auditor \(^3\) should update \(^4\) his report on the individual financial statements of the one or more prior periods presented on a comparative basis with those of the current period.\(^5\) Ordinarily, the auditor's report on comparative financial statements should be dated as of the date of completion of his most recent examination (see section 530.01).

\(^.03\) An example of a continuing auditor's standard report on comparative financial statements for two fiscal periods is as follows:

We have examined the balance sheets of ABC Company as of [at] December 31, 19X2 and 19X1, and the related statements of income,

\(^3\)A continuing auditor is one who has examined the financial statements of the current period and of one or more consecutive periods immediately prior to the current period.

If one firm of independent auditors merges with another firm and the new firm becomes the auditor of a former client of one of the former firms, the new firm may accept responsibility and express an opinion on the financial statements for the prior period(s) as well as those for the current period. In such circumstances, the new firm should follow the guidance in paragraphs .03-.07 and may indicate in its report or signature that a merger took place, and may name the firm of independent auditors that was merged with it. If the new firm decides not to express an opinion on the prior-period financial statements, the guidance in paragraphs .08-.12 should be followed.

The term "update" means to re-express a previous opinion or, depending on the circumstances, to express a different opinion from that previously expressed on the financial statements of a prior period. An updated report on prior-period financial statements should be distinguished from a reissuance of a previous report (see section 530.06-.08) since in issuing an updated report the continuing auditor considers information that he has become aware of during his examination of the current-period financial statements (see paragraph .04) and because an updated report is issued in conjunction with the auditor's report on the current-period financial statements.

\(^5\)A continuing auditor need not report on the prior-period financial statements if only summarized comparative information of the prior period(s) is presented. For example, nonprofit organizations such as hospitals, colleges and universities, voluntary health and welfare organizations, and state and local government units frequently present total-all-funds information for the prior period(s) rather than information by individual funds because of space limitations or to avoid cumbersome or confusing formats.

In some circumstances, the client may request the auditor to express an opinion on the prior period(s) as well as the current period. In those circumstances, the auditor should consider whether the information included for the prior period(s) contains sufficient detail to constitute a fair presentation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. In most cases, that will necessitate including additional columns or separate detail by fund, or the auditor would need to modify his report.
retained earnings, and changes in financial position for the years then ended. Our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of ABC Company as of [at] December 31, 19X2 and 19X1, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

If statements of income, retained earnings, and changes in financial position are presented on a comparative basis for one or more prior periods, but the balance sheet(s) as of the end of such period(s) is not presented, the phrase “for the years then ended” should be changed to indicate that the auditor’s opinion applies to each period for which statements of income, retained earnings, and changes in financial position are presented, such as “for each of the five years in the period ended [date of latest balance sheet].”

.04 During his current examination, the auditor should be alert for circumstances or events that affect the prior-period financial statements presented (see paragraph .06) or the adequacy of informative disclosures concerning those statements (see section 431*, and ARB No. 43, Chapter 2A [AC section 2041.01-.04]). The auditor should consider the effects of any such circumstances or events coming to his attention in updating his report on the prior-period financial statements.

Report With Differing Opinions

.05 Since the auditor’s report on comparative financial statements applies to the individual financial statements presented, an auditor may modify his opinion or disclaim an opinion with respect to one or more financial statements for one or more periods, while expressing an unqualified opinion on the other financial statements presented. When this situation occurs, the auditor should disclose all the substantive reasons for modifying

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* Reference changed by issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 32.

The term “modify” covers reporting situations that would result in the expression of a qualified opinion or an adverse opinion.
or disclaiming an opinion in a separate explanatory paragraph(s) of his report and should include in the opinion paragraph an appropriate modification or disclaimer of opinion and a reference to the explanatory paragraph(s). An explanatory paragraph is not required, however, when the opinion paragraph has been modified because of a change in accounting principle. (See section 509.02 through 509.47.) Following are examples of reports on comparative financial statements (excluding the standard scope paragraph, where applicable) with different opinions or a disclaimer of opinion on one or more financial statements presented.

Qualified Opinion on Current Year's Financial Statements
With Prior Year Unqualified

(Explanatory paragraph)

As discussed in Note X, during 19X2 the Company became a defendant in a lawsuit relating to the sale in 19X2 of a wholly owned subsidiary. The ultimate outcome of the lawsuit cannot be determined, and no provision for any liability that may result has been made in the 19X2 financial statements.

(Opinion paragraph)

In our opinion, subject to the effects on the 19X2 financial statements of such adjustments, if any, as might have been required had the outcome of the uncertainty referred to in the preceding paragraph been known, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of ABC Company as of December 31, 19X2 and 19X1, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

Qualified Opinion on Prior Year's Financial Statements With the Current Year Qualified for the Same Reason and an Additional Reason

(Explanatory paragraphs)

The Company has excluded from property and debt in the accompanying 19X2 balance sheet certain lease obligations that were entered into in 19X2, which, in our opinion, should be capitalized in order to conform with generally accepted accounting principles. If these lease

7The auditor's reservations may also be expressed in the following manner: "In our opinion, subject to the effects, if any, on the 19X2 financial statements of the ultimate outcome of the uncertainty referred to in the preceding paragraph, the financial statements referred to above present fairly..."
obligations were capitalized, property would be increased by $\ldots$, long-term debt by $\ldots$, and retained earnings by $\ldots$ as of December 31, 19X2, and net income and earnings per share would be increased (decreased) by $\ldots$ and $\ldots$, respectively, for the year then ended.

As discussed in Note X, the Company is involved in continuing litigation relating to patent infringement. The ultimate outcome of this litigation cannot be determined, and no provision for any liability that may result has been made in the 19X2 or 19X1 financial statements.

(Opinion paragraph)

In our opinion, except for the effects on the 19X2 financial statements of not capitalizing certain lease obligations, as described in the second paragraph, and subject to the effects on the 19X2 and 19X1 financial statements of such adjustments, if any, as might have been required had the outcome of the uncertainty referred to in the preceding paragraph been known, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of ABC Company as of December 31, 19X2 and 19X1, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

Unqualified Opinion on the Current Year's Financial Statements With Disclaimer of Opinion on the Prior Year's Statements of Income, Retained Earnings, and Changes in Financial Position

(Scope paragraph)

... Except as explained in the following paragraph, our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

(Explanatory paragraph)

We did not observe the taking of the physical inventory as of December 31, 19X0, since that date was prior to our appointment as auditors for the Company, and we were unable to satisfy ourselves regarding inventory quantities by means of other auditing procedures.

(Opinion paragraph)

In our opinion, the balance sheets of ABC Company as of December 31, 19X2 and 19X1, and the related statements of income, retained earnings, and changes in financial position for the year ended December 31, 19X2, present fairly the financial position of ABC Company as of December 31, 19X2 and 19X1, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year ended December 31, 19X2, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.  

8 It is assumed that the independent auditor has been able to satisfy himself as to the consistency of application of generally accepted accounting principles (see sections 420 and 546.14-.16).

AICPA Professional Standards

AU § 505.05
(Disclaimer paragraph)

Because of the matter discussed in the second paragraph, the scope of our work regarding inventories as of December 31, 19X0, was not sufficient to enable us to express, and we do not express, an opinion on the statements of income, retained earnings, and changes in financial position for the year ended December 31, 19X1.

**Report With an Updated Opinion Different From a Previous Opinion**

.06 If during his current examination an auditor becomes aware of circumstances or events that affect the financial statements of a prior period, he should consider such matters when updating his report on the financial statements of the prior period. The following circumstances or events ordinarily should cause an auditor to express an opinion different from that expressed in an earlier report on the financial statements of the prior period:

- **Subsequent resolution of an uncertainty.** The resolution in the current period of an uncertainty that caused an auditor to modify his opinion or disclaim an opinion on the financial statements of a prior period eliminates the need for the modification or disclaimer of opinion in the auditor’s updated report. Accordingly, the auditor’s updated report on the financial statements of the prior period should recognize the subsequent resolution of the uncertainty and should no longer be qualified with respect to the resolved uncertainty.

- **Discovery of an uncertainty in a subsequent period.** If, during his current examination, an auditor becomes aware of an uncertainty that affects the prior-period financial statements presented, he should modify his opinion or disclaim an opinion in his updated report on those statements because of the uncertainty.*

- **Subsequent restatement of prior-period financial statements.** If

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* See section 340.13 for guidance concerning the auditor’s discovery of an uncertainty about an entity’s ability to continue in existence. [As amended March, 1981, by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 34.]
an auditor has previously modified his opinion on financial statements of a prior period because of a departure from generally accepted accounting principles, and the prior-period financial statements are restated in the current period to conform with generally accepted accounting principles, the auditor's updated report on the financial statements of the prior period should indicate that the statements have been restated and should express an unqualified opinion with respect to the restated financial statements.

.07 If, in an updated report, an auditor expresses an opinion (or disclaims an opinion) different from his previous opinion (or disclaimer of opinion) on the financial statements of a prior period, he should disclose all the substantive reasons for the different opinion in a separate explanatory paragraph(s) of his report. Also, if the updated opinion is other than unqualified, the auditor should include in the opinion paragraph (or disclaimer paragraph) an appropriate modification and a reference to the explanatory paragraph(s) in the report. The explanatory paragraph(s) should disclose (a) the date of the auditor's previous report, (b) the type of opinion previously expressed, (c) the circumstances or events that caused the auditor to express a different opinion, and (d) that the auditor's updated opinion on the financial statements of the prior period is different from his previous opinion on those statements. The following are examples of explanatory paragraphs appropriate when an auditor expresses an opinion different from that expressed in a previously issued report on the financial statements of a prior period.

Resolution in the Current Period of an Uncertainty Existing in a Prior Period Requiring No Adjustment of the Financial Statements

In our report dated March 1, 19X2, our opinion on the 19X1 financial statements was qualified as being subject to the effects on the 19X1 financial statements of such adjustments, if any, as might have been

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9A separate explanatory paragraph is required only when the current updated opinion is different from the last opinion issued. For example, a separate explanatory paragraph is not required in an auditor's report that appears in a registration statement filed under the Securities Act of 1933 if the explanatory paragraph was previously included in the auditor's report on a registrant's financial statements included in its annual report filed with regulatory authorities under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
required had the outcome of certain litigation been known. As explained in Note X, the litigation was settled as of November 1, 19X2, at no material cost to the Company. Accordingly, our present opinion on the 19X1 financial statements, as presented herein, is different from that expressed in our previous report.

Resolution in the Current Period of an Uncertainty Existing in a Prior Period Requiring Recognition in the Current Financial Statements

In our report dated March 1, 19X2, our opinion on the 19X1 financial statements was qualified as being subject to the realization of the investment in DEF Company. As explained in Note X, the carrying amount of that investment has been charged to operations in the current year as required by generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, our present opinion on the 19X1 financial statements, as presented herein, is different from that expressed in our previous report.

A New Uncertainty Affecting Both the Current- and Prior-Period Financial Statements

As discussed in Note X, a number of legal actions were filed against the Company subsequent to the date of our report on the 19X1 financial statements. These actions claim substantial damages as a result of alleged violations of antitrust laws during prior years. The Company is in the process of litigating these actions, but the ultimate outcome is uncertain at this time. In our report dated March 1, 19X2, our opinion on the 19X1 financial statements was unqualified; however, in view of the litigation referred to above, our present opinion on the 19X1 financial statements, as presented herein, is different from that expressed in our previous report.

Subsequent Restatement of Prior-Period Financial Statements to Conform With Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

In our report dated March 1, 19X2, we expressed an opinion that the 19X1 financial statements did not fairly present financial position, results of operations, and changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles because of two departures from such principles: (1) the Company carried its property, plant, and equipment at appraisal values, and provided for depreciation on the basis of such values, and (2) the Company did not provide for deferred income taxes with respect to differences between income for financial reporting purposes and taxable income. As described in Note X, the Company has restated its 19X1 financial statements to conform with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, our present opinion on the 19X1 financial statements, as presented herein, is different from that expressed in our previous report.
Report of Predecessor Auditor

.08 A predecessor auditor ordinarily would be in a position to reissue his report on the financial statements of a prior period at the request of a former client if he is able to make satisfactory arrangements with his former client to perform this service and if he performs the procedures described in paragraph .09.¹⁰

Predecessor Auditor's Report Reissued

.09 Before reissuing (or consenting to the reuse of) a report previously issued on the financial statements of a prior period, a predecessor auditor should consider whether his previous opinion on those statements is still appropriate. Either the current form or manner of presentation of the financial statements of the prior period or one or more subsequent events might make a predecessor auditor's previous opinion inappropriate. Consequently, a predecessor auditor should (a) read the financial statements of the current period, (b) compare the prior-period financial statements that he reported on with the financial statements to be presented for comparative purposes, and (c) obtain a letter of representations from the successor auditor. The letter of representations should state whether the successor's examination revealed any matters that, in the successor's opinion, might have a material effect on, or require disclosure in, the financial statements reported on by the predecessor auditor. Also, the predecessor auditor may wish to consider the matters described in section 543.10-.12. However, the predecessor auditor should not refer in his reissued report to the report or work of the successor auditor.

.10 A predecessor auditor who has agreed to reissue his report may become aware of events or transactions occurring subsequent to the date of his previous report on the financial statements of a prior period that may affect his previous opinion (for example, the successor auditor might indicate in his response that certain matters have had

¹⁰It is recognized that there may be reasons why a predecessor auditor's report may not be reissued and this section does not address the various situations that could arise.

[¹¹] [Deleted.]
a material effect on the prior-period financial statements reported on by the predecessor auditor). In such circumstances, the predecessor auditor should make inquiries and perform other procedures that he considers necessary (for example, reviewing the working papers of the successor auditor as they relate to the matters affecting the prior-period financial statements). He should then decide, on the basis of the evidential matter obtained, whether to revise his opinion. If a predecessor auditor concludes that his opinion should be revised, he should follow the guidance in paragraphs .06, .07, and .11 of this section.

.11 A predecessor auditor's knowledge of the current affairs of his former client is obviously limited in the absence of a continuing relationship. Consequently, when reissuing his report on prior-period financial statements, a predecessor auditor should use the date of his previous report to avoid any implication that he has examined any records, transactions, or events after that date. If the predecessor auditor revises his report or if the financial statements are restated, he should dual-date his report (see section 530.05).

Predecessor Auditor's Report Not Presented

.12 If the financial statements of a prior period have been examined by a predecessor auditor whose report is not presented, the successor auditor should indicate in the scope paragraph of his report (a) that the financial statements of the prior period were examined by other auditors,12 (b) the date of their report, (c) the type of opinion expressed by the predecessor auditor, and (d) the substantive reasons therefor, if it was other than unqualified. An example of a successor auditor's report when the predecessor auditor's report is not presented follows:

We have examined the balance sheet of ABC Company as of December 31, 19X2, and the related statements of income, retained earnings, and changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the

12The successor auditor should not name the predecessor auditor in his report; however, the successor auditor may name the predecessor auditor if the predecessor auditor's practice was acquired by, or merged with that of, the successor auditor.
circumstances. The financial statements of ABC Company for the year ended December 31, 19X1, were examined by other auditors whose report dated March 1, 19X2, expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements.

In our opinion, the 19X2 financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of ABC Company as of December 31, 19X2, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

If the predecessor auditor’s opinion was other than unqualified, the successor auditor should describe the nature of and reasons for the qualification, as in the following example:

... were examined by other auditors whose opinion, dated March 1, 19X2, on those statements was qualified as being subject to the effects on the 19X1 financial statements of such adjustments, if any, as might have been required had the outcome of the litigation discussed in Note X to the financial statements been known.

If the financial statements of the prior period have been restated, the scope paragraph should indicate that a predecessor auditor reported on the financial statements of the prior period before restatement. In addition, if the successor auditor is able to satisfy himself as to the appropriateness of the restatement, he may also include the following paragraph in his report:

We also reviewed the adjustments described in Note X that were applied to restate the 19XX financial statements. In our opinion, such adjustments are appropriate and have been properly applied to the 19XX financial statements.

Unaudited Financial Statements

[.13-.15] [Superseded, November 1979, by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 26.] (See section 504.)

Effective Date

.16 Statements on Auditing Standards generally are effective at the time of their issuance. However, since the provisions of this section change certain reporting practices heretofore
considered acceptable, this section will be effective with respect to reports on comparative financial statements for periods ending after June 30, 1977. Nevertheless, earlier application of this section is encouraged.
Introduction

.01 This section applies to auditors’ reports issued in connection with examinations of financial statements that are intended to present financial position, results of operations or changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. It distinguishes the types of reports, describes the circumstances in which each is appropriate, and provides examples.

.02 This section does not apply to unaudited financial statements that an accountant has been engaged to prepare or assist in preparing (see section 504*), nor does it apply to reports on incomplete or capsule financial information or on other special presentations (see section 621**).

.03 Justification for the expression of the auditor’s opinion rests on the conformity of his examination with generally accepted auditing standards and on his findings. Generally accepted auditing standards include four standards of reporting. (See section 150.02.)

This section is concerned primarily with the relationship of the fourth reporting standard to the language of the auditor’s report.

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1 See paragraph .50.
2 [Deleted.]
.04 The fourth standard of reporting is as follows:

The report shall either contain an expression of opinion regarding the financial statements, taken as a whole, or an assertion to the effect that an opinion cannot be expressed. When an overall opinion cannot be expressed, the reasons therefor should be stated. In all cases where an auditor's name is associated with financial statements, the report should contain a clear-cut indication of the character of the auditor's examination, if any, and the degree of responsibility he is taking.

.05 The objective of the fourth standard is to prevent misinterpretation of the degree of responsibility the auditor is assuming when his name is associated with financial statements. Reference in the fourth reporting standard to the financial statements "taken as a whole" applies equally to a complete set of financial statements and to an individual financial statement, for example, to a balance sheet. The auditor may express an unqualified opinion on one of the financial statements and express a qualified or adverse opinion or disclaim an opinion on another if the circumstances call for this treatment.

Auditor's Standard Report

.06 The auditor's report customarily is used in connection with the basic financial statements — balance sheet, statement of income, statement of retained earnings and statement of changes in financial position. If these financial statements are accompanied by a separate statement of changes in stockholders' equity accounts, it should be identified in the scope paragraph of the report but need not be reported on separately in the opinion paragraph since such changes are included in the presentation of results of operations and changes in financial position.

.07 The auditor's standard report consists of a statement describing the nature of the examination, usually in an opening or "scope" paragraph, and an expression of the auditor's opinion, usually in a closing or "opinion" paragraph. The form of the standard report is as follows:

(Scope paragraph)

We have examined the balance sheet of X Company as of [at] December 31, 19XX, and the related statements of income, retained earnings and changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the ac-
counting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

(Opinion paragraph)

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of X Company as of [at] December 31, 19XX, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

.08 The report may be addressed to the company whose financial statements are being examined or to its board of directors or stockholders. A report on the financial statements of an unincorporated entity should be addressed as circumstances dictate, for example, to the partners, to the general partner, or to the proprietor. Occasionally, an auditor is retained to examine the financial statements of a company that is not his client; in such a case, the report customarily is addressed to the client and not to the directors or stockholders of the company whose financial statements are being examined.

Circumstances Resulting in Departure From Auditor’s Standard Report

.09 The circumstances that result in a departure from the auditor’s standard report\(^3\) are as follows:

a. The scope of the auditor’s examination is affected by conditions that preclude the application of one or more auditing procedures he considers necessary in the circumstances.

b. The auditor’s opinion is based in part on the report of another auditor.

c. The financial statements are affected by a departure from a generally accepted accounting principle.

d. The financial statements are affected by a departure from an accounting principle promulgated by the body designated by the AICPA Council to establish such principles.

e. Accounting principles have not been applied consistently.

\(^3\) As to circumstances in which the auditor is not independent, see section 504. [Reference changed by the issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 28, Association with Financial Statements.]
f. The financial statements are affected by uncertainties concerning future events, the outcome of which is not susceptible of reasonable estimation at the date of the auditor's report.

g. The auditor wishes to emphasize a matter regarding the financial statements.

**Scope Limitation**

.10 The auditor can determine that he is able to express an unqualified opinion only if his examination has been conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and if he therefore has been able to apply all the procedures he considers necessary in the circumstances. Restrictions on the scope of his examination, whether imposed by the client or by circumstances such as the timing of his work, the inability to obtain sufficient competent evidential matter, or an inadequacy in the accounting records, may require him to qualify his opinion or to disclaim an opinion. In such instances, the reasons for the auditor's qualification of opinion or disclaimer of opinion should be described in his report.

.11 The auditor's decision to qualify his opinion or disclaim an opinion because of a scope limitation depends on his assessment of the importance of the omitted procedure(s) to his ability to form an opinion on the financial statements examined. This assessment will be affected by the nature and magnitude of the potential effects of the matters in question and by their significance to the financial statements. If the potential effects relate to many financial statement items, this significance is likely to be greater than if only a limited number of items is involved.

.12 Common restrictions on the scope of the auditor's examination include those applying to the observation of physical inventories and the confirmation of accounts receivable by direct communication with debtors, but restrictions may concern other phases of the audit (for example, see section 542.06). Restrictions on the application of these or other audit procedures to important elements of the

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4Circumstances such as the timing of his work may make it impracticable or impossible for the auditor to accomplish these procedures. In such case, if he is able to satisfy himself as to inventories or accounts receivable by applying alternative procedures, there is no significant limitation on the scope of his work, and his report need not include reference to the omission of the procedures or to the use of alternative procedures.
financial statements require the auditor to decide whether he has examined sufficient competent evidential matter to permit him to express an unqualified or qualified opinion, or whether he should disclaim an opinion. When restrictions that significantly limit the scope of the audit are imposed by the client, the auditor generally should disclaim an opinion on the financial statements.

.13 The auditor may be asked to report on one basic financial statement and not on the others. For example, he may be asked to report on the balance sheet and not on the statements of income, retained earnings or changes in financial position. These engagements do not involve scope limitations if the auditor's access to information underlying the basic financial statements is not limited and if he applies all the procedures he considers necessary in the circumstances; rather, such engagements involve limited reporting objectives.

Opinion Based in Part on Report of Another Auditor

.14 When the auditor decides to make reference to the report of another auditor as a basis, in part, for his opinion, he should disclose this fact in stating the scope of his examination and should refer to the report of the other auditor in expressing his opinion. These references indicate division of responsibility for performance of the examination. Although they are departures from the standard report language, they do not constitute a qualification of the auditor's opinion. (See section 543.)

Departure From a Generally Accepted Accounting Principle

.15 General. When financial statements are materially affected by a departure from generally accepted accounting principles and the auditor has examined the statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, he should express a qualified or an adverse opinion (see paragraphs.29 and.41). The basis for such opinion should be stated in his report.

.16 In deciding whether the effects of a departure from generally accepted accounting principles are sufficiently material to require either a qualified or an adverse opinion, one factor to be considered is the dollar magnitude of the effects. However, materiality does not depend entirely on relative size: the concept involves qualitative as well as quantitative judgments. The significance of an item to a particular entity (e.g., inventories to a manufacturing company),
the pervasiveness of the misstatement (e.g., whether it affects the amounts and presentation of numerous financial statement items), and the impact of the misstatement on the financial statements taken as a whole are all factors to be considered in making a judgment regarding materiality.

.17 **Inadequate disclosure.** Information essential for a fair presentation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles should be set forth in the financial statements. If the financial statements, including accompanying notes, fail to disclose information that is required by generally accepted accounting principles, the auditor should express a qualified or an adverse opinion because of the departure from those principles and should provide the information in his report, if practicable, unless its omission from the auditor’s report is recognized as appropriate by a specific Statement on Auditing Standards. (See section 431* regarding the adequacy of informative disclosure, and section 545.04—.05 regarding the omission of a statement of changes in financial position.) [As amended December, 1977 by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 21.] (See section 435.)

**Departure From a Promulgated Accounting Principle**

.18 **Rule 203 [ET section 203.01]** of the AICPA Code of Professional Ethics states:

A member shall not express an opinion that financial statements are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles if such statements contain any departure from an accounting principle promulgated by the body designated by Council to establish such principles which has a material effect on the statements taken as a whole, unless the member can demonstrate that due to unusual circumstances the financial statements would otherwise have been misleading. In such cases his report must describe the departure, the approximate effects thereof, if practicable, and the reasons why compliance with the principle would result in a misleading statement.

.19 When the circumstances contemplated by Rule 203 [ET section 203.01] are present, the auditor’s report should include, in a separate paragraph or paragraphs, the information required by the rule. In such a case, it is appropriate for him then

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*Reference changed by issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 32.

*This rule supersedes the Special Bulletin of the Council of the AICPA, issued in October 1964 and referred to in the text of sections 545.04 and 546.12. [As amended July, 1975, by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 5.] (See section 411.)

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to express an unqualified opinion with respect to the conformity of the financial statements with generally accepted accounting principles unless there are other reasons, not associated with the departure from a promulgated principle, to modify his report.

**Accounting Principles Not Consistently Applied**

.20 When there has been a change in accounting principles, the auditor should modify his opinion as to consistency. Section 546, discusses variations in report language that are appropriate when accounting principles have not been applied consistently.

**Uncertainties**

.21 In preparing financial statements, management is expected to use its estimates of the outcome of future events. Estimates customarily are made in connection with matters such as the useful lives of depreciable assets, the collectibility of accounts receivable, the realizable value of inventory items, and the amount of a liability for product warranty. In most cases, the auditor is able to satisfy himself regarding the reasonableness of management’s estimates by considering various types of audit evidence, including the historical experience of the entity, and the relevance of the evidence in estimating the effects of future events. Matters are not to be regarded as uncertainties for purposes of this section unless their outcome is not susceptible of reasonable estimation, as discussed in paragraph .22. If the auditor, on the basis of evidence available to him, disagrees with management’s determination, and if the effects on the financial statements are material, he should express a qualified or an adverse opinion because of a departure from generally accepted accounting principles.

.22 In certain instances, the outcome of matters that may affect the financial statements or the disclosures required therein is not susceptible of reasonable estimation; such matters are to be regarded as uncertainties for purposes of this section. When such uncertainties exist, it cannot be determined whether the financial statements should be adjusted, or in what amount.

.23 There may be uncertainties with respect to specific matters whose possible effects on the financial statements can be isolated and therefore readily understood. Examples are the recoverability of a deferred cost or the likelihood that a material amount will become
collectible or payable because of income tax adjustments or litigation. Also, there may be multiple uncertainties or uncertainties whose possible effects are complex and whose impact on the financial statements consequently is difficult for a reader to assess. Examples of conditions indicating the existence of uncertainties of the latter kind are recurring operating losses, serious deficiencies in working capital, an inability to obtain financing sufficient for continued business operations, and failure to comply with the terms of loan agreements. In some situations an adverse outcome of matters in either category could imperil the continued existence of the entity. In any event, if the effects of the matters on the financial statements could be material, their nature and their possible effects should be disclosed in the statements.

Evidence as to the resolution of an uncertainty cannot be expected to exist at the time of the auditor's examination because the resolution, and therefore the evidence, is prospective. The auditor's function in forming an opinion on financial statements does not include estimating the outcome of future events if management is unable to do so. When there are material uncertainties, the outcome of which is not susceptible of reasonable estimation, the auditor should consider whether to express an unqualified opinion or to qualify his opinion as discussed in paragraph. In cases involving uncertainties, the auditor should be able to form an opinion whether the financial statement items affected have been stated in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in all respects other than those contingent on the outcome of the uncertainties. If he is satisfied that they have been so stated, he may appropriately express an opinion qualified by reason of the uncertainties (see paragraphs and ). If the auditor believes that

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6 In such circumstances, the auditor is concerned with the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and with the amounts and classification of liabilities. [Editor's Note: See section 340.]

7 The auditor may disclaim an opinion as discussed in footnote 8.

8 The Committee believes that the explanation of the uncertainties and the qualification of the auditor's opinion contemplated by this section should serve adequately to inform the users of the financial statements. Nothing in this section, however, is intended to preclude an auditor from declining to express an
the financial statement items affected by uncertainties reflect the application of accounting principles that are not generally accepted, he also should modify his report to state his reservations regarding departures from generally accepted accounting principles.

.26 The subsequent resolution of an uncertainty that has led to a modification of the auditor's opinion will (a) result in adjustment of the financial statements as to which his report originally was modified, (b) be recognized in the financial statements of a subsequent period, or (c) result in a conclusion that the matter has no monetary effect on the financial statements of any period. The qualifying expression in the opinion paragraph of the auditor's report should be the same regardless of the accounting treatment that is expected to be accorded the resolution of the uncertainty.

**Emphasis of a Matter**

.27 In some circumstances, the auditor may wish to emphasize a matter regarding the financial statements, but nevertheless intends to express an unqualified opinion. For example, he may wish to point out that the entity is a component of a larger business enterprise or that it has had significant transactions with related parties,* or he may wish to call attention to an unusually important subsequent event or to an accounting matter affecting the comparability of the financial statements with those of the preceding period. Such explanatory information may be presented in a separate paragraph of the auditor's report. Phrases such as "with the foregoing explanation" should not be used in the opinion paragraph in situations of this type.

**Unqualified Opinion**

.28 An unqualified opinion states that the financial statements present fairly financial position, results of operations and changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (which include adequate disclosure) consistently applied (see paragraph .07). This conclusion may be expressed only opinion in cases involving uncertainties. If he disclaims an opinion, the uncertainties and their possible effects on the financial statements should be disclosed in an appropriate manner (see paragraph .23), and the auditor's report should give all the substantive reasons for his disclaimer of opinion (see paragraph .45).

* [Editor's Note: See section 335.]

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when the auditor has formed such an opinion on the basis of an examination made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.

**Qualified Opinion**

**General**

.29 A qualified opinion states that, "except for" or "subject to" the effects of the matter to which the qualification relates, the financial statements present fairly financial position, results of operations and changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied. Such an opinion is expressed when a lack of sufficient competent evidential matter or restrictions on the scope of the auditor's examination have led him to conclude that he cannot express an unqualified opinion, or when the auditor believes, on the basis of his examination, that

a. the financial statements contain a departure from generally accepted accounting principles, the effect of which is material,
b. there has been a material change between periods in accounting principles or in the method of their application, or
c. there are significant uncertainties affecting the financial statements,

and he has decided not to express an adverse opinion or to disclaim an opinion.

.30 Ordinarily the auditor should not modify the language of the opinion paragraph of the standard report unless he is qualifying his opinion. However, reference to another auditor's report as a basis, in part, of the principal auditor's opinion is not considered to be a qualification (see paragraph.14).

.31 Financial statements, including the accompanying notes, sometimes contain unaudited information, pro forma calculations or other similar disclosures. These disclosures may be required in connection with a particular transaction (e.g., a business combination) or may otherwise be considered informative (e.g., in connection with subsequent events). If such disclosures are appropriately identified as "unaudited" or as "not covered by auditor's report," the auditor need not refer to them in his report. The reporting criteria stated in sections 504 * and 711.13 ** apply to such data. If the unaudited

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* Reference changed by the issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 26, *Association with Financial Statements*.

** Reference changed by issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 37.
information (e.g., an investor's share, material in amount, of an investee's earnings recognized on the equity method) is such that it should be subjected to auditing procedures in order for the auditor to form an opinion with respect to the financial statements taken as a whole, and the auditor has not been able to apply the procedures he considers necessary, he should qualify his opinion or disclaim an opinion because of a limitation on the scope of his examination.

**Report Form**

.32 When the auditor intends to express a qualified opinion, he should disclose all the substantive reasons in a separate explanatory paragraph(s) of his report, and should include, in the opinion paragraph, the appropriate qualifying language and a reference to the explanatory paragraph(s). The requirement for an explanatory paragraph does not apply when the opinion paragraph has been modified because of a change in accounting principle (see paragraph .20).

.33 The explanatory paragraph(s) should disclose the principal effects of the subject matter of the qualification on financial position, results of operations and changes in financial position, if reasonably determinable. If the effects are not reasonably determinable, the report should so state. If such disclosures are made in a note to the financial statements, the explanatory paragraph(s) may be shortened by referring to it. The explanatory paragraph(s) also should make clear whether the matter is (a) one as to which there is a difference of opinion between the auditor and his client and for which the auditor believes an adjustment should be made or (b) one involving an uncertainty that cannot presently be resolved because the outcome depends on future events. If an auditor wishes to emphasize a matter or disclosure regarding the financial statements but does not intend to qualify his opinion (see paragraph .27), he should not refer to this information in the opinion paragraph of his report.

.34 When a qualified opinion results from a limitation on the scope of the examination or an insufficiency of evidential matter, the situation should be described in the explanatory paragraph and referred to in both the scope and opinion paragraphs of the auditor's report. It is not appropriate for the auditor to request that the scope of his examination be explained in a note to the financial statements, inasmuch as the description of the scope is the auditor's representation and not that of his client.
Qualifying Language

.35 A qualified opinion should include the word "except" or "exception" in a phrase such as "except for" or "with the exception of" unless the qualification arises because of an uncertainty affecting the financial statements; then the expression "subject to" should be used. Phrases such as "with the foregoing explanation" are not clear or forceful enough and should not be used. Since accompanying notes are deemed to be part of the financial statements, wording such as "fairly presented when read in conjunction with Note 1" is likely to be misunderstood and likewise should not be used.

.36 An example of a report in which the opinion is qualified because of the use of an accounting principle at variance with generally accepted accounting principles follows (assuming the effects are such that the auditor has concluded an adverse opinion is not appropriate):

(Separate paragraph)
The Company has excluded from property and debt in the accompanying balance sheet certain lease obligations, which, in our opinion, should be capitalized in order to conform with generally accepted accounting principles. If these lease obligations were capitalized, property would be increased by $\ldots\ldots\ldots$, long-term debt by $\ldots\ldots\ldots$, and retained earnings by $\ldots\ldots\ldots$ as of December 31, 19XX, and net income and earnings per share would be increased (decreased) by $\ldots\ldots\ldots$ and $\ldots\ldots$ respectively for the year then ended.

(Opinion paragraph)
In our opinion, except for the effects of not capitalizing lease obligations, as discussed in the preceding paragraph, the financial statements present fairly . . .

.37 If the pertinent facts are disclosed in a note to the financial statements, a separate paragraph of the auditor's report in the circumstances illustrated in paragraph .36 might read as follows:

(Separate paragraph)
As more fully described in Note X to the financial statements, the Company has excluded certain lease obligations from property and debt in the accompanying balance sheet. In our opinion, generally accepted accounting principles require that such obligations be included in the balance sheet.

.38 If a qualification arises because of lack of consistency in the application of accounting principles, the qualifying language should be positioned in the opinion paragraph so as to make this clear. (See section 546.)
An example of a report qualified because of an uncertainty affecting the financial statements follows:

(Separate paragraph)

As discussed in Note X to the financial statements, the Company is defendant in a lawsuit alleging infringement of certain patent rights and claiming royalties and punitive damages. The Company has filed a counter action, and preliminary hearings and discovery proceedings on both actions are in progress. Company officers and counsel believe the Company has a good chance of prevailing, but the ultimate outcome of the lawsuits cannot presently be determined, and no provision for any liability that may result has been made in the financial statements.

(Opinion paragraph)

In our opinion, subject to the effects, if any, on the financial statements of the ultimate resolution of the matter discussed in the preceding paragraph, the financial statements referred to above present fairly.

or

In our opinion, subject to the effects of such adjustments, if any, as might have been required had the outcome of the uncertainty referred to in the preceding paragraph been known, the financial statements referred to above present fairly.

When an auditor qualifies his opinion because of a scope limitation, the wording in the opinion paragraph should indicate that the qualification pertains to the possible effects on the financial statements and not to the scope limitation itself. An example regarding inventories (assuming the effects of the limitation are not such that the auditor has concluded a disclaimer of opinion is appropriate — see paragraph .11) follows:

(Scope paragraph)

Except as explained in the following paragraph, our examination... and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances....

(Separate paragraph)

We did not observe the taking of the physical inventories as of December 31, 19XX (stated at $...), and December 31, 19X1 (stated at $...), since those dates were prior to the time we were initially engaged as auditors for the Company. Due to the nature of
the Company’s records, we were unable to satisfy ourselves as to the inventory quantities by means of other auditing procedures.9

(Opinion paragraph)

In our opinion, except for the effects of such adjustments, if any, as might have been determined to be necessary had we been able to observe the physical inventories...

Wording such as “In our opinion, except for the above-mentioned limitation on the scope of our examination...” bases the exception on the restriction itself, rather than on the possible effects on the financial statements, and therefore is unacceptable.

Adverse Opinion

.41 An adverse opinion states that financial statements do not present fairly the financial position, results of operations or changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Such an opinion is expressed when, in the auditor’s judgment (see paragraph .16), the financial statements taken as a whole are not presented fairly in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

.42 When the auditor expresses an adverse opinion, he should disclose in a separate paragraph(s) of his report (a) all the substantive reasons for his adverse opinion and (b) the principal effects of the subject matter of the adverse opinion on financial position, results of operations and changes in financial position, if reasonably determinable. If the effects are not reasonably determinable, the report should so state. The report also should state any reservations the auditor has regarding fair presentation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles other than those giving rise to the adverse opinion.

.43 When an adverse opinion is expressed, the opinion paragraph should include a direct reference to a separate paragraph that discloses the basis for the adverse opinion.

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9If the auditor has been unable also to carry out other tests, such as those relating to the pricing and clerical accuracy of the inventories, the language in the separate and opinion paragraphs should be modified accordingly.
As discussed in Note X to the financial statements, the Company carries its property, plant and equipment accounts at appraisal values, and provides depreciation on the basis of such values. Further, the Company does not provide for income taxes with respect to differences between financial income and taxable income arising because of the use, for income tax purposes, of the installment method of reporting gross profit from certain types of sales. Generally accepted accounting principles, in our opinion, require that property, plant and equipment be stated at an amount not in excess of cost, reduced by depreciation based on such amount, and that deferred income taxes be provided. Because of the departures from generally accepted accounting principles identified above, as of December 31, 19XX, inventories have been increased $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ by inclusion in manufacturing overhead of depreciation in excess of that based on cost; property, plant and equipment, less accumulated depreciation, is carried at $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ in excess of an amount based on the cost to the Company; and allocated income tax of $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ has not been recorded; resulting in an increase of $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ in retained earnings and in appraisal surplus of $\ldots \ldots \ldots$

For the year ended December 31, 19XX, cost of goods sold has been increased $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ because of the effects of the depreciation accounting referred to above and deferred income taxes of $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ have not been provided, resulting in an increase in net income and earnings per share of $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ and $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ respectively.

In our opinion, because of the effects of the matters discussed in the preceding paragraph, the financial statements referred to above do not present fairly, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, the financial position of X Company as of December 31, 19XX, or the results of its operations and changes in its financial position for the year then ended.

Because an opinion as to consistency implies the application of generally accepted accounting principles, no reference to consistency should be made in the opinion paragraph when an adverse opinion is issued. However, if the auditor has specific exceptions as to consistency, these exceptions should be expressed in the report.

**Disclaimer of Opinion**

A disclaimer of opinion states that the auditor does not express an opinion on the financial statements. When the auditor disclaims an opinion, he should state in a separate paragraph(s) of his report all of his substantive reasons for doing so, and also should disclose
any other reservations he has regarding fair presentation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or the consistency of their application. The disclaimer of opinion is appropriate when the auditor has not performed an examination sufficient in scope to enable him to form an opinion on the financial statements (see paragraphs .10, .11, and .12).

When expressing a disclaimer because of a significant scope limitation, the auditor should indicate in a separate paragraph(s) the respects in which his examination did not comply with generally accepted auditing standards. He should state that the scope of his examination was not sufficient to warrant the expression of an opinion. The auditor should not indicate the procedures performed; to do so may tend to overshadow the disclaimer.

An example of a disclaimer resulting from an inability to obtain sufficient competent evidential matter follows:

(Scope paragraph)

... Except as set forth in the following paragraph, our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

(Separate paragraph)

The Company did not take a physical inventory of merchandise, stated at $... in the accompanying financial statements as of December 31, 19XX, and at $... as of December 31, 19X1. Further, evidence supporting the cost of property and equipment acquired prior to December 31, 19XX is no longer available. The Company’s records do not permit the application of adequate alternative procedures regarding the inventories or the cost of property and equipment.

A disclaimer may be issued in cases involving uncertainties. See the footnote to paragraph .25. If an accountant is engaged to conduct an examination of the financial statements of a nonpublic entity in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, but is requested to change the engagement to a review or compilation of the statements, he should look to the guidance in Statement on Standards for Accounting and Review Services 1, paragraphs 44–49 [AR section 100.44-.49]. [As amended, November 1979, by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 26.] (See section 504.)
(Disclaimer paragraph)

Since the Company did not take physical inventories and we were unable to apply adequate alternative procedures regarding inventories and the cost of property and equipment, as noted in the preceding paragraph, the scope of our work was not sufficient to enable us to express, and we do not express, an opinion on the financial statements referred to above.

Piecemeal Opinion

.48 Piecemeal opinions (expressions of opinion as to certain identified items in financial statements) sometimes have been issued heretofore when the auditor disclaimed an opinion or expressed an adverse opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole.11 Because piecemeal opinions tend to overshadow or contradict a disclaimer of opinion or an adverse opinion,12 they are inappropriate and should not be issued in any situation.

Reports on Comparative Statements

[.49] [Superseded by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 15, effective for periods ending after June 30, 1977.] (See section 505.)

Effective Date

.50 Statements on Auditing Standards generally are effective at the time of their issuance. However, since the provisions of this section change certain reporting practices heretofore considered acceptable, this section will be effective with respect to reports issued on financial statements for periods ending on or

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11 The use of a piecemeal opinion following a disclaimer of opinion has not been permitted when the disclaimer was occasioned by a significant client-imposed restriction on audit scope.

12 In view of the provisions of this paragraph, the last sentence of section 544.02, having to do with companies whose accounting practices are prescribed by governmental regulatory authorities or commissions, is amended to read as follows:

An adverse opinion may be accompanied by an opinion on supplementary data which are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

[13] [Superseded by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 15, effective for periods ending after June 30, 1977.] (See section 505.)
after December 31, 1974, and need not be applied retroactively. The Committee understands that arrangements already may have been made for certain engagements, at the conclusion of which the auditor customarily has expressed a piecemeal opinion following a disclaimer of opinion occasioned by scope limitations. In order to provide a period of orderly transition, since the use of piecemeal opinions will no longer be appropriate under the provisions of paragraph .48 of this section, the provisions of that paragraph will be effective with respect to reports issued on financial statements for periods ending on or after January 31, 1975.
Dating of the Independent Auditor's Report

Section 530

Issue date, unless otherwise indicated: November, 1972

.01 Generally, the date of completion of the field work should be used as the date of the independent auditor's report. Paragraph .05 describes the procedure to be followed when a subsequent event occurring after the completion of the field work is disclosed in the financial statements.

.02 The auditor has no responsibility to make any inquiry or carry out any auditing procedures for the period after the date of his report. However, with respect to filings under the Securities Act of 1933, reference should be made to section 711.10—.13.*

Events Occurring After Completion of Field Work But Before Issuance of Report

.03 In case a subsequent event of the type requiring adjustment of the financial statements (as discussed in section 560.03) occurs after the date of the independent auditor's report but before its issuance, and the event comes to the attention of the auditor, the financial statements should be adjusted or the auditor should qualify his opinion. When the adjustment is made without disclosure of the event, the report ordinarily should be dated in accordance with paragraph .01. However, if the financial statements are adjusted and disclosure of the event is made, or if no

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1 See section 561 regarding procedures to be followed by the auditor who, subsequent to the date of his report upon audited financial statements, becomes aware that facts may have existed at that date which might have affected his report had he then been aware of such facts.

* Reference changed by issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 37.

2 In some cases, a disclaimer of opinion or an adverse opinion may be appropriate.
adjustment is made and the auditor qualifies his opinion,¹ the procedures set forth in paragraph .05 should be followed.

.04 In case a subsequent event of the type requiring disclosure (as discussed in section 560.05) occurs after the date of the auditor's report but before issuance of his report, and the event comes to the attention of the auditor, it should be disclosed in a note to the financial statements or the auditor should qualify his opinion.² If disclosure of the event is made, either in a note or in the auditor's report, the auditor would date his report as set forth in the following paragraph.

.05 The independent auditor has two methods available for dating his report when a subsequent event disclosed in the financial statements occurs after completion of his field work but before issuance of his report. He may use "dual dating," for example, "February 16, 19 , except for Note as to which the date is March 1, 19 ," or he may date his report as of the later date. In the former instance, his responsibility for events occurring subsequent to the completion of his field work is limited to the specific event referred to in the note (or otherwise disclosed). In the latter instance, the independent auditor's responsibility for subsequent events extends to the date of his report and, accordingly, the procedures outlined in section 560.12 generally should be extended to that date.

Reissuance of the Independent Auditor's Report

.06 An independent auditor may reissue his report on financial statements contained in annual reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission or other regulatory agencies or in a report he submits to his client or to others that contains information in addition to the client's basic financial statements subsequent to the date on which his report on the financial statements included therein was first issued. An independent auditor may also be requested by his client to furnish additional copies of a previously issued report. Use of the original report

¹ Ibid.
² Ibid.

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Dating of Independent Auditor’s Report

.07 In some cases, it may not be desirable for the independent auditor to reissue his report in the circumstances described in paragraph .06 because he has become aware of an event that occurred subsequent to the date of his original report that requires adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements. In such cases, adjustment with disclosure or disclosure alone should be made as described in section 560.08. The independent auditor should consider the effect of these matters on his opinion and he should date his report in accordance with the procedures described in paragraph .05.

.08 However, if an event of the type requiring disclosure only (as discussed in sections 560.05 and 560.08) occurs between the date of the independent auditor’s original report and the date of the reissuance of such report, and if the event comes to the attention of the independent auditor, the event may be disclosed in a separate note to the financial statements captioned somewhat as follows:

Event (Unaudited) Subsequent to the Date of the Report of Independent Auditor.

Under these circumstances, the report of the independent auditor would carry the same date used in the original report.

The next page is 831. 

* Reference changed by issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 37.
AU Section 542

Other Conditions Which Preclude the Application of Necessary Auditing Procedures

Issue date, unless otherwise indicated: November, 1972

Receivables and Inventories

[.01-.04] [Superseded by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 2, effective December 31, 1974.] (See section 509.)

.05 If the independent auditor has not satisfied himself by means of other auditing procedures with respect to opening inventories, he should either disclaim an opinion on the statement of income or qualify his opinion thereon, depending on the degree of materiality of the amounts involved. An illustration of such a disclaimer follows:

(Scope paragraph)

We have examined the balance sheet of X Company as of September 30, 19...2, and the related statements of income and retained earnings and changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances, except as stated in the following paragraph.

(Middle paragraph)

Because we were not engaged as auditors until after September 30, 19...1, we were not present to observe the physical inventory taken at that date and we have not satisfied ourselves by means of other procedures concerning inventory quantities. The amount of the inventory at September 30, 19...1, enters materially into the determination of the results of operations and changes in financial position for the year ended September 30, 19...2. Therefore, we do not express an opinion on the accompanying statements of income and retained earnings and changes in financial position for the year ended September 30, 19...2.
In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet presents fairly
the financial position of X Company at September 30, 19...2, in con­
formity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a
basis consistent with that of the preceding year.¹

**Long-Term Investments**

.06 When the effects of accounting for long-term investments
are material in relation to financial position or results of operations
of the investor, the independent auditor is not in a position to express
an unqualified opinion on the investor’s financial statements unless
he has obtained sufficient competent evidential matter in support of
the objectives described in section 332.02. There may be situations
where there is an effective limitation on the scope of the auditor’s
examination because sufficient evidential matter is not available to
him. Examples of such scope limitations, generally with respect to
investments accounted for under the equity method, would be (a)
the auditor not being able to obtain audited financial statements of
an investee or to apply auditing procedures to unaudited financial
statements of an investee and (b) the auditor not being able to ex­
amine sufficient evidential matter relating to the elimination of un­
realized profits and losses resulting from transactions between the
investor and the investee. In such situations, the auditor should
indicate in the scope paragraph of his report the limitations on his
work and, depending on materiality of the amounts involved, he
should either qualify his opinion or disclaim an opinion.

¹ It is assumed that the independent auditor has been able to satisfy himself as
to the consistency of application of generally accepted accounting principles
(see section 420 for a discussion of consistency).
Part of Examination Made by Other Independent Auditors

.01 This section provides guidance on the professional judgments the independent auditor makes in deciding (a) whether he may serve as principal auditor and use the work and reports of other independent auditors who have examined the financial statements of one or more subsidiaries, divisions, branches, components, or investments included in the financial statements presented and (b) the form and content of the principal auditor's report in these circumstances.¹ Nothing in this section should be construed to require or imply that an auditor, in deciding whether he may properly serve as principal auditor without himself auditing particular subsidiaries, divisions, branches, components, or investments of his client, should make that decision on any basis other than his judgment regarding the professional considerations as discussed in paragraphs .02 and .10; nor should an auditor state or imply that a report that makes reference to another auditor is inferior in professional standing to a report without such a reference. [As modified, September 1981, by the Auditing Standards Board.]

Principal Auditor's Course of Action

.02 The auditor considering whether he may serve as principal auditor may have performed all but a relatively minor portion of the work, or significant parts of the examination may have been performed by other auditors. In the latter case, he must decide whether his own participation is sufficient to enable him to serve as the principal auditor and to report as such on the financial statements. In deciding this question, the auditor should consider, among other things, the materiality of the portion of the financial statements he has examined in comparison with the portion examined by other auditors, the extent of his

¹ Section 315 applies if an auditor uses the work of a predecessor auditor in expressing an opinion on financial statements.
knowledge of the overall financial statements, and the importance of the components he examined in relation to the enterprise as a whole. [As modified, September 1981, by the Auditing Standards Board.]

.03 If the auditor decides that it is appropriate for him to serve as the principal auditor, he must then decide whether to make reference in his report\(^2\) to the examination made by another auditor. If the principal auditor decides to assume responsibility for the work of the other auditor insofar as that work relates to the principal auditor's expression of an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole, no reference should be made to the other auditor's examination. On the other hand, if the principal auditor decides not to assume that responsibility, his report should make reference to the examination of the other auditor and should indicate clearly the division of responsibility between himself and the other auditor in expressing his opinion on the financial statements. Regardless of the principal auditor's decision, the other auditor remains responsible for the performance of his own work and for his own report.

**Decision Not to Make Reference**

.04 If the principal auditor is able to satisfy himself as to the independence and professional reputation of the other auditor (see paragraph .10) and takes steps he considers appropriate to satisfy himself as to the other auditor's examination (see paragraph .12), he may be able to express an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole without making reference in his report to the examination of the other auditor. If the principal auditor decides to take this position, he should not state in his report that part of the examination was made by another auditor because to do so may cause a reader to misinterpret the degree of responsibility being assumed.

.05 Ordinarily, the principal auditor would be able to adopt this position when:

a. Part of the examination is made by another independent auditor which is an associated or correspondent firm and whose work is acceptable to the principal auditor based on his knowledge of the professional standards and competence of that firm; or

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\(^2\) See paragraph .09 for example of appropriate reporting when reference is made to the examination of other auditors.
b. The other auditor was retained by the principal auditor and the work was performed under the principal auditor’s guidance and control; or

c. The principal auditor, whether or not he selected the other auditor, nevertheless takes steps he considers necessary to satisfy himself as to the other auditor’s examination and accordingly is satisfied as to the reasonableness of the accounts for the purpose of inclusion in the financial statements on which he is expressing his opinion; or

d. The portion of the financial statements examined by the other auditor is not material to the financial statements covered by the principal auditor’s opinion.

**Decision to Make Reference**

.06 On the other hand, the principal auditor may decide to make reference to the examination of the other auditor when he expresses his opinion on the financial statements. In some situations, it may be impracticable for the principal auditor to review the other auditor’s work or to use other procedures which in the judgment of the principal auditor would be necessary for him to satisfy himself as to the other auditor’s examination. Also, if the financial statements of a component examined by another auditor are material in relation to the total, the principal auditor may decide, regardless of any other considerations, to make reference in his report to the examination of the other auditor.

.07 When the principal auditor decides that he will make reference to the examination of the other auditor, his report should indicate clearly, in both the scope and opinion paragraphs, the division of responsibility as between that portion of the financial statements covered by his own examination and that covered by the examination of the other auditor. The report should disclose the magnitude of the portion of the financial statements examined by the other auditor. This may be done by stating the dollar amounts or percentages of one or more of the following: total assets, total revenues, or other appropriate criteria, whichever most clearly reveals the portion of the financial statements examined by the other auditor. The other auditor may be named but only with his express permission and provided his report is presented together with that of the principal auditor.\(^3\)

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\(^3\) As to filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, see Rule 2-05 of Regulation S-X.
.08 Reference in the report of the principal auditor to the fact that part of the examination was made by another auditor is not to be construed as a qualification of the opinion but rather as an indication of the divided responsibility between the auditors who conducted the examinations of various components of the overall financial statements. [As modified, September 1981, by the Auditing Standards Board.]

.09 An example of appropriate reporting by the principal auditor indicating the division of responsibility, when he makes reference to the examination of the other auditor follows:

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of X Company and subsidiaries as of December 31, 19... and the related consolidated statements of income and retained earnings and changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We did not examine the financial statements of B Company, a consolidated subsidiary, which statements reflect total assets and revenues constituting 20 percent and 22 percent, respectively, of the related consolidated totals. These statements were examined by other auditors whose report thereon has been furnished to us, and our opinion expressed herein, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for B Company, is based solely upon the report of the other auditors.

In our opinion, based upon our examination and the report of other auditors, the accompanying consolidated balance sheet and consolidated statements of income and retained earnings and changes in financial position present fairly...

When two or more auditors in addition to the principal auditor participate in the examination, the percentages covered by the other auditors may be stated in the aggregate.

Procedures Applicable to Both Methods of Reporting

.10 Whether or not the principal auditor decides to make reference to the examination of the other auditor, he should make inquiries concerning the professional reputation and independence of the other auditor. He also should adopt appropriate measures to assure the coordination of his activities with those of the other auditor in order to achieve a proper review of matters affecting the consolidating or combining of accounts in the financial statements. These inquiries and other measures may include procedures such as the following:
a. Make inquiries as to the professional reputation and standing of the other auditor to one or more of the following:

(i) The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the applicable state society of certified public accountants and/or the local chapter, or in the case of a foreign auditor, his corresponding professional organization.

(ii) Other practitioners.

(iii) Bankers and other credit grantors.

(iv) Other appropriate sources.

b. Obtain a representation from the other auditor that he is independent under the requirements of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and, if appropriate, the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

c. Ascertain through communication with the other auditor:

(i) That he is aware that the financial statements of the component which he is to examine are to be included in the financial statements on which the principal auditor will report and that the other auditor’s report thereon will be relied upon (and, where applicable, referred to) by the principal auditor.

(ii) That he is familiar with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and with the generally accepted auditing standards promulgated by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and will conduct his examination and will report in accordance therewith.

The AICPA Professional Ethics Division can respond to inquiries about whether individuals are members of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and whether complaints against members have been adjudicated by the Trial Board or the National Review Board. The division cannot respond to inquiries about public accounting firms or provide information about administrative reprimands issued by the division or pending disciplinary proceedings or investigations. The AICPA Division for CPA Firms can respond to inquiries about whether specific public accounting firms are members of either the Private Companies Practice Section (PCPS) or the SEC Practice Section (SECP), and can indicate whether a firm has undergone peer review in compliance with the Section’s membership requirements and whether any sanctions against the firm have been publicly announced. In addition, the division will supply, for a fee, copies of peer-review reports that have been accepted by the applicable section of the division and information submitted by member firms on applications for membership and annual updates.
(iii) That he has knowledge of the relevant financial reporting requirements for statements and schedules to be filed with regulatory agencies such as the Securities and Exchange Commission, if appropriate.

(iv) That a review will be made of matters affecting elimination of intercompany transactions and accounts and, if appropriate in the circumstances, the uniformity of accounting practices among the components included in the financial statements.

(Inquiries as to matters under a, and c (ii) and (iii) ordinarily would be unnecessary if the principal auditor already knows the professional reputation and standing of the other auditor and if the other auditor's primary place of practice is in the United States.)

[As modified, September 1981, by the Auditing Standards Board.]

.11 If the results of inquiries and procedures by the principal auditor with respect to matters described in paragraph .10 lead him to the conclusion that he can neither assume responsibility for the work of the other auditor insofar as that work relates to the principal auditor's expression of an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole, nor report in the manner set forth in paragraph .09, he should appropriately qualify his opinion or disclaim an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. His reasons therefor should be stated, and the magnitude of the portion of the financial statements to which his qualification extends should be disclosed.

Additional Procedures Under Decision Not to Make Reference

.12 When the principal auditor decides not to make reference to the examination of the other auditor, in addition to satisfying himself as to the matters described in paragraph .10, he should also consider whether to perform one or more of the following procedures:

a. Visit the other auditor and discuss the audit procedures followed and results thereof.

b. Review the audit programs of the other auditor. In some cases, it may be appropriate to issue instructions to the other auditor as to the scope of his audit work.
c. Review the working papers of the other auditor, including his evaluation of internal control and his conclusions as to other significant aspects of the engagement.

.13 In some circumstances the principal auditor may consider it appropriate to participate in discussions regarding the accounts with management personnel of the component whose financial statements are being examined by other auditors and/or to make supplemental tests of such accounts. The determination of the extent of additional procedures, if any, to be applied rests with the principal auditor alone in the exercise of his professional judgment and in no way constitutes a reflection on the adequacy of the other auditor's work. Because the principal auditor in this case assumes responsibility for his opinion on the financial statements on which he is reporting without making reference to the other auditor's examination, his judgment must govern as to the extent of procedures to be undertaken.

**Long-Term Investments**

.14 With respect to investments accounted for under the equity method, the auditor who uses another auditor's report for the purpose of reporting on the investor's equity in underlying net assets and its share of earnings or losses and other transactions of the investee is in the position of a principal auditor using the work and reports of other auditors. Under these circumstances, the auditor may decide that it would be appropriate to refer to the other auditor's examination in his report on the financial statements of the investor. (See paragraphs .06–.11.) When the work and reports of other auditors constitute a major element of evidence with respect to investments accounted for under the cost method, the auditor may be in a position analogous to that of a principal auditor.

**Qualifications in Other Auditor's Report**

.15 If the opinion of the other auditor is qualified, the principal auditor should decide whether the subject of the qualification is of such nature and significance in relation to the financial statements on which the principal auditor is reporting that it would require qualification of his own report. If the subject of the qualification is not material in relation to such financial statements and the other auditor's report is not presented, the principal auditor need not make reference in his report to the qualification; if the
other auditor's report is presented, the principal auditor may wish
to make reference to such qualification and its disposition.

Restated Financial Statements of Prior
Years Following a Pooling of Interests

.16 Following a pooling-of-interests transaction, an auditor may
be asked to report on restated financial statements for one or more
prior years when other auditors have examined one or more of
the entities included in such financial statements. In some of these
situations the auditor may decide that he has not examined a
sufficient portion of the financial statements for such prior year
or years to enable him to serve as principal auditor (see para-
graph .02). Also, in such cases, it often is not possible or it may
not be appropriate or necessary for the auditor to satisfy him-
self with respect to the restated financial statements. In these
circumstances it may be appropriate for him to express his
opinion solely with respect to the combining of such statements;
however, no opinion should be expressed unless the auditor has
examined the statements of at least one of the entities included
in the restatement for at least the latest period presented. The
following is an illustration of appropriate reporting on such
combination that can be presented in an additional paragraph
of the auditor's report following the standard scope and opinion
paragraphs covering the consolidated financial statements for
the current year:*

We previously examined and reported upon the consolidated
statements of income and changes in financial position of XYZ Com-
pany and subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 19X1, prior
to their restatement for the 19X2 pooling of interests. The contribu-
tion of XYZ Company and subsidiaries to revenues and net income
represented .... percent and .... percent of the respective re-
stant totals. Separate financial statements of the other companies
included in the 19X1 restated consolidated statements of income
and changes in financial position were examined and reported upon
separately by other auditors. We also have applied procedures to
the combination of the accompanying consolidated statements of
income and changes in financial position for the year ended Decem-
ber 31, 19X1, after restatement for the 19X2 pooling of interests; in
our opinion, such consolidated statements have been properly com-

* If restated consolidated balance sheets are also presented, the auditor may
also express his opinion with respect to the combination of the consolidated
balance sheets.
bined on the basis described in Note A of notes to consolidated financial statements.

[As modified, October 1980, by the Auditing Standards Board.]

.17 In reporting on restated financial statements as described in the preceding paragraph, the auditor does not assume responsibility for the work of other auditors nor the responsibility for expressing an opinion on the restated financial statements taken as a whole. He should apply procedures which will enable him to express an opinion only as to proper combination of the financial statements. These procedures include testing the combination for clerical accuracy and the methods used to combine the restated financial statements for conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. For example, the auditor should make inquiries and apply procedures regarding such matters as the following:

a. Elimination of intercompany transactions and accounts.
b. Combining adjustments and reclassifications.
c. Adjustments to treat like items in a comparable manner, if appropriate.
d. The manner and extent of presentation of disclosure matters in the restated financial statements and notes thereto.

The auditor should also consider the application of procedures contained in paragraph .10.

[As modified, October 1980, by the Auditing Standards Board.]

**Predecessor Auditor**

[.18] [Superseded by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 7, effective November 30, 1975.] (See section 315.)

[→ The next page is 861. ←]
Lack of Conformity With Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

Issue date, unless otherwise indicated: November, 1972

[.01] [Superseded by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 2, effective December 31, 1974.] (See section 509.)

Regulated Companies

.02 The basic postulates and broad principles of accounting comprehended in the term "generally accepted accounting principles" which pertain to business enterprises in general apply also to companies whose accounting practices are prescribed by governmental regulatory authorities or commissions. (Such companies include public utilities, common carriers, insurance companies, financial institutions, and the like.) Accordingly, the first reporting standard is equally applicable to opinions on financial statements of such regulated companies presented for purposes other than filings with their respective supervisory agencies; and material variances from generally accepted accounting principles, and their effects, should be dealt with in the independent auditor's report in the same manner followed for companies which are not regulated.¹ Ordinarily, this will require either a qualified or an adverse opinion on such statements. An adverse opinion may be accompanied by an opinion on supplementary data which are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. [As amended, effective for periods ending on or after December 31, 1974, by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 2.] (See section 509.) [As amended by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 14, effective with respect to engagements to issue special reports on data for periods beginning after December 31, 1976.] (See section 621.)

¹ When reporting on financial statements of a regulated company that are prepared in accordance with the requirements or financial reporting provisions of a government regulatory agency to whose jurisdiction the company is subject,
.03 It should be recognized, however, that appropriate differences exist with respect to the application of generally accepted accounting principles as between regulated and nonregulated businesses because of the effect in regulated businesses of the rate-making process, a phenomenon not present in nonregulated businesses. Such differences usually concern mainly the time at which various items enter into the determination of net income in accordance with the principle of matching costs and revenues. It should also be recognized that accounting requirements not directly related to the rate-making process commonly are imposed on regulated businesses and that the imposition of such accounting requirements does not necessarily mean that they conform with generally accepted accounting principles.

.04 When financial statements of a regulated company are prepared in accordance with a basis of accounting prescribed by its supervisory agency or the financial reporting provisions of another agency, the independent auditor may also be requested to report on their fair presentation in conformity with such prescribed basis of accounting in presentations other than filings with the company's regulatory agency. In those circumstances, except when such reporting is recognized as appropriate by an AICPA accounting or audit guide or auditing interpretation, the auditor should use the standard form of report (see section 509.07, *Reports on Audited Financial Statements*), modified as appropriate (see section 509.15-.17) because of the departures from generally accepted accounting principles, and then, in an additional paragraph to the report, express an opinion on whether the financial statements are presented in conformity with the prescribed basis of accounting. [As amended by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 14, effective with respect to engagements to issue special reports on data for periods beginning after December 31, 1976.] (See section 621.)

The next page is 871.
Inadequate Disclosure

.01 Information essential for a fair presentation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles should be set forth in the financial statements (which include the related notes). When such information is set forth elsewhere in a report to shareholders, or in a prospectus, proxy statement, or other similar report, it should be referred to in the financial statements. If the financial statements, including accompanying notes, fail to disclose information that is required by generally accepted accounting principles, the auditor should express a qualified or an adverse opinion because of the departure from those principles and should provide the information in his report, if practicable, unless its omission from the auditor’s report is recognized as appropriate by a specific Statement on Auditing Standards. [As amended December, 1977 by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 21.] (See section 435.)

.02 An illustration of appropriate wording in such instances follows:

(Middle paragraph)

On January 15, 19...2, the company issued debentures in the amount of $ for the purpose of financing plant expansion. The debenture agreement restricts the payment of future cash dividends to earnings after December 31, 19...1.

(Opinion paragraph)

In our opinion, except for the omission of the information in the preceding paragraph, the aforementioned financial statements present fairly . . .

.03 There may be instances where the independent auditor may wish to include in his report additional explanatory matter (which is not required for adequate disclosure) to highlight certain circumstances or to aid in the interpretation of the financial statements. Since such additional disclosure is not intended to qualify the scope of examination or the opinion on the statements, no reference thereto should be made in the opinion paragraph of the independent auditor’s report.
Omission of Statement of Changes in Financial Position

.04 If an entity issues financial statements that purport to present financial position and results of operations but omits the related statement of changes in financial position, and if the omission is not sanctioned by Opinion No. 19 [AC section 2021] of the Accounting Principles Board, the omission should be treated in accordance with the provisions of the Special Bulletin of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants issued in October 1964 relating to disclosures of departures from Opinions of the Accounting Principles Board. Accordingly, the auditor normally will conclude that the omission requires qualification of his opinion.

.05 If the financial statements, including accompanying notes, fail to disclose information that is required by generally accepted accounting principles, the auditor should provide the information in his report, if practicable, unless its omission from the auditor’s report is recognized as appropriate by a specific Statement on Auditing Standards. The auditor is not required to prepare a basic financial statement (a statement of changes in financial position for one or more years) and include it in his report if an entity declines to present the statement. Accordingly, in these cases the auditor should qualify his report, ordinarily in the following manner:

We have examined the balance sheet of X Company as of December 31, 19..., and the related statements of income and retained earnings for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

The company declined to present a statement of changes in financial position for the year ended December 31, 19.... Presentation of such statement summarizing the company’s financing and investing activities and other changes in its financial position is required by Opinion No. 19 of the Accounting Principles Board.

Editor’s Note: Effective March 1, 1973, members of the Institute are governed by Rule of Conduct 203 [ET section 203.01] of the Code of Professional Ethics of the Institute in reporting on financial statements materially affected by a departure from an accounting principle promulgated by the body designated by Council of the Institute to establish generally accepted accounting principles.
In our opinion, except that the omission of a statement of changes in financial position results in an incomplete presentation as explained in the preceding paragraph, the aforementioned financial statements present fairly the financial position of X Company at December 31, 19__, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

[As amended December, 1977 by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 21.] (See section 435.)

The next page is 891.
Change in Accounting Principle

.01 When there is a change in accounting principle, the independent auditor should modify his opinion as to consistency, indicating the nature of the change. The auditor's concurrence with a change is implicit unless he takes exception to the change in expressing his opinion as to fair presentation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Nevertheless, in order to be more informative the auditor should make his concurrence explicit (unless the change is the correction of an error*) using the expression "with which we concur." The form of modification of the opinion depends on the method of accounting for the effect of the change, as explained in paragraphs .02 and .03.1

.02 If there has been a change in accounting principle which should be reported by restating the financial statements of prior years,2 the appropriate reference to consistency is that the statements are consistent after giving retroactive effect to the change. Illustrations of appropriate reporting follow:

(Opinion paragraph covering one year)

... applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year after giving retroactive effect to the change, with which we concur, in the method of accounting for long-term construction contracts as described in Note X to the financial statements.

(Opinion paragraph covering two years)

... applied on a consistent basis after restatement for the change,

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* See section 420.10.

1 With respect to the method of accounting for the effect of a change in accounting principle, see Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 20 [AC section 1051], including paragraph 4 [AC section 1051.04], which states that methods of accounting for changes in principles have been and will be specified in pronouncements other than Opinion No. 20 [AC section 1051].

2 With respect to reporting on financial statements after a pooling of interests, see paragraphs .12 and .13 and section 543.16-.17.
with which we concur, in the method of accounting for long-term construction contracts as described in Note X to the financial statements.

The auditor's report need not refer to a change in accounting principle and restatement made in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles if the statements for the year of change are reported upon together with the financial statements for a year subsequent to the year of change.

.03 If there has been a change in accounting principle which should be reported by means other than by restating the financial statements of prior years and the independent auditor is reporting only on the year during which the change was made, his report should state that accounting principles have been consistently applied except for the change. An example of such reporting follows:

(Opinion paragraph)

... in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles which, except for the change, with which we concur, in the method of computing depreciation as described in Note X to the financial statements, have been applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

If the independent auditor is reporting on two or more years when reporting on a subsequent year's financial statements, he should make appropriate reference to the change as long as the year of change is included in the years being reported upon. If the year of change was other than the earliest year being reported upon, the following example would be an appropriate form of reporting:

(Opinion paragraph)

... in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied during the period except for the change, with which we concur, in the method of computing depreciation as described in Note X to the financial statements.

If the year of change is the earliest year being reported upon, there is no inconsistency in the application of accounting principles during the period subsequent to the change. However, the auditor should make reference to the change having been made in such year when a cumulative effect adjustment is included in the income statement for the year of the change. Following is an example of appropriate reporting:

(Opinion paragraph)

... in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied during the period subsequent to the change, with which we concur, made as of January 1, 19...}, in the method
Reporting on Inconsistency

of computing depreciation as described in Note X to the financial statements.

A change in accounting principle made at the beginning of the year preceding the earliest year being reported upon by the auditor does not result in an inconsistency between such preceding year and later years. In reporting on consistency of a later year with such preceding year, reference to a change is not necessary. [As modified, November 1979, by the Auditing Standards Board.]

Reporting on Changes in Accounting Principle That Are Not in Conformity With Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

.04 The auditor should evaluate a change in accounting principle to satisfy himself that (a) the newly adopted accounting principle is a generally accepted accounting principle, (b) the method of accounting for the effect of the change is in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, and (c) management’s justification\(^1\) for the change is reasonable. If a change in accounting principle does not meet these conditions, the auditor’s report should so indicate and his opinion should be appropriately qualified as discussed in paragraphs .05 through .11.

Reporting in the Year of Change

.05 If a newly adopted accounting principle is not a generally accepted accounting principle or the method of accounting for the effect of the change is not in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, the auditor should express a qualified opinion or, if the effect of the change is sufficiently material, the auditor should express an adverse opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole due to a lack of conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. If a qualified opinion is expressed, the qualification would relate both to conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and to the consistency of application. When expressing an adverse opinion in such circumstances, no reference to consistency need be made because the financial statements are not

\(^1\) Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 20, paragraph 16 [AC section 1051.16], states: “The presumption that an entity should not change an accounting principle may be overcome only if the enterprise justifies the use of an alternative acceptable accounting principle on the basis that it is preferable.” The requirement for justification is applicable to years beginning after July 31, 1971.
presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Following is an illustration of reporting where the newly adopted accounting principle is not a generally accepted accounting principle:

(Middle paragraph)

The company previously recorded its land at cost but adjusted the amounts to appraised values during the year, with a corresponding increase in stockholders' equity in the amount of $............ In our opinion, the new basis on which land is recorded is not in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

(Opinion paragraph)

In our opinion, except for the change to recording appraised values as described above, the aforementioned financial statements present fairly the financial position of X Company at December 31, 19..., and the results of its operations and changes in its financial position for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

.06 If management has not provided reasonable justification for a change in accounting principles, the independent auditor should express an exception to the change having been made without reasonable justification. Such qualification would relate both to conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and to the consistency of application. An example follows:

(Middle paragraph)

As disclosed in Note X to the financial statements, the company has adopted (description of newly adopted method), whereas it previously used (description of previous method). Although use of the (description of newly adopted method) is in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, in our opinion the company has not provided reasonable justification for making a change as required by Opinion No. 20 of the Accounting Principles Board.

(Opinion paragraph)

In our opinion, except for the change in accounting principles as stated above, the aforementioned financial statements present fairly the financial position of X Company at December 31, 19..., and the

\[\text{Note disclosure of an inconsistency in accounting principles unrelated to the reason for an adverse opinion is required even though the independent auditor does not refer to the inconsistency in his report. If such an inconsistency is not disclosed, the independent auditor should also qualify his report for this lack of disclosure. [See section 431 (reference changed by issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 32).]}\]
results of its operations and changes in its financial position for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Reporting in Subsequent Years

.07 Whenever an accounting change results in an independent auditor expressing a qualified or adverse opinion on the conformity of financial statements with generally accepted accounting principles for the year of change, he should consider the possible effects of that change when reporting on the entity's financial statements for subsequent years, as discussed in paragraphs .08-.11.

.08 If the financial statements for the year of such change are presented with a subsequent year's financial statements, the auditor's report should disclose his reservations with respect to the statements for the year of change.

.09 If an entity has adopted an accounting principle which is not a generally accepted accounting principle, its continued use may have a material effect on the statements of a subsequent year on which the auditor is reporting. In this situation, the independent auditor should express either a qualified or an adverse opinion, depending upon the materiality of the departure in relation to the statements of the subsequent year.

.10 If an entity accounts for the effect of a change prospectively when generally accepted accounting principles require restatement or the inclusion of the cumulative effect of the change in the year of change, a subsequent year's financial statements could improperly include a charge or credit which is material to those statements. This situation also requires that the auditor express a qualified or an adverse opinion.

.11 If management has not provided reasonable justification for a change in accounting principles, the auditor's opinion should express an exception to the change having been made without reasonable justification, as previously indicated. In addition, the auditor should continue to express his exception with respect to the financial statements for the year of change as long as they are presented. However, the auditor's exception relates to the accounting change and does not affect the status of a newly adopted principle as a gen-
eraly accepted accounting principle. Accordingly, while expressing an exception for the year of change, the independent auditor’s opinion regarding the subsequent years’ statements need not express an exception to use of the newly adopted principle.

Reports Following a Pooling of Interests

.12 When companies have merged or combined in accordance with the accounting concept known as a “pooling of interests,” appropriate effect of the pooling should be given in the presentation of financial position, results of operations, changes in financial position, and other historical financial data of the continuing business for the year in which the combination is consummated and, in comparative financial statements, for years prior to the year of pooling, as described in Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 16 [AC section 1091], “Business Combinations.” If prior year financial statements, presented in comparison with current year financial statements, are not restated to give appropriate recognition to a pooling of interests, the comparative financial statements are not presented on a consistent basis. In this case, the inconsistency arises not from a change in the application of an accounting principle in the current year, but from the lack of such application to prior years. Such inconsistency would require a qualification in the independent auditor’s report. In addition, failure to give appropriate recognition to the pooling in comparative financial statements is a departure from an Opinion of the Accounting Principles Board. Therefore, the auditor must also give appropriate consideration to the provisions of the Special Bulletin of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants issued in October 1964 relating to disclosures of departures from Opinions of the Accounting Principles Board.¹

.13 When single-year statements only are presented for the year in which a combination is consummated, a note to the financial statements should adequately disclose the pooling transaction and state the revenues, extraordinary items, and net income of the constituent companies for the preceding year on a combined basis. In

¹Editor’s Note: Effective March 1, 1973, members of the Institute are governed by Rule of Conduct 203 [ET section 203.01] of the Code of Professional Ethics of the Institute in reporting on financial statements materially affected by a departure from an accounting principle promulgated by the body designated by Council of the Institute to establish generally accepted accounting principles.
such instances, the disclosure and consistency standards are met. Omission of disclosure of the pooling transaction and its effect on the preceding year would require qualifications as to the lack of disclosure and consistency in the independent auditor's report.

First Examinations

.14 When the independent auditor has not examined the financial statements of a company for the preceding year, he should adopt procedures that are practicable and reasonable in the circumstances to assure himself that the accounting principles employed are consistent between the current and the preceding year. Where adequate records have been maintained by the client, it is usually practicable and reasonable to extend auditing procedures sufficiently to give an opinion as to consistency.

.15 Inadequate financial records or limitations imposed by the client may preclude the independent auditor from forming an opinion as to the consistent application of accounting principles between the current and the prior year, as well as to the amounts of assets or liabilities at the beginning of the current year. Where such amounts could materially affect current operating results, the independent auditor would also be unable to express an opinion on the current year's results of operations and changes in financial position. Following is an example of reporting where the records are inadequate:

(Scope paragraph)

... and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances, except as indicated in the following paragraph.

(Middle paragraph)

Because of major inadequacies in the Company's accounting records for the previous year, it was not practicable to extend our auditing procedures to enable us to express an opinion on results of operations and changes in financial position for the year ended (current year) or on the consistency of application of accounting principles with the preceding year.

(Opinion paragraph)

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet presents fairly the financial position of X Company as of (current year end) in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

.16 If accounting records for prior years were kept on a basis which did not result in a fair presentation of financial position, results
of operations, and changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles for those years, and it is impracticable to restate financial statements for those years, the independent auditor should omit the customary reference to consistency and present his report similar to the following:

(Middle paragraph)

The Company has kept its records and has prepared its financial statements for previous years on the cash basis with no recognition having been accorded accounts receivable, accounts payable, or accrued expenses. At the beginning of the current year the Company adopted the accrual basis of accounting. Although appropriate adjustments have been made to retained earnings as of the beginning of the year, it was not practicable to determine what adjustments would be necessary in the financial statements of the preceding year to restate results of operations and changes in financial position in conformity with the accounting principles used in the current year.

(Opinion paragraph)

In our opinion, the aforementioned financial statements present fairly the financial position of X Company as of October 31, 19... and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Pro Forma Effects of Accounting Changes

.17 In single-year financial statements, the pro forma effects of retroactive application of certain accounting changes should be disclosed. In such situations, the reporting provisions of section 505 * are applicable to the prior year data.

The next page is 911.
Other Information in Documents Containing Audited Financial Statements

.01 An entity may publish various documents that contain information (hereinafter, “other information”) in addition to audited financial statements and the independent auditor’s report thereon. This section provides guidance for the auditor’s consideration of other information included in such documents.

.02 This section is applicable only to other information contained in (a) annual reports to holders of securities or beneficial interests, annual reports of organizations for charitable or philanthropic purposes distributed to the public, and annual reports filed with regulatory authorities under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or (b) other documents to which the auditor, at the client’s request, devotes attention.

.03 This section is not applicable when the financial statements and report appear in a registration statement filed under the Securities Act of 1933. The auditor’s procedures with respect to 1933 Act filings are unaltered by this section (see sections 631 † and 711 ††). Also, this section is not applicable to other information on which the auditor is engaged to express an opinion.¹ The guidance applicable to examining and reporting on certain information other than financial statements intended to be presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles is unaltered by this section (see sections 551 * and 621 **).

.04 Other information in a document may be relevant to an independent auditor’s examination or to the continuing propriety of his report. The auditor’s responsibility with respect to information in a document does not extend beyond the financial information identified in his report, and the auditor has no obligation to perform any

¹ Mere reading of other information is an inadequate basis for expressing an opinion on that information.

† Reference changed by issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 38.
†† Reference changed by issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 37.
* Reference changed by issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 29.
** Reference changed by issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 14.
procedures to corroborate other information contained in a document. However, he should read the other information and consider whether such information, or the manner of its presentation, is materially inconsistent with information, or the manner of its presentation, appearing in the financial statements. If the auditor concludes that there is a material inconsistency, he should determine whether the financial statements, his report, or both require revision. If he concludes that they do not require revision, he should request the client to revise the other information. If the other information is not revised to eliminate the material inconsistency, he should consider other actions such as revising his report to include an explanatory paragraph describing the material inconsistency, withholding the use of his report in the document, and withdrawing from the engagement. The action he takes will depend on the particular circumstances and the significance of the inconsistency in the other information.

.05 If, while reading the other information for the reasons set forth in paragraph .04, the auditor becomes aware of information that he believes is a material misstatement of fact that is not a material inconsistency as described in paragraph .04, he should discuss the matter with the client. In connection with this discussion, the auditor should consider that he may not have the expertise to assess the validity of the statement, that there may be no standards by which to assess its presentation, and that there may be valid differences of judgment or opinion. If the auditor concludes he has a valid basis for concern he should propose that the client consult with some other party whose advice might be useful to the client, such as the client’s legal counsel.

.06 If, after discussing the matter as described in paragraph .05, the auditor concludes that a material misstatement of fact remains, the action he takes will depend on his judgment in the particular circumstances. He should consider steps such as notifying his client in writing of his views concerning the information and consulting his legal counsel as to further appropriate action in the circumstances.

The next page is 915.
**Reporting on Information Accompanying the Basic Financial Statements in Auditor-Submitted Documents**

(Supersedes section 610, "Long-Form Reports")

*Effective for auditors' reports dated on or after December 31, 1980, unless otherwise indicated.*

.01 This section provides guidance on the form and content of reporting when an auditor submits to his client or to others a document that contains information in addition to the client's basic financial statements and the auditor's standard report thereon.

.02 The auditor's standard report covers the basic financial statements: balance sheet, statement of income, statement of retained earnings or changes in stockholders' equity, and statement of changes in financial position. The following presentations are considered part of the basic financial statements: descriptions of accounting policies, notes to financial statements, and schedules and explanatory material that are identified as being part of the basic financial statements. For purposes of this section, basic financial statements also include an individual basic financial statement, such as a balance sheet or statement of income and financial statements prepared in accordance with a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles.

.03 The information covered by this section is presented outside the basic financial statements and is not considered necessary for presentation of financial position, results of operations, or changes in financial position in conformity with generally

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1 This section also supersedes the March 1979 auditing interpretation, "Reports on Consolidated Financial Statements That Include Supplementary Consolidating Information" (AU section 9509.15—.20).
accepted accounting principles. Such information includes additional details or explanations of items in or related to the basic financial statements, consolidating information, historical summaries of items extracted from the basic financial statements, statistical data, and other material, some of which may be from sources outside the accounting system or outside the entity.

**Reporting Responsibility**

.04 When an auditor submits a document containing audited financial statements to his client or to others, he has a responsibility to report on all the information included in the document. On the other hand, when the auditor’s standard report is included in a client-prepared document and the auditor is not engaged to report on information accompanying the basic financial statements, his responsibility with respect to such information is described in (a) section 550, *Other Information in Documents Containing Audited Financial Statements*, and (b) other sections covering particular types of information or circumstances, such as section 553, *Supplementary Information Required by the Financial Accounting Standards Board*.

.05 An auditor’s report on information accompanying the basic financial statements in an auditor-submitted document has the same objective as an auditor’s report on the basic financial statements: to describe clearly the character of the auditor’s examination and the degree of responsibility, if any, he is taking. Although the auditor may participate in the preparation of the accompanying information as well as the basic financial statements, both the statements and the accompanying information are representations of management.

.06 The following guidelines apply to an auditor’s report on information accompanying the basic financial statements in an auditor-submitted document:

a. The report should state that the examination has been made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

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2 Client-prepared documents include financial reports prepared by the client but merely reproduced by the auditor on the client’s behalf.
b. The report should identify the accompanying information. (Identification may be by descriptive title or page number of the document.)

c. The report should state that the accompanying information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.\(^3\)

d. The report should include either an opinion on whether the accompanying information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole or a disclaimer of opinion, depending on whether the information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the examination of the basic financial statements. The auditor may express an opinion on a portion of the accompanying information and disclaim an opinion on the remainder.

e. The report on the accompanying information may be added to the auditor's standard report on the basic financial statements or may appear separately in the auditor-submitted document.

.07 The purpose of an examination of basic financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards is to form an opinion on those statements taken as a whole. Nevertheless, an examination of basic financial statements often encompasses information accompanying those statements in an auditor-submitted document. Also, although an auditor has no obligation to apply auditing procedures to information presented outside the basic financial statements, he may choose to modify or redirect certain of the procedures to be applied in the examination of the basic financial statements so that he may express an opinion on the accompanying information in the manner described in paragraph .06.

.08 When reporting in this manner, the measurement of materiality is the same as that used in forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, the auditor need not apply procedures as extensive as would be necessary to express an opinion on the information taken by itself. Guidance applicable to the expression of an opinion on specified elements, accounts, or items of financial statements for the purpose of a separate presentation is provided in section 621.10—.14, Special Reports.

\(^3\) The auditor may refer to any regulatory agency requirements applicable to the information presented.
.09 If the auditor concludes, on the basis of facts known to him, that any accompanying information is materially misstated in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, he should discuss the matter with the client and propose appropriate revision of the accompanying information.\(^4\) If the client will not agree to revision of the accompanying information, the auditor should either modify his report on the accompanying information and describe the misstatement or refuse to include the information in the document.

.10 The auditor should consider the effect of any modifications in his standard report when reporting on accompanying information. When the auditor expresses a qualified opinion on the basic financial statements, he should make clear the effects upon any accompanying information as well (see paragraph .14). When the auditor expresses an adverse opinion, or disclaims an opinion, on the basic financial statements, he should not express the opinion described in paragraph .06 on any accompanying information.\(^5\) An expression of such an opinion in these circumstances would be inappropriate because, like a piecemeal opinion, it may tend to overshadow or contradict the disclaimer of opinion or adverse opinion on the basic financial statements. (See section 509.48 and section 621.12.)

.11 A client may request that nonaccounting information and certain accounting information not directly related to the basic financial statements be included in an auditor-submitted document. Ordinarily, such information would not have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the examination of the basic financial statements, and, accordingly, the auditor would disclaim an opinion on it. In some circumstances, however, such information may have been obtained or derived from accounting records that have been tested by the auditor (for example, number of units produced related to royalties under a license agreement or number of employees related to a given payroll period). Accordingly, the auditor may be in a

\(^4\) See paragraph .10 for guidance when there is a modification of the auditor's standard report on the basic financial statements.

\(^5\) The provisions of this paragraph do not change the guidance, concerning companies whose accounting practices are prescribed by governmental regulatory authorities or commissions, in the last sentence of section 544.02, "Regulated Companies," which reads: "An adverse opinion may be accompanied by an opinion on supplementary data which are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles."
position to express an opinion on such information in the manner described in paragraph .06.

**Reporting Examples**

.12 An example of reporting on information accompanying the basic financial statements in an auditor-submitted document follows:

Our examination was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The (identify accompanying information) is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the examination of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.\(^6\)

.13 When the auditor disclaims an opinion on all or part of the accompanying information in a document that he submits to his client or to others, such information should either be marked as unaudited or should include a reference to the auditor's disclaimer of opinion. The wording of the disclaimer will vary according to the circumstances. Two examples follow.

**Disclaimer on All of the Information**

Our examination was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The (identify the accompanying information) is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the examination of the basic financial statements, and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

**Disclaimer on Part of the Information**

Our examination was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information on pages XX-YY is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information, except for that portion marked "unaudited," on which we express no opinion, has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the examination of the basic financial statements; and, in our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

\(^6\) This form of reporting is not appropriate with respect to supplementary information required by the FASB (see paragraph .15).
.14 An example follows of reporting on accompanying information to which a qualification in the auditor’s report on the basic financial statements applies.

Our examination was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The schedules of investments (page 7), property (page 8), and other assets (page 9) as of December 31, 19XX, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The information in such schedules has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the examination of the basic financial statements; and, in our opinion, except for the effects on the schedule of investments of not accounting for the investments in certain companies by the equity method as explained in the second preceding paragraph [second paragraph of our report on page 1], such information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Supplementary Information Required by FASB Pronouncements

.15 When supplementary information required by the FASB is presented outside the basic financial statements in an auditor-submitted document, the auditor should disclaim an opinion on the information unless he has been engaged to examine and express an opinion on it.7 The following is an example of a disclaimer an auditor might use in these circumstances:

The (identify the supplementary information) on page XX is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by the Financial Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Also, the auditor’s report should be expanded in accordance with section 553.08, if (a) supplementary information that the FASB requires to be presented in the circumstances is omitted, (b)

7 In view of the provisions of this paragraph, the following footnote is added to sections 553.08 and 553.11:

When supplementary information required by the FASB is presented outside the basic financial statements in an auditor-submitted document, the auditor should disclaim an opinion on the information unless he has been engaged to examine and express an opinion on it (see section 551.15).
the auditor has concluded that the measurement or presentation of the supplementary information departs materially from guidelines prescribed by the FASB, or (c) the auditor is unable to complete the procedures prescribed by section 553.

**Consolidating Information**

.16 Consolidated financial statements may include consolidating information or consolidating schedules presenting separate financial statements of one or more components of the consolidated group. In some cases, the auditor is engaged to express an opinion on the financial statements of the components as well as on the consolidated financial statements. In other cases, the auditor is engaged to express an opinion only on the consolidated financial statements but consolidating information or schedules accompany the basic consolidated financial statements.

.17 When the auditor is engaged to express an opinion only on the consolidated financial statements and consolidating information is also included, the auditor should be satisfied that the consolidating information is suitably identified. For example, when the consolidated financial statements include columns of information about the components of the consolidated group, the balance sheets might be titled, “Consolidated Balance Sheet—December 31, 19X1, with Consolidating Information,” and the columns including the consolidating information might be marked, “Consolidating Information.” When the consolidating information is presented in separate schedules, the schedules presenting balance sheet information of the components might be titled, for example, “Consolidating Schedule, Balance Sheet Information, December 31, 19X1.”

.18 When the consolidated financial statements include consolidating information that has not been separately examined, the auditor’s report on the consolidating information might read

> Our examination was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The consolidating information is presented for purposes of additional analysis of the consolidated financial statements rather than to present the financial position, results of operations, and changes in financial

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*This section [paragraphs .16–.19] is also applicable to combined and combining financial statements.*
position of the individual companies. The consolidating information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the examination of the consolidated financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

.19 When the auditor is engaged to express an opinion on both the consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements of the components presented in consolidating financial statements, the auditor’s reporting responsibilities with respect to the separate financial statements are the same as his responsibilities with respect to the consolidated financial statements. In such cases, the consolidating financial statements and accompanying notes should include all the disclosures that would be necessary for presentation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles of separate financial statements of each component.

Additional Commentary Concerning the Audit

.20 The auditor may be requested to describe the procedures applied to specific items in the financial statements. Additional comments of this nature should not contradict or detract from the description of the scope of his examination in the standard report. Also, they should be set forth separately rather than interspersed with the information accompanying the basic financial statements to maintain a clear distinction between management’s representations and the auditor’s representations.

Co-existing Financial Statements

.21 More than one type of document containing the audited financial statements may exist. For example, the auditor may submit to his client or others a document containing the basic financial statements, other information, and his report thereon, and the client may issue a separate document containing only the basic financial statements and the auditor’s standard report. The basic financial statements should include all the information considered necessary for presentation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in all co-existing documents. The auditor should be satisfied that information accompanying the basic financial statements in an auditor-submitted document would not support a contention that the basic
financial statements in the other document were not presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles because of inadequate disclosure of material information known to the auditor.

**Effective Date**

.22 This section will be effective for auditors' reports dated on or after December 31, 1980.

The next page is 919.
Supplementary Information
Required by the Financial Accounting Standards Board

Effective for examinations of financial statements for periods ended on or after December 25, 1979, unless otherwise indicated

.01 The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) develops standards for financial reporting, including standards for financial statements and for certain other information supplementary to financial statements. This section provides the independent auditor with guidance on the nature of procedures to be applied to supplementary information required by the FASB, and it describes the circumstances that would require the auditor to report concerning such information.

Applicability

.02 This section is applicable in an examination in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards of financial statements included in a document that should contain supplementary information required by the FASB. However, this section is not applicable if the auditor has been engaged to audit such supplementary information.

.03 Some entities may voluntarily include in documents containing audited financial statements certain supplementary information that the FASB requires of other entities. When an entity voluntarily includes such information, the provisions of

1 In recognition of the FASB's role of setting standards for financial reporting, the AICPA Council has approved the following resolution:

That the Auditing Standards Board shall establish under Statements on Auditing Standards the responsibilities of members with respect to standards of disclosure of financial information outside financial statements in published financial reports containing financial statements. For this purpose, the Council designates the FASB as the body, under Rule 204 [ET section 204.01] of the Rules of Conduct, to establish standards for the disclosure of such information.

* The provisions of this section also apply to supplementary oil and gas reserve information required by the Securities and Exchange Commission. [Footnote added by SAS No. 33, par. 2.] (See section 555.02.)
Involvement with Information Outside Financial Statements

.04 The objective of an examination of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards is the expression of an opinion on such statements. The auditor has no responsibility to examine information outside the basic financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. However, the auditor does have certain responsibilities with respect to information outside the financial statements. The nature of the auditor’s responsibility varies with the nature of both the information and the document containing the statements.

.05 The auditor’s responsibility for other information not required by the FASB but included in certain annual reports—which are client-prepared documents—is specified in section 550, Other Information in Documents Containing Audited Financial Statements. The auditor’s responsibility for information outside the basic financial statements in documents that the auditor submits to the client or to others is specified in section 551, *Reporting on Information Accompanying the Basic Financial Statements in Auditor-Submitted Documents.* The auditor’s responsibility for supplementary information required by the FASB is discussed in the paragraphs that follow.

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* Client-prepared documents include financial reports prepared by the client but merely reproduced by the auditor on the client’s behalf. [As modified, July 1980, by the Auditing Standards Board.]

* Reference changed by issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 29.
Involvement with Supplementary Information
Required by the FASB

.06 Supplementary information required by the FASB differs from other types of information outside the basic financial statements because the FASB considers the information an essential part of the financial reporting of certain entities and because the FASB establishes guidelines for the measurement and presentation of the information. Accordingly, the auditor should apply certain limited procedures to supplementary information required by the FASB and should report deficiencies in, or the omission of, such information.

Procedures

.07 The auditor should consider whether supplementary information is required by the FASB in the circumstances. If supplementary information is required, the auditor should ordinarily apply the following procedures to the information.

a. Inquire of management regarding the methods of preparing the information, including (1) whether it is measured and presented within guidelines prescribed by the FASB, (2) whether methods of measurement or presentation have been changed from those used in the prior period and the reasons for any such changes, and (3) any significant assumptions or interpretations underlying the measurement or presentation.

b. Compare the information for consistency with (1) management’s responses to the foregoing inquiries, (2) audited financial statements, and (3) other knowledge obtained during the examination of the financial statements.

c. Consider whether representations on supplementary information required by the FASB should be included in specific written representations obtained from management (see section 333, Client Representations).

d. Apply additional procedures, if any, that other Statements prescribe for specific types of supplementary information required by the FASB.

* These procedures are also appropriate when the auditor is involved with voluntary presentations of such information (see paragraph .03).
e. Make additional inquiries if application of the foregoing procedures causes the auditor to believe that the information may not be measured or presented within applicable guidelines.

Circumstances Requiring Reporting on Supplementary Information Required by the FASB

.08 Since the supplementary information is not audited and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, the auditor need not expand his report on the audited financial statements to refer to the supplementary information or to his limited procedures except in the following circumstances.* The auditor's report should be expanded if (a) the supplementary information that the FASB requires to be presented in the circumstances is omitted, (b) the auditor has concluded that the measurement or presentation of the supplementary information departs materially from guidelines prescribed by the FASB, or (c) the auditor is unable to complete the prescribed procedures. Since the supplementary information required by the FASB does not change the standards of financial accounting and reporting used for the preparation of the entity's basic financial statements, the circumstances described above do not affect the auditor's opinion on the fairness of presentation of such financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Furthermore, the auditor need not present the supplementary information if it is omitted by the entity. The following are examples of additional paragraphs an auditor might use in these circumstances.

Omission of Supplementary Information Required by the FASB

The Company has not presented (describe the supplementary information required by the FASB in the circumstances) that the Financial Accounting Standards Board has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of, the basic financial statements.

* When supplementary information required by the FASB is presented outside the basic financial statements in an auditor-submitted document, the auditor should disclaim an opinion on the information unless he has been engaged to examine and express an opinion on it (see section 551.15). [As amended, effective December 31, 1980, by SAS No. 29.] (See section 551.)
Material Departures from FASB Guidelines

The (specifically identify the supplementary information) on page xx is not a required part of the basic financial statements, and we did not audit and do not express an opinion on such information. However, we have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary information. As a result of such limited procedures, we believe that the (specifically identify the supplementary information) is not in conformity with guidelines established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board because (describe the material departure(s) from the FASB guidelines).

Prescribed Procedures Not Completed

The (specifically identify the supplementary information) on page xx is not a required part of the basic financial statements, and we did not audit and do not express an opinion on such information. Further, we were unable to apply to the information certain procedures prescribed by professional standards because (state the reasons).

Even though he is unable to complete the prescribed procedures, if, on the basis of facts known to him, the auditor concludes that the supplementary information has not been measured or presented within FASB guidelines, he should suggest appropriate revision; failing that, he should describe the nature of any material departure(s) in his report.

.09 If the entity includes with the supplementary information an indication that the auditor performed any procedures regarding the information without also indicating that the auditor does not express an opinion on the information presented, the auditor's report on the audited financial statements should be expanded to include a disclaimer on the information.

.10 Ordinarily, the supplementary information required by the FASB should be distinct from the audited financial statements and separately identifiable from other information outside the financial statements that is not required by the FASB. However, management may choose not to place the required supplementary information outside of the basic financial statements. In such circumstances, the information should be clearly marked as unaudited. If the information is not clearly marked as unaudited, the auditor's report on the audited financial statements should be expanded to include a disclaimer on the supplementary information.
This section provides for exception reporting; that is, the auditor should expand his standard report only to call attention to the omission of supplementary information required by the FASB to be presented in the circumstances, material departures from FASB guidelines on the measurement or presentation of such information, or the inability to complete the procedures prescribed by this section, but not otherwise report on such information. The Auditing Standards Board has under consideration the issue of whether the auditor should report explicitly on such information, that is, whether the auditor should issue a report, based on the limited procedures prescribed by this section, that states he is not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the information for it to conform with guidelines established by the FASB. This issue has not been resolved because of uncertainties concerning (a) the implications that the location of the information (outside or inside the basic financial statements) may have on explicit versus exception reporting, (b) whether Section 11(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 would apply to an auditor's explicit report on supplementary information included in a securities act filing, and (c) the nature of information that may become required supplementary information. The board intends to decide whether explicit reporting is appropriate when sufficient knowledge is obtained to clarify these matters.

Effective Date

This section is effective for examinations of financial statements for periods ended on or after December 25, 1979.

* When supplementary information required by the FASB is presented outside the basic financial statements in an auditor-submitted document, the auditor should disclaim an opinion on the information unless he has been engaged to examine and express an opinion on it (see section 551.15). [Effective December 31, 1980, by SAS No. 29.] (See section 551.)
Supplementary Information on the Effects of Changing Prices

(This SAS should be read and applied in conjunction with section 553, Supplementary Information Required by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.)

Issue date, unless otherwise indicated: June, 1980

01 FASB Statement No. 33 [AC section 1072], Financial Reporting and Changing Prices, requires certain public entities to present information on the effects of changing prices. It requires no changes in the basic financial statements; the required information is to be presented as supplementary information in any published annual report that contains the primary financial statements of the entity. The FASB encourages nonpublic entities and entities that do not meet the size test to present the information called for by the statement.

02 Information on the effects of changing prices ordinarily is developed by management, using assumptions and techniques that have

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1 The requirements of FASB Statement No. 33 [AC section 1072] apply to "public enterprises" that have either (a) inventories and property, plant, and equipment (before deducting accumulated depreciation) of more than $125 million or (b) total assets of more than $1 billion (after deducting accumulated depreciation). Public enterprise is defined in FASB Statement No. 33 [AC section 1072] as "a business enterprise (a) whose debt or equity securities are traded in a public market on a domestic stock exchange or in the domestic over-the-counter market (including securities quoted only locally or regionally) or (b) that is required to file financial statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission. An enterprise is considered to be a public enterprise as soon as its financial statements are issued in preparation for the sale of any class of securities in a domestic market." This definition differs from the definition of public entity in section 504, Association With Financial Statements.

2 FASB Statement No. 33 [AC section 1072] is effective for fiscal years ending on or after December 25, 1979. However, initial presentation of current cost information may be postponed to the first annual report for a year ending on or after December 25, 1980. The FASB has issued an exposure draft of a proposed statement titled Financial Reporting and Changing Prices: Specialized Assets, a supplement to FASB Statement No. 33 [AC section 1072]. The AICPA Auditing Standards Board will consider whether additional guidance may be needed with respect to the information contemplated by the exposure draft.
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not yet been standardized and, thus, that may differ from company to company and from year to year. The FASB is encouraging experimenta-
tion within the FASB Statement No. 33 [AC section 1072] guidelines
and development of new techniques that fit the particular circumstances
of the entity. Accordingly, FASB Statement No. 33 [AC section 1072]
provides more flexibility than is customary in FASB statements.

.03 In applying the procedures specified in section 553, the auditor's
inquiries of management should be directed to, among other things,
the judgments made concerning measurement and presentation and, ac-
cordingly, should include

a. The sources of information presented for the latest fiscal year and for
the five most recent fiscal years, the factors considered in the selec-
tion of such sources, and the appropriateness of their application in
the circumstances.

b. The assumptions and judgments made in calculating constant dollar
and current cost amounts (such as the methods and timing of acqui-
sition and retirement of assets and the classification of assets and
liabilities as either monetary or nonmonetary).

c. The need to reduce the measurements of inventory and of property,
plant, and equipment from (1) historical cost/constant dollar
amounts or (2) current cost amounts to lower recoverable amounts
and, if reduction is necessary, the reason for selecting the method
used to estimate the recoverable amount and the appropriateness of
the application of that method.

.04 FASB Statement No. 33 [AC section 1072] also requires en-
tities to provide, in their financial reports, explanations of the informa-
tion disclosed in accordance with that statement and discussions of its
significance in the circumstances of the entity. It also encourages entities
to provide additional information to help users of financial reports under-
stand the effects of changing prices on the activities of the entity. The
auditor should read such narrative explanations and discussions and
compare them with the audited financial statements and the related
required supplementary information on the effects of changing prices.
If the auditor concludes, after discussing the matter with the client, that
the narrative (a) is materially inconsistent with either the audited fi-
nancial statements or the other supplementary information or (b) con-
tains a material misstatement of fact, he should expand his report on the
audited financial statements to describe the nature of the inconsistency
or misstatement.

The next page is 931.
Supplementary Oil and Gas Reserve Information

(This section should be read and applied in conjunction with section 553, Supplementary Information Required by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.)

Issue date, unless otherwise indicated: October, 1980

.01 FASB Statement No. 19 [AC section 6021], Financial Accounting and Reporting by Oil and Gas Producing Companies, requires an entity engaged in oil and gas producing activities to include in a complete set of annual financial statements disclosure of oil and gas reserve quantities and changes in reserve quantities. FASB Statement No. 25 [AC section 6022], Suspension of Certain Accounting Requirements for Oil and Gas Producing Companies, permits the disclosure of such reserve quantities to be made as supplementary information accompanying but outside the financial statements.

.02 In documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Regulation S-X requires that in addition to reserve quantities and changes therein, the disclosure of oil and gas reserve information should include the estimated future net revenues from proved oil and gas reserves, the present value of such net revenues and changes therein, and a summary of oil and gas activities prepared on the basis of reserve recognition accounting. These disclosures may be made as supplementary information outside the basic financial statements, and the provisions of both section 553 and this section apply to such disclosures.¹

.03 Estimating oil and gas reserves is a complex process requiring the knowledge and experience of a reservoir engineer. In general, the quality of the estimate of proved reserves for an

¹ In view of the provisions of this paragraph, the following footnote is added to section 553.02:

The provisions of this section also apply to supplementary oil and gas reserve information required by the Securities and Exchange Commission (see section 555.02).
individual reservoir depends on the availability, completeness, and accuracy of data needed to develop the estimate and on the experience and judgment of the reservoir engineer. Estimates of proved reserves inevitably change over time as additional data become available and are taken into account. The magnitude of changes in these estimates is often substantial. Because oil and gas reserve estimates are more imprecise than most estimates that are made in preparing financial statements, entities are encouraged to explain the imprecise nature of such reserve estimates.

.04 In applying the procedures specified in section 553, the auditor’s inquiries should be directed to management’s understanding of the specific requirements for disclosure of the supplementary oil and gas reserve information, including

a. The factors considered in determining the reserve quantity information to be reported, such as including in the information (1) quantities of all domestic and foreign proved oil and gas reserves owned by the entity net of interests of others, (2) reserves attributable to consolidated subsidiaries, (3) a proportionate share of reserves of investees that are proportionately consolidated, and (4) reserves relating to royalty interests owned.

b. The separate disclosure of items such as (1) the entity’s share of oil and gas produced from royalty interests for which reserve quantity information is unavailable, (2) reserves subject to long-term agreements with foreign governments or authorities in which the entity acts as producer, (3) the entity’s proportional interest in reserves of investees accounted for by the equity method, (4) subsequent events, important economic factors, or significant uncertainties affecting particular components of the reserve quantity information, and (5) whether the entity’s reserves are located entirely within its home country.

c. The factors considered in determining the reserve value information to be reported in accordance with Regulation S-X.

.05 In addition, the auditor should also apply the following procedures:
Supplementary Oil and Gas Reserve Information

a. Inquire about whether the person who estimated the entity's reserve quantity information has appropriate qualifications.²

b. Compare the entity's recent production with its reserve estimates for properties that have significant production or significant reserve quantities and inquire about disproportionate ratios.

c. Compare the entity's reserve quantity information with the corresponding information used for depletion and amortization, and make inquiries when differences exist.

d. Inquire about the methods and bases used to calculate the reserve value information. These inquiries might include matters such as whether

   (i) The prices used to develop future gross revenues from estimated production of the proved reserves are comparable to prices received at the end of the entity's fiscal year, and whether the calculation of future gross revenues appropriately reflects the terms of sales contracts and applicable governmental laws and regulations.

   (ii) The entity's estimate of the nature and timing of future development of the proved reserves and the future rates of production are consistent with available development plans.

   (iii) The entity's estimates of future development and production costs are based on costs prevailing at the end of the entity's fiscal year.

   (iv) The future gross revenues and costs have been appropriately discounted to present value.

   (v) With respect to full-cost companies, the estimated future development costs are consistent with the corresponding amounts used for depletion and amortization purposes.

   (vi) With respect to entities that present a summary of oil and gas producing activities and a summary of changes in pres-

²For example, the Society of Petroleum Engineers has prepared "Standards Pertaining to the Estimating and Auditing of Oil and Gas Reserve Information," which indicate that a reserve estimator would normally be considered to be qualified if he or she (1) has a minimum of three years' practical experience in petroleum engineering or petroleum production geology, with at least one year of such experience being in the estimation and evaluation of reserve information; and (2) either (a) has obtained, from a college or university of recognized stature, a bachelor's or advanced degree in petroleum engineering, geology, or other discipline of engineering or physical science or (b) has received, and is maintaining in good standing, a registered or certified professional engineer's license or a registered or certified professional geologist's license, or the equivalent thereof, from an appropriate governmental authority or professional organization.
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ent value of estimated future net revenues, pursuant to the requirements of the SEC, the entity has

(a) prepared and presented the data included in the summaries in conformity with the regulations of the SEC;

(b) included data in the summaries that are consistent with related data included in the audited financial statements and other supplementary oil and gas reserve information; and

(c) included appropriate explanations in the presentations.

e. Inquire about whether the methods and bases for estimating the entity's reserve information are documented and whether the information is current.

.06 If the auditor believes that the information may not be presented within the applicable guidelines, section 553 indicates that he ordinarily should make additional inquiries. However, because of the nature of estimates of oil and gas reserve information, the auditor may not be in a position to evaluate the responses to such additional inquiries and, thus, will need to report this limitation on the procedures prescribed by professional standards. The following is an example that illustrates reporting on oil and gas reserve information in that event:

The oil and gas reserve information is not a required part of the basic financial statements, and we did not audit and do not express an opinion on such information. However, we have applied certain limited procedures prescribed by professional standards that raised doubts which we were unable to resolve regarding whether material modifications should be made to the information for it to conform with [(guidelines established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board) or (Regulation S-X of the Securities and Exchange Commission)]. (The auditor should consider including in his report the reason(s) why he was unable to resolve his doubts. For example, the auditor may wish to state that the information was estimated by a person lacking appropriate qualifications.)
Supplementary Mineral Reserve Information

(This section should be read and applied in conjunction with section 553, Supplementary Information Required by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.)

Effective for examinations of financial statements for periods ended after March 31, 1982, unless otherwise indicated.

.01 FASB Statement No. 39 [AC section 1073] Financial Reporting and Changing Prices: Specialized Assets—Mining and Oil and Gas, requires entities of certain size that have mineral reserves other than oil and gas to disclose certain quantity and price information. This supplementary information may be disclosed outside the basic financial statements.

.02 Estimating mineral reserves is a complex process requiring the knowledge and experience of a specialist, generally a mining engineer or a geologist. In general, the quality of the estimate of proved, or proved and probable, reserves for an individual ore body depends on the availability, completeness, and accuracy of data needed to develop the estimate and on the experience and judgment of the specialist. Estimates of proved, or proved and probable, reserves inevitably change as additional data become available and are taken into account.

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1 Quantity disclosures for oil and gas reserves are required by FASB Statement No. 19, [AC section 6021], Financial Accounting and Reporting by Oil and Gas Producing Companies. The auditor’s consideration of such disclosures is described in section 555, Supplementary Oil and Gas Reserve Information, which should also be applied in conjunction with section 553.

2 FASB Statement No. 39, [AC section 1073], also requires that the general guidelines of FASB Statement No. 33, [AC section 1072] Financial Reporting and Changing Prices, for reporting the effects of changing prices be applied to the mineral resource assets of mining and oil and gas enterprises. The auditor’s consideration of such disclosures is described in section 554, Supplementary Information on the Effects of Changing Prices, which should also be applied in conjunction with section 553.
.03 In applying the procedures specified in section 553, the auditor's inquiries should be directed to management's understanding of the specific requirements for disclosure of the supplementary mineral reserve information, including

a. The separate disclosure of (1) estimated quantities of proved, or proved and probable, mineral reserves, whichever is used for cost amortization purposes, (2) estimated quantities, in physical units or in percentages of ore reserves, of significant mineral products contained in mineral reserves, (3) quantities of each significant mineral product extracted and the quantities of significant mineral product produced by the milling or similar process, (4) the quantity of mineral reserves purchased or sold in place during the year, and (5) the average market price for each significant mineral product.

b. The factors considered in determining the reserve quantity information to be reported, such as (1) reserves attributable to consolidated subsidiaries and (2) a proportionate share of reserves of proportionately consolidated investees.

c. The separate disclosure of the entity's proportional interest in reserves of investees accounted for by the equity method.

.04 In addition, the auditor's procedures should include the following:

a. Inquire about whether the estimates of the entity's reserve quantity information were made by a mining engineer, geologist, or other appropriate specialist.

b. Inquire about whether the methods and bases for estimating the entity's reserve information are documented and whether the information has been reviewed on a current basis.

c. Compare the entity's recent production with its reserve estimates for properties that have significant production or significant reserve quantities and inquire about unexpected relationships.

d. Compare the entity's reserve quantity information with the corresponding information used for depletion and amortization, and make inquiries when differences exist.

e. Compare the entity's production information with corresponding information used in preparing the financial statements, and make inquiries when differences exist.

f. Compare the entity's information concerning mineral reserves purchased or sold in place with related information
used in preparing the financial statements, and make inquiries when differences exist.

g. Inquire about the method and bases used to calculate the market price information disclosed, compare the information to appropriate sources (such as the entity's sales prices or published mineral product prices), and make inquiries when differences exist.

.05 If the auditor believes that the information may not be presented within the applicable guidelines, section 553 indicates that he ordinarily should make additional inquiries. However, because of the nature of estimates of mineral reserve information, the auditor may not be in a position to evaluate the responses to such additional inquiries and, thus, will need to report this limitation on the procedures prescribed by professional standards. The following is an example that illustrates reporting on mineral reserve information in that event:

The mineral reserve information is not a required part of the basic financial statements, and we did not audit and do not express an opinion on such information. However, we have applied certain limited procedures prescribed by professional standards that raised doubts which we were unable to resolve regarding whether material modifications should be made to the information for it to conform with guidelines established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board. (The auditor should consider including in his report the reason(s) why he was unable to resolve his doubts.)

Effective Date

.06 This section is effective for examinations of financial statements for periods ended after March 31, 1982.

→ The next page is 941. ←
Subsequent Events

.01 An independent auditor's report ordinarily is issued in connection with historical financial statements that purport to present financial position at a stated date and results of operations and changes in financial position for a period ended on that date. However, events or transactions sometimes occur subsequent to the balance-sheet date, but prior to the issuance of the financial statements and auditor's report, that have a material effect on the financial statements and therefore require adjustment or disclosure in the statements. These occurrences hereinafter are referred to as "subsequent events."

.02 Two types of subsequent events require consideration by management and evaluation by the independent auditor.

.03 The first type consists of those events that provide additional evidence with respect to conditions that existed at the date of the balance sheet and affect the estimates inherent in the process of preparing financial statements. All information that becomes available prior to the issuance of the financial statements should be used by management in its evaluation of the conditions on which the estimates were based. The financial statements should be adjusted for any changes in estimates resulting from the use of such evidence.

.04 Identifying events that require adjustment of the financial statements under the criteria stated above calls for the exercise of judgment and knowledge of the facts and circumstances. For example, a loss on an uncollectible trade account receivable as a result of a customer's deteriorating financial condition leading to bankruptcy subsequent to the balance-sheet date would be indicative of conditions existing at the balance-sheet date, thereby calling for adjustment of the financial statements before their issuance. On the other hand, a similar loss resulting from a customer's major casualty such as a fire or flood subsequent to the balance-sheet date
would not be indicative of conditions existing at the balance-sheet date and adjustment of the financial statements would not be appropriate. The settlement of litigation for an amount different from the liability recorded in the accounts would require adjustment of the financial statements if the events, such as personal injury or patent infringement, that gave rise to the litigation had taken place prior to the balance-sheet date.

.05 The second type consists of those events that provide evidence with respect to conditions that did not exist at the date of the balance sheet being reported on but arose subsequent to that date. These events should not result in adjustment of the financial statements. Some of these events, however, may be of such a nature that disclosure of them is required to keep the financial statements from being misleading. Occasionally such an event may be so significant that disclosure can best be made by supplementing the historical financial statements with pro forma financial data giving effect to the event as if it had occurred on the date of the balance sheet. It may be desirable to present pro forma statements, usually a balance sheet only, in columnar form on the face of the historical statements.

.06 Examples of events of the second type that require disclosure in the financial statements (but should not result in adjustment) are:

a. Sale of a bond or capital stock issue.

b. Purchase of a business.

c. Settlement of litigation when the event giving rise to the claim took place subsequent to the balance-sheet date.

d. Loss of plant or inventories as a result of fire or flood.

e. Losses on receivables resulting from conditions (such as a customer’s major casualty) arising subsequent to the balance-sheet date.

.07 Subsequent events affecting the realization of assets such as receivables and inventories or the settlement of estimated liabilities

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1 This paragraph is not intended to preclude giving effect in the balance sheet, with appropriate disclosure, to stock dividends or stock splits or reverse splits consummated after the balance-sheet date but before issuance of the financial statements.
ordinarily will require adjustment of the financial statements (see paragraph .03) because such events typically represent the culmination of conditions that existed over a relatively long period of time. Subsequent events such as changes in the quoted market prices of securities ordinarily should not result in adjustment of the financial statements (see paragraph .05) because such changes typically reflect a concurrent evaluation of new conditions.

.08 When financial statements are reissued, for example, in reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission or other regulatory agencies, events that require disclosure in the reissued financial statements to keep them from being misleading may have occurred subsequent to the original issuance of the financial statements. Events occurring between the time of original issuance and reissuance of financial statements should not result in adjustment of the financial statements unless the adjustment meets the criteria for the correction of an error or the criteria for prior period adjustments set forth in Opinions of the Accounting Principles Board.* Similarly, financial statements reissued in comparative form with financial statements of subsequent periods should not be adjusted for events occurring subsequent to the original issuance unless the adjustment meets the criteria stated above.

.09 Occasionally, a subsequent event of the second type has such a material impact on the entity that the auditor may wish to include in his report an explanatory paragraph directing the reader’s attention to the event and its effects. (See section 545.03.)

Auditing Procedures in the Subsequent Period

.10 There is a period after the balance-sheet date with which the auditor must be concerned in completing various phases of his examination. This period is known as the “subsequent period” and is considered to extend to the date of the auditor’s report. Its duration will depend upon the practical requirements of each examination and may vary from a relatively short period to one of several months. Also, all auditing procedures are not carried out at the same time and some phases of an examination will be performed during the subse-

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1 However, see paragraph .05 as to the desirability of presenting pro forma financial statements to supplement the historical financial statements in certain circumstances.

* See also Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 16, Prior Period Adjustments (AC section 2014).
quent period, whereas other phases will be substantially completed on or before the balance-sheet date. As an audit approaches completion, the auditor will be concentrating on the unresolved auditing and reporting matters and he is not expected to be conducting a continuing review of those matters to which he has previously applied auditing procedures and reached satisfaction.

.11 Certain specific procedures are applied to transactions occurring after the balance-sheet date such as (a) the examination of data to assure that proper cutoffs have been made and (b) the examination of data which provide information to aid the auditor in his evaluation of the assets and liabilities as of the balance-sheet date.

.12 In addition, the independent auditor should perform other auditing procedures with respect to the period after the balance-sheet date for the purpose of ascertaining the occurrence of subsequent events that may require adjustment or disclosure essential to a fair presentation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. These procedures should be performed at or near the completion of the field work. The auditor generally should:

a. Read the latest available interim financial statements; compare them with the financial statements being reported upon; and make any other comparisons considered appropriate in the circumstances. In order to make these procedures as meaningful as possible for the purpose expressed above, the auditor should inquire of officers and other executives having responsibility for financial and accounting matters as to whether the interim statements have been prepared on the same basis as that used for the statements under examination.

b. Inquire of and discuss with officers and other executives having responsibility for financial and accounting matters (limited where appropriate to major locations) as to:

(i) Whether any substantial contingent liabilities or commitments existed at the date of the balance sheet being reported on or at the date of inquiry.

(ii) Whether there was any significant change in the capital stock, long-term debt, or working capital to the date of inquiry.
Subsequent Events

(iii) The current status of items, in the financial statements being reported on, that were accounted for on the basis of tentative, preliminary, or inconclusive data.

(iv) Whether any unusual adjustments had been made during the period from the balance-sheet date to the date of inquiry.

c. Read the available minutes of meetings of stockholders, directors, and appropriate committees; as to meetings for which minutes are not available, inquire about matters dealt with at such meetings.

d. Inquire of client's legal counsel concerning litigation, claims, and assessments. [As amended, January 1976, by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 12.] (See section 337.)

e. Obtain a letter of representations, dated as of the date of the auditor's report, from appropriate officials, generally the chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as to whether any events occurred subsequent to the date of the financial statements being reported on by the independent auditor that in the officer's opinion would require adjustment or disclosure in these statements. The auditor may elect to have the client include representations as to significant matters disclosed to the auditor in his performance of the procedures in subparagraphs (a) to (d) above and (f) below.

f. Make such additional inquiries or perform such procedures as he considers necessary and appropriate to dispose of questions that arise in carrying out the foregoing procedures, inquiries, and discussions.

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The next page is 951.
The procedures described in this section should be followed by the auditor who, subsequent to the date of his report upon audited financial statements, becomes aware that facts may have existed at that date which might have affected his report had he then been aware of such facts.

Because of the variety of conditions which might be encountered, some of these procedures are necessarily set out only in general terms; the specific actions to be taken in a particular case may vary somewhat in the light of the circumstances. The auditor would be well advised to consult with his attorney when he encounters the circumstances to which this section may apply because of legal implications that may be involved in actions contemplated herein, including, for example, the possible effect of state statutes regarding confidentiality of auditor-client communications.

After he has issued his report, the auditor has no obligation to make any further or continuing inquiry or perform any other auditing procedures with respect to the audited financial statements covered by that report, unless new information which may affect his report comes to his attention. In addition, this section does not apply to situations arising from developments or events occurring after the date of the auditor’s report; neither does it apply to situations where, after issuance of the auditor’s report, final determinations or resolutions are made of contingencies or other matters.
which had been disclosed in the financial statements or which had resulted in a qualification in the auditor’s report.

.04 When the auditor becomes aware of information which relates to financial statements previously reported on by him, but which was not known to him at the date of his report, and which is of such a nature and from such a source that he would have investigated it had it come to his attention during the course of his examination, he should, as soon as practicable, undertake to determine whether the information is reliable and whether the facts existed at the date of his report. In this connection, the auditor should discuss the matter with his client at whatever management levels he deems appropriate, including the board of directors, and request cooperation in whatever investigation may be necessary.

.05 When the subsequently discovered information is found both to be reliable and to have existed at the date of the auditor’s report, the auditor should take action in accordance with the procedures set out in subsequent paragraphs if the nature and effect of the matter are such that (a) his report would have been affected if the information had been known to him at the date of his report and had not been reflected in the financial statements and (b) he believes there are persons currently relying or likely to rely on the financial statements who would attach importance to the information. With respect to (b), consideration should be given, among other things, to the time elapsed since the financial statements were issued.

.06 When the auditor has concluded, after considering (a) and (b) in paragraph .05, that action should be taken to prevent future reliance on his report, he should advise his client to make appropriate disclosure of the newly discovered facts and their impact on the financial statements to persons who are known to be currently relying or who are likely to rely on the financial statements and the related auditor’s report. When the client undertakes to make appropriate disclosure, the method used and the disclosure made will depend on the circumstances.

a. If the effect on the financial statements or auditor’s report of the subsequently discovered information can promptly be determined, disclosure should consist of issuing, as soon as practicable, revised financial statements and auditor’s report. The
reasons for the revision usually should be described in a note to the financial statements and referred to in the auditor's report. Generally, only the most recently issued audited financial statements would need to be revised, even though the revision resulted from events that had occurred in prior years.¹

b. When issuance of financial statements accompanied by the auditor's report for a subsequent period is imminent, so that disclosure is not delayed, appropriate disclosure of the revision can be made in such statements instead of reissuing the earlier statements pursuant to subparagraph (a).²

c. When the effect on the financial statements of the subsequently discovered information cannot be determined without a prolonged investigation, the issuance of revised financial statements and auditor's report would necessarily be delayed. In this circumstance, when it appears that the information will require a revision of the statements, appropriate disclosure would consist of notification by the client to persons who are known to be relying or who are likely to rely on the financial statements and the related report that they should not be relied upon, and that revised financial statements and auditor's report will be issued upon completion of an investigation. If applicable, the client should be advised to discuss with the Securities and Exchange Commission, stock exchanges, and appropriate regulatory agencies the disclosure to be made or other measures to be taken in the circumstances.

.07 The auditor should take whatever steps he deems necessary to satisfy himself that the client has made the disclosures specified in paragraph .06.

.08 If the client refuses to make the disclosures specified in paragraph .06, the auditor should notify each member of the board of directors of such refusal and of the fact that, in the absence of disclosure by the client, the auditor will take steps as outlined below to prevent future reliance upon his report. The steps that

¹ See paragraphs 26 and 27 of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 9 [AC section 2010.25-.26] and paragraphs 36 and 37 of Opinion No. 20 [AC section 1051.36-.37] regarding disclosure of adjustments applicable to prior periods.
² Ibid.
can appropriately be taken will depend upon the degree of certainty of the auditor's knowledge that there are persons who are currently relying or who will rely on the financial statements and the auditor's report, and who would attach importance to the information, and the auditor's ability as a practical matter to communicate with them. Unless the auditor's attorney recommends a different course of action, the auditor should take the following steps to the extent applicable:

a. Notification to the client that the auditor's report must no longer be associated with the financial statements.

b. Notification to regulatory agencies having jurisdiction over the client that the auditor's report should no longer be relied upon.

c. Notification to each person known to the auditor to be relying on the financial statements that his report should no longer be relied upon. In many instances, it will not be practicable for the auditor to give appropriate individual notification to stockholders or investors at large, whose identities ordinarily are unknown to him; notification to a regulatory agency having jurisdiction over the client will usually be the only practicable way for the auditor to provide appropriate disclosure. Such notification should be accompanied by a request that the agency take whatever steps it may deem appropriate to accomplish the necessary disclosure. The Securities and Exchange Commission and the stock exchanges are appropriate agencies for this purpose as to corporations within their jurisdictions.

.09 The following guidelines should govern the content of any disclosure made by the auditor in accordance with paragraph .08 to persons other than his client:

a. If the auditor has been able to make a satisfactory investigation of the information and has determined that the information is reliable:

   (i) The disclosure should describe the effect the subsequently acquired information would have had on the auditor's report if it had been known to him at the date of his report and had not been reflected in the financial statements. The disclosure should include a description of the nature of the
subsequently acquired information and of its effect on the financial statements.

(ii) The information disclosed should be as precise and factual as possible and should not go beyond that which is reasonably necessary to accomplish the purpose mentioned in the preceding subparagraph (i). Comments concerning the conduct or motives of any person should be avoided.

b. If the client has not cooperated and as a result the auditor is unable to conduct a satisfactory investigation of the information, his disclosure need not detail the specific information but can merely indicate that information has come to his attention which his client has not cooperated in attempting to substantiate and that, if the information is true, the auditor believes that his report must no longer be relied upon or be associated with the financial statements. No such disclosure should be made unless the auditor believes that the financial statements are likely to be misleading and that his report should not be relied on.

.10 The concepts embodied in this section are not limited solely to corporations but apply in all cases where financial statements have been examined and reported on by independent auditors.
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AU Section 621

Special Reports
(Supersedes section 620)

Effective with respect to engagements to issue special reports on data for periods beginning after December 31, 1976, unless otherwise indicated

.01 This section applies to auditors' reports issued in connection with—

a. Financial statements that are prepared in accordance with a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles (paragraphs .02-.08).

b. Specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement * (paragraphs .09-.14).

c. Compliance with aspects of contractual agreements or regulatory requirements related to audited financial statements (paragraphs .18-.19).

d. Financial information presented in prescribed forms or schedules that require a prescribed form of auditor's report (paragraphs .20-.21).

Reports that meet the foregoing criteria are special reports or special purpose reports. This section does not apply to reports issued in connection with (a) reviews of interim financial infor-

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1 This section amends the second sentence of section 410.02 by the addition of the following footnote:

When an auditor reports on financial statements prepared in accordance with a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles, the first standard of reporting is satisfied by disclosing in the auditor's report that the statements are not intended to conform with generally accepted accounting principles and by expressing an opinion (or disclaiming an opinion) on whether the financial statements are presented in conformity with the comprehensive basis of accounting used (see section 621.02-.08, Special Reports).

* See also section 622.
Other Types of Reports

mation, (b) financial forecasts, projections, or feasibility studies, or (c) compliance with aspects of contractual agreements or regulatory requirements unrelated to financial statements.

Reports on Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance With a Comprehensive Basis of Accounting Other Than Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

.02 Generally accepted auditing standards are applicable when an auditor examines and reports on any financial statement. The term financial statement refers to a presentation of financial data, including accompanying 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 comprehensive basis of accounting. For reporting purposes, the independent auditor should consider each of the following types of financial presentations to be a financial statement:

b. Statement of income.
c. Statement of retained earnings.
d. Statement of changes in financial position.
e. Statement of changes in owners’ equity.
f. Statement of assets and liabilities that does not include owners’ equity accounts.
g. Statement of revenue and expenses.
h. Summary of operations.

2A financial statement may be, for example, that of a corporation, a consolidated group of corporations, a combined group of affiliated entities, a not-for-profit organization, a government unit, an estate or trust, a partnership, a proprietorship, a segment of any of these, or an individual.
i. Statement of operations by product lines.
j. Statement of cash receipts and disbursements.

.03 An independent auditor's judgment concerning the overall presentation of financial statements needs to be applied within an identifiable framework (see section 411, The Meaning of "Present Fairly in Conformity With Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" in the Independent Auditor's Report). Normally the framework is provided by generally accepted accounting principles, and the auditor's judgment in forming an opinion is applied accordingly (see section 411.04). In some circumstances, however, a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles may be used.

.04 For purposes of this section, a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles is a basis to which at least one of the following descriptions applies:

a. A basis of accounting that the reporting entity uses to comply with the requirements or financial reporting provisions of a government regulatory agency to whose jurisdiction the entity is subject. Examples are a basis of accounting prescribed in a uniform system of accounts that the Interstate Commerce Commission requires railroad companies to use and a basis of accounting insurance companies use pursuant to the rules of a state insurance commission.

b. A basis of accounting that the reporting entity uses or expects to use to file its income tax return for the period covered by the financial statements.

c. The cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting, and modifications of the cash basis having substantial support, such as recording depreciation on fixed assets or accruing income taxes.

d. A definite set of criteria having substantial support that is applied to all material items appearing in financial statements, such as the price-level basis of accounting.

Unless one of the foregoing descriptions applies, reporting under the provisions of paragraph .05 is not permitted.
.05 When reporting on financial statements prepared in accordance with a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles, as defined in paragraph .04, an independent auditor should include all of the following in his report:

a. A paragraph identifying the financial statements examined and stating whether the examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.

b. A paragraph that—
   (i) States, or preferably refers to the note to the financial statements that states, the basis of presentation of the financial statements on which the auditor is reporting.
   (ii) Refers to the note to the financial statements that describes how the basis of presentation differs from generally accepted accounting principles. (The monetary effect of such differences need not be stated.)
   (iii) States that the financial statements are not intended to be presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

c. A paragraph that expresses the auditor’s opinion (or disclaims an opinion) on whether—
   (i) The financial statements are presented fairly in conformity with the basis of accounting described. If the auditor concludes that the financial statements are not presented fairly on the basis of accounting described, he should disclose all the substantive reasons for that conclusion in an additional explanatory paragraph(s) of his report and should include in the opinion paragraph appropriate modifying language and a reference to the explanatory paragraph(s).
   (ii) The disclosed basis of accounting used has been applied in a manner consistent with that of the preceding period.

When reporting on financial statements prepared in accordance with the requirements or financial reporting provisions of a government regulatory agency (see paragraph .04a), the auditor may use

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*In reporting on financial statements prepared on a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles, the auditor should consider whether the financial statements (including the accompanying notes) include all informative disclosures that are appropriate for the basis of accounting used.*
the form of reporting prescribed in this paragraph only if the financial statements are intended solely for filing with a regulatory agency or if additional distribution is recognized as appropriate by an AICPA accounting or audit guide or auditing interpretation.*

.06 Unless the financial statements are intended to be presented in accordance with a “comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles” (as defined in paragraph .04), the auditor should use the standard form of report (see section 509.07, Reports on Audited Financial Statements) modified as appropriate (see section 509.15-.17) because of the departures from generally accepted accounting principles.

.07 Terms such as “balance sheet,” “statement of financial position,” “statement of income,” “statement of operations,” “statement of changes in financial position,” or similar unmodified titles are generally understood to be applicable only to financial statements that are intended to present financial position, results of operations, or changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Con-

* In view of the provisions of this paragraph, the third sentence of section 544.02 is amended by the addition of the following footnote:

When reporting on financial statements of a regulated company that are prepared in accordance with the requirements or financial reporting provisions of a government regulatory agency to whose jurisdiction the company is subject, the auditor may report on the financial statements as being prepared in accordance with a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles (see section 621.02-08, Special Reports). Reports of this nature, however, should be issued only if the financial statements are intended solely for filing with the regulatory agency or if additional distribution is recognized as appropriate by an AICPA accounting or audit guide or auditing interpretation.

Also, section 544.04 is amended to read as follows:

When financial statements of a regulated company are prepared in accordance with a basis of accounting prescribed by its supervisory agency or the financial reporting provisions of another agency, the independent auditor may also be requested to report on their fair presentation in conformity with such prescribed basis of accounting in presentations other than filings with the company's regulatory agency. In those circumstances, except when such reporting is recognized as appropriate by an AICPA accounting or audit guide or auditing interpretation, the auditor should use the standard form of report (see section 509.07, Reports on Audited Financial Statements), modified as appropriate (see section 509.15-.17) because of the departures from generally accepted accounting principles, and then, in an additional paragraph to the report, express an opinion on whether the financial statements are presented in conformity with the prescribed basis of accounting.

* This form of reporting is appropriate, even though by law or regulation the accountant's report may be made a matter of public record. [As amended, April 1981, by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 35.] (See section 622.)
sequently, the auditor should consider whether the financial statements he is reporting on are suitably titled. For example, a cash-basis financial statement might be titled "statement of assets and liabilities arising from cash transactions," or "statement of increases or decreases in funds arising from cash transactions," and a financial statement prepared on a statutory or regulatory basis might be titled "statement of income—statutory basis." If the auditor believes that the financial statements are not suitably titled, he should modify his report to disclose his reservations.

.08 The following are illustrations of reports on financial statements prepared in accordance with a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles.

Financial Statements Prepared on a Basis Prescribed by a Regulatory Agency Solely for Filing With That Agency

We have examined the statement of admitted assets, liabilities, and surplus—statutory basis of XYZ Insurance Company as of December 31, 19XX, and the related statements of income—statutory basis and changes in surplus—statutory basis for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

As described in Note X, the Company’s policy is to prepare its financial statements on the basis of accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Insurance Department of [State]. These practices differ in some respects from generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements are not intended to present financial position and results of operations in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. This report is intended solely for filing with regulatory agencies and is not intended for any other purpose.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the admitted assets, liabilities and surplus of XYZ Insurance Company as of December 31, 19XX, and the results of its operations and changes in its surplus for the year then ended, on the basis of

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See paragraph .05 concerning what additional distribution of the financial statements or the auditor's report is appropriate.
accounting described in Note X, which basis has been applied in a manner consistent with that of the preceding year.

**Financial Statements Prepared on the Entity’s Income Tax Basis**

We have examined the statement of assets, liabilities, and capital—income tax basis of ABC Partnership as of December 31, 19XX, and the related statements of revenue and expenses—income tax basis and of changes in partners’ capital accounts—income tax basis for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

As described in Note X, the Partnership’s policy is to prepare its financial statements on the accounting basis used for income tax purposes; consequently, certain revenue and the related assets are recognized when received rather than when earned, and certain expenses are recognized when paid rather than when the obligation is incurred. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements are not intended to present financial position and results of operations in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the assets, liabilities, and capital of ABC Partnership as of December 31, 19XX, and its revenue and expenses and changes in its partners’ capital accounts for the year then ended, on the basis of accounting described in Note X, which basis has been applied in a manner consistent with that of the preceding year.

**Financial Statements Prepared on the Cash Basis**

We have examined the statement of assets and liabilities arising from cash transactions of XYZ Company as of December 31, 19XX, and the related statement of revenue collected and expenses paid for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

As described in Note X, the Company’s policy is to prepare its financial statements on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements; consequently, certain revenue and the related assets are recognized when received rather than when earned, and certain expenses are recognized when paid rather than when the obligation is incurred. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements are not intended to present financial position and results of operations in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.
In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the assets and liabilities arising from cash transactions of XYZ Company as of December 31, 19XX, and the revenue collected and expenses paid during the year then ended, on the basis of accounting described in Note X, which basis has been applied in a manner consistent with that of the preceding year.

Reports on Specified Elements, Accounts, or Items of a Financial Statement

.09 An independent auditor may be requested to report on one or more specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement. In such an engagement, the specified element(s), account(s), or item(s) may be presented in the report or in a document accompanying the report. Such a report normally falls into one of the following categories.

a. A report expressing an opinion on one or more specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement, such as rentals, royalties, a profit participation, or a provision for income taxes (see paragraphs .10-.14).

b. A report relating to the results of applying agreed-upon procedures to one or more specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement.*

Reports Expressing an Opinion on One or More Specified Elements, Accounts, or Items of a Financial Statement

.10 In reporting on one or more specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement, the auditor should plan his examination and prepare his report with a view to the purpose of the engagement. The general standards, the standards of field work, and the third and fourth standards of reporting are applicable to an engagement to express an opinion on one or more specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement; however, since specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement are not considered to be a financial statement, the first standard of reporting does not apply. The second standard of reporting as to consistency is applicable if the elements, accounts, or items on which the auditor is to express an opinion are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Examples of items that ordinarily are not prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles are those prepared in accordance with the provisions of a contract, law, or government regulation.

* See section 622.
.11 An engagement to express an opinion on one or more specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement may be undertaken as a separate engagement or in conjunction with an examination of financial statements. In such an engagement, an auditor expresses his opinion on each of the specified elements, accounts, or items encompassed by his report; therefore, the measurement of materiality must be related to each individual element, account, or item examined rather than to the aggregate thereof or to the financial statements taken as a whole. Consequently, an examination of a specified element, account, or item for purposes of reporting thereon is usually more extensive than if the same information were being considered in conjunction with an examination of financial statements taken as a whole. Also, many financial statement elements are interrelated, for example, sales and receivables; inventory and payables; buildings and equipment, and depreciation. The auditor should satisfy himself that elements, accounts, or items that are interrelated with those on which he has been engaged to express an opinion have been considered in expressing his opinion.

.12 The auditor should not report on specified elements, accounts, or items included in financial statements on which he has expressed an adverse opinion or disclaimed an opinion based on an audit, if such reporting would be tantamount to expressing a piecemeal opinion on the financial statements (see section 509.48). However, in those circumstances, an auditor would be able to report on one or more specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement provided that the matters to be reported on and the related scope of the examination were not intended to and did not encompass so many elements, accounts, or items as to constitute a major portion of the financial statement. Also, the report should not accompany the financial statements of the entity.

.13 When an independent auditor is engaged to express an opinion on one or more specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement, such as rentals, royalties, a profit participation, or a provision for income taxes, his report should—

a. Identify the specified elements, accounts, or items examined.
b. State whether the examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, if applicable, that it was made in conjunction with an examination of financial state-
ments. (Also, if applicable, any modification of the auditor's standard report on those statements should be indicated.)

c. Identify the basis on which the specified elements, accounts, or items are presented and, when applicable, any agreements specifying such basis.

d. Describe and indicate the source of significant interpretations made by the client in the course of the engagement relating to the provisions of a relevant agreement.

e. Indicate whether in his opinion the specified elements, accounts, or items are presented fairly on the basis indicated.

f. If applicable, indicate whether in his opinion the disclosed basis has been applied in a manner consistent with that of the preceding period.

When expressing an opinion on one or more specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement, the auditor, to provide more information as to the scope of his examination, may wish to describe certain auditing procedures applied.

.14 The following are illustrations of reports expressing an opinion on one or more specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement.

Report Relating to Amount of Sales for the Purpose of Computing Rental

Board of Directors
ABC Company

We have examined the schedule of gross sales (as defined in the lease agreement dated March 4, 19XX, between ABC Company, as lessor, and XYZ Stores Corporation, as lessee) of XYZ Stores Corporation at its Main Street store, [City], [State], for the year ended December 31, 19XX. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the schedule of gross sales referred to above presents fairly the gross sales of XYZ Stores Corporation at its Main Street store, [City], [State], for the year ended December 31, 19XX, on the basis specified in the lease agreement referred to above.
Report Relating to Royalties

Board of Directors
XYZ Corporation

We have examined the schedule of royalties applicable to engine production of the Q Division of XYZ Corporation for the year ended December 31, 19XX, under the terms of a license agreement dated May 14, 19XX, between ABC Company and XYZ Corporation. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We have been informed that, under XYZ Corporation's interpretation of the agreement referred to above, royalties were based on the number of engines produced after giving effect to a reduction for production retirements that were scrapped, but without a reduction for field returns that were scrapped, even though the field returns were replaced with new engines without charge to customers. This treatment is consistent with that followed in prior years.

In our opinion, the schedule of royalties referred to above presents fairly the number of engines produced by the Q Division of XYZ Corporation during the year ended December 31, 19XX, and the amount of royalties applicable thereto under the license agreement referred to above, on the basis indicated in the preceding paragraph.

Report on a Profit Participation

Mr. John Smith
City, State

We have examined XYZ Company's schedule of John Smith's profit participation for the year ended December 31, 19X1. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We have examined the financial statements of XYZ Company for the year ended December 31, 19X1, and have issued our report thereon dated March 10, 19X2.

We have been informed that the documents that govern the determination of John Smith's profit participation are (a) the employment agreement between John Smith and XYZ Company dated February 1,

*A report on an examination of a schedule of profit participation should be issued only if the auditor has examined the financial statements on which the participation is based.
19X0, (b) the production and distribution agreement between XYZ Company and Television Network Incorporated dated March 1, 19X0, and (c) the studio facilities agreement between XYZ Company and QRX Studios dated April 1, 19X0, as amended November 1, 19X0.

In our opinion, the schedule of profit participation referred to above presents fairly John Smith's participation in the profits of XYZ Company for the year ended December 31, 19X1, in accordance with the provisions of the agreements referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Report Relating to the Adequacy of a Provision for Income Taxes in Financial Statements

Board of Directors
XYZ Company, Inc.

We have examined the financial statements of XYZ Company, Inc., for the year ended June 30, 19XX, and have issued our report thereon dated August 15, 19XX. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In the course of our examination, we examined the provision for federal and state income taxes for the year ended June 30, 19XX, included in the Company's financial statements referred to in the preceding paragraph. We also reviewed the federal and state income tax returns filed by the Company that are subject to examination by the respective taxing authorities.

In our opinion, the Company has paid or has provided adequate accruals in the financial statements referred to above for the payment of all federal and state income taxes, and has provided for related deferred income taxes, applicable to fiscal 19XX and prior fiscal years, that could be reasonably estimated at the time of our examination of the financial statements of XYZ Company, Inc., for the year ended June 30, 19XX.

A report relating to the adequacy of a provision for income taxes in financial statements should be issued only if the auditor has examined the financial statements in which the provision appears.

If a significant period of time has elapsed between the date of the auditor's report on the financial statements and the date he is reporting on the provision for income taxes, the auditor may wish to include the following paragraph in his report:

Because we have not examined any financial statements of XYZ Company, Inc., as of any date or for any period subsequent to June 30, 19XX, we have no knowledge of the effects, if any, on the income tax provision of events that may have occurred subsequent to the date of our examination.
Reports Relating to the Results of Applying Agreed-Upon Procedures to Specified Elements, Accounts, or Items of a Financial Statement

[.15—.17] [Superseded, April 1981, by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 35.] (See section 622.)

Reports on Compliance With Aspects of Contractual Agreements or Regulatory Requirements Related to Audited Financial Statements

.18 Companies may be required by contractual agreements, such as bond indentures and certain types of loan agreements, or by regulatory agencies to furnish compliance reports by independent auditors. For example, loan agreements usually impose on borrowers a variety of covenants involving matters such as payments into sinking funds, payments of interest, maintenance of current ratio, restriction of dividend payments, and use of the proceeds of sales of property. They usually also require the borrower to furnish annual financial statements that have been examined by an independent auditor. In some instances, the lenders or their trustees may request assurance from the independent auditor that the borrower has complied with the covenants of the agreement relating to accounting or auditing matters. The independent auditor normally satisfies this request by giving negative assurance relative to the applicable covenants. This assurance may be given in a separate report or in one or more paragraphs of the auditor’s report accompanying the financial statements. Such assurance, however, should not be given unless the auditor has examined the financial statements to which the contractual agreements or regulatory requirements relate.

.19 The expression of negative assurance should specify that it is being given in connection with an examination of the financial statements. The auditor may also wish to state that the examination was not directed primarily toward obtaining knowledge regarding compliance. A separate report giving negative assurance should contain a paragraph stating that the financial statements have been examined, the date of the report thereon, and whether the examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. The following are examples of reports that might be issued.

Report on Compliance With Contractual Provisions Given in a Separate Report

We have examined the balance sheet of XYZ Company as of December 31, 19X1, and the related statements of income, retained earnings, and changes in financial position for the year then ended, and
have issued our report thereon dated February 16, 19X2. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In connection with our examination, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that the Company was not in compliance with any of the terms, covenants, provisions, or conditions of sections XX to XX, inclusive, of the Indenture dated July 21, 19X0, with ABC Bank. However, it should be noted that our examination was not directed primarily toward obtaining knowledge of such noncompliance.

Given in Auditor’s Report Accompanying Financial Statements

We have examined the balance sheet of XYZ Company as of December 31, 19X1, and the related statements of income, retained earnings, and changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of XYZ Company as of December 31, 19X1, and the results of its operations and changes in its financial position for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

In connection with our examination, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that the Company was not in compliance with any of the terms, covenants, provisions, or conditions of sections XX to XX, inclusive, of the Indenture dated July 21, 19X0, with ABC Bank. However, it should be noted that our examination was not directed primarily toward obtaining knowledge of such noncompliance.

Report on Compliance With Regulatory Requirements

We have examined the balance sheet of XYZ Company as of December 31, 19X1, and the related statements of income, retained earnings, and changes in financial position for the year then ended, and have issued our report thereon dated March 5, 19X2. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In connection with our examination, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that the Company had failed to comply with the limitation and increased investment requirement in section
993(d)(2) and (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. However, it should be noted that our examination was not directed primarily toward obtaining knowledge of noncompliance with such requirements.

**Financial Information Presented in Prescribed Forms or Schedules**

.20 Printed forms or schedules designed by the bodies with which they are to be filed often prescribe the wording of an auditor's report. Many of these forms are not acceptable to independent auditors because the prescribed form of auditor's report does not conform to the applicable professional reporting standards. For example, the prescribed language of the report may call for assertions by the auditor that are not consistent with his function or responsibility.

.21 Some report forms can be made acceptable by inserting additional wording; others can be made acceptable only by complete revision. When a printed report form calls upon an independent auditor to make an assertion that he believes he is not justified in making, he should reword the form or attach a separate report. In those situations, the reporting provisions of paragraph .05 may be appropriate.

**Effective Date**

.22 Statements on Auditing Standards generally are effective at the time of their issuance. However, since the provisions of this section change certain reporting practices heretofore considered acceptable, this section will be effective with respect to engagements to issue special reports on data for periods beginning after December 31, 1976. For an entity having a fiscal year of 52 or 53 weeks ending in the last seven days in December or the first seven days in January, reference to December 31, 1976 means the date in December or January on which the fiscal year ends. Earlier application of this section is encouraged, but not required.
.01 An accountant may accept an engagement in which the scope is limited to applying to one or more specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement agreed-upon procedures that are not sufficient to enable him to express an opinion on the specified elements, accounts, or items, provided (a) the parties involved have a clear understanding of the procedures to be performed and (b) distribution of the report is to be restricted to named parties involved.

.02 To satisfy the requirement that the parties involved have a clear understanding of the procedures to be performed, ordinarily the accountant should meet with the named parties involved to discuss the procedures to be followed. This discussion may in-

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1 This section also amends section 504, Association With Financial Statements, by deleting from the last sentence of section 504.20 the words “as specified in section 621, the financial statements of the entity may not accompany this special report.” Also, this section withdraws the auditing interpretation “Understanding of Agreed-Upon Procedures,” February 1980 (section 9621.32-.33), by incorporating the guidance of the interpretation into paragraph .02 of this section. The auditing interpretation entitled “Reports on Engagements Solely to Meet State Regulatory Examination Requirements,” October 1979 (section 9621.15-.16) is also withdrawn, and a footnote is added to the end of section 621.05 to state, “This form of reporting is appropriate, even though by law or regulation the accountant’s report may be made a matter of public record.”

2 Mere reading of a specific element, account, or item does not constitute a procedure sufficient to permit an accountant to report on the results of applying agreed-upon procedures to one or more specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement.

3 The form of reporting described in paragraph .04 is appropriate, even though by law or regulation the accountant's report may be made a matter of public record.
clude describing to the named parties procedures frequently followed in similar types of engagements. Sometimes the accountant may not be able to discuss the procedures directly with all the parties who will receive the report. In such circumstances, the accountant may satisfy the requirement that the parties involved have a clear understanding by applying any one of the following or similar procedures:

a. Discussing the procedures to be applied with legal counsel or other appropriate representatives of the parties involved, such as a trustee, a receiver, or a creditors’ committee.

b. Reviewing relevant correspondence from the parties.

c. Comparing the procedures to be applied to written requirements of a supervisory agency, such as a bank regulatory agency that receives a report in connection with a bank directors’ examination.

d. Distributing a draft of the report or a copy of the client’s engagement letter to the parties involved with a request for their comments before the report is issued.

.03 The second and third standards of field work and the standards of reporting do not apply to an engagement that is limited to applying agreed-upon procedures to one or more specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement; however, the general standards and the first standard of field work are applicable.

.04 The accountant’s report on the results of applying agreed-upon procedures should (a) indicate the specified elements, accounts, or items to which the agreed-upon procedures were applied, (b) indicate the intended distribution of the report, (c) enumerate the procedures performed, (d) state the accountant’s findings, (e) disclaim an opinion with respect to the specified elements, accounts, or items, and (f) state that the report relates only to the elements, accounts, or items specified, and does not extend to the entity’s financial statements taken as a whole.  

* When the accountant consents to the inclusion of his report on the results of applying agreed-upon procedures in a document or written communication containing the entity’s financial statements, he should look to section 504, Association With Financial Statements, or to Statement on Standards for Accounting and Review Services No. 1 [AR section 100], Compilation and Review of Financial Statements, as appropriate, for guidance on his responsibility pertaining to the financial statements.
.05 If the accountant has no adjustments to propose to the specified elements, accounts, or items, he may include a comment to that effect in his report. For example, the following language might be included: "In connection with the procedures referred to above, no matters came to our attention that caused us to believe that the (specified elements, accounts, or items) should be adjusted." Also, the accountant may wish to indicate that had he performed additional procedures with respect to the specified elements, accounts, or items or had he made an examination of the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, (other) matters might have come to his attention that would have been reported.

.06 The following are illustrations of the types of reports that might be issued when an engagement is limited to applying to one or more specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement agreed-upon procedures that are not sufficient to enable the accountant to express an opinion on the elements, accounts, or items.

Report in Connection With a Proposed Acquisition

Board of Directors
X Company

We have applied certain agreed-upon procedures, as discussed below, to accounting records of Y Company, Inc., as of December 31, 19XX, solely to assist you in connection with the proposed acquisition of Y Company, Inc. It is understood that this report is solely for your information and is not to be referred to or distributed for any purpose to anyone who is not a member of management of X Company. Our procedures and findings are as follows:

a. We reconciled cash on deposit with the following banks to the balances in the respective general ledger accounts and obtained confirmation of the related balances from the banks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Balance Per General Ledger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABC National Bank</td>
<td>$ 5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEF State Bank</td>
<td>13,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XYZ Trust Company—regular account</td>
<td>86,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XYZ Trust Company—payroll account</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. We obtained an aged trial balance of the accounts receivable subsidiary records, traced the age and amounts of approximately
10 percent of the accounts to the accounts receivable ledger, and added the trial balance and compared the total with the balance in the general ledger control account. We mailed requests for positive confirmation of balances to 150 customers. The differences disclosed in confirmation replies were minor in amount and nature, and we reconciled them to our satisfaction. The results are summarized as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account Aging and Confirmation</th>
<th>Confirmation Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>$156,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past due:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than one month</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One to three months</td>
<td>36,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over three months</td>
<td>48,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$300,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Because the above procedures do not constitute an examination made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we do not express an opinion on any of the accounts or items referred to above. In connection with the procedures referred to above, no matters came to our attention that caused us to believe that the specified accounts or items should be adjusted. Had we performed additional procedures or had we made an examination of the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you. This report relates only to the accounts and items specified above and does not extend to any financial statements of Y Company, Inc., taken as a whole.

Report in Connection With Claims of Creditors

Trustee
XYZ Company

At your request, we have performed the procedures enumerated below with respect to the claims of creditors of XYZ Company as of May 31, 19XX, set forth in the accompanying schedules. Our review was made solely to assist you in evaluating the reasonableness of those claims, and our report is not to be used for any other purpose. The procedures we performed are summarized as follows:

a. We compared the total of the trial balance of accounts payable at May 31, 19XX, prepared by the company, to the balance in the company's related general ledger account.

b. We compared the claims received from creditors to the trial balance of accounts payable.
c. We examined documentation submitted by the creditors in support of their claims and compared it to documentation in the company’s files, including invoices, receiving records, and other evidence of receipt of goods or services.

Our findings are presented in the accompanying schedules. Schedule A lists claims that are in agreement with the company’s records. Schedule B lists claims that are not in agreement with the company’s records and sets forth the differences in amounts.

Because the above procedures do not constitute an examination made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we do not express an opinion on the accounts payable balance as of May 31, 19XX. In connection with the procedures referred to above, except as set forth in Schedule B, no matters came to our attention that caused us to believe that the accounts payable balance might require adjustment. Had we performed additional procedures or had we made an examination of the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you. This report relates only to the accounts and items specified above and does not extend to any financial statements of XYZ Company, taken as a whole.
Letters for Underwriters

.01 The services of independent certified public accountants include examination of financial statements and schedules contained in registration statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) under the Securities Act of 1933 (the Act). In connection with this type of service, accountants often are called upon to confer with clients, underwriters, and their respective counsel concerning the accounting and auditing requirements of the Act and of the SEC, as well as to perform other services. One of these other services is the issuance of letters for underwriters, commonly called comfort letters, which are generally concerned with the subjects described in paragraph .06.

.02 Much of the uncertainty and consequent risk of misunderstanding with regard to the nature and scope of comfort letters has arisen from a lack of recognition of the necessarily limited nature of the comments that accountants can properly make with respect to financial information, in a registration statement, that has not been examined in conformity with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly is not covered by their opinion. Underwriters, in requesting comfort letters, are generally seeking assistance on matters of importance to them. They wish to perform a “reasonable investigation” of financial and accounting data not “expertized” (covered by a report of independent accountants, who consent to be named as experts, based on an examination made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards) as a defense against possible claims under the Act. Accountants have a corresponding wish, arising in response to the same statutory phrase, reasonable investigation, with respect to audited financial statements included in a prospectus in reliance on

Note: This section supersedes Statement on Auditing Standards No. 1, section 630, Letters for Underwriters. The changes are in response to revisions of reporting requirements under regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and changes in professional standards relating primarily to reviews of interim financial information.
their audit report and their consent. The accountants’ reasonable investigation must be premised upon an audit; it cannot be accomplished short of an audit. What constitutes a reasonable investigation of unaudited financial information sufficient to satisfy an underwriter’s purposes has never been authoritatively established. Consequently, only the underwriter can determine what is sufficient for his purposes. Accountants will normally be willing to assist the underwriter, but the assistance accountants can provide by way of comfort letters is subject to limitations. One limitation is that an independent accountant can properly comment in his professional capacity only on matters to which his professional expertise is substantially relevant. Another limitation is that procedures short of an audit, such as those contemplated in a comfort letter, provide the accountant with a basis for expressing, at the most, negative assurance. Such limited procedures may bring to the accountant’s attention significant matters affecting the financial information, but they do not provide assurance that the accountant will become aware of all significant matters that would be disclosed in an audit. Accordingly, there is necessarily a risk that the conditions or matters about which the auditor has provided negative assurance of their absence may prove to have existed.

This section deals with several different kinds of matters. First, in a number of areas involving professional standards, it states whether or not it is proper for independent certified public accountants acting in their professional capacity to comment on specified kinds of matters, and, if so, what the form of comment should be. Second, suggestions of a practical nature are offered on such matters as forms of comfort letters suitable to various circumstances, the way in which a particular form of letter may be agreed upon, the dating of letters, and what steps may be taken when information that may require special mention in a letter comes to the accountants’ attention. Third, ways are suggested to reduce or avoid the uncertainties described in the preceding paragraph regarding the nature

1 See section 711 for a discussion of certain responsibilities of accountants resulting from inclusion of their reports in registration statements.

2 Negative assurance consists of a statement by accountants to the effect that, as a result of specified procedures, nothing came to their attention that caused them to believe that specified matters do not meet a specified standard (e.g., that unaudited financial statements or condensed financial statements were not prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied).

3 It is important to note that although the illustrations in this section describe procedures that are frequently followed by accountants as a basis for their comments in comfort letters, it does not prescribe such procedures.
and extent of accountants' responsibilities in connection with a comfort letter. In regard to this and other points not involving professional standards, where the recommendations are intended to reduce risks of misunderstanding, accountants requested to follow a course other than that recommended would do well to consult their counsel.

.04 Comfort letters are not required under the Act, and copies are not filed with the SEC. It is nonetheless a common condition of an underwriting agreement in connection with the offering for sale of securities registered with the SEC under the Act that the accountants are to furnish a comfort letter. Some underwriters do not make the receipt of a comfort letter a condition of the underwriting agreement but nevertheless ask for such a letter.⁴

.05 The accountants should suggest to the underwriter that they meet together with the client to discuss the procedures to be followed in connection with a comfort letter; in this connection, the accountants may describe procedures frequently followed (see examples included at the end of this section, paragraphs .47 through .56). Because of the accountants' knowledge of the client, such a meeting may substantially assist the underwriter in reaching his decision about the procedures to be followed by the accountants. However, it is still advisable to accompany any discussion of procedures with a clear statement that the accountants cannot furnish any assurance regarding the sufficiency of the procedures for the underwriter's purposes, and it is advisable for the comfort letter to contain a statement to this effect. An appropriate way of expressing this is shown in numbered paragraph 4 of example A.

.06 Comfort letters will generally refer to one or more of the following subjects:

a. The independence of the accountants.
b. Compliance in form in all material respects of the audited financial statements and schedules included in the registration state-

⁴Except where the context otherwise requires, the word underwriter, as used in this section, refers to the managing, or lead, underwriter, who typically negotiates the underwriting agreement for a group of underwriters whose exact composition is not determined until shortly before a registration statement becomes effective. In competitive bidding situations where legal counsel for the underwriters acts as the underwriters' representative prior to the opening and acceptance of the bid, the accountants should carry out the discussions and other communications contemplated by this section with the legal counsel until the underwriter is selected.
ment with the applicable accounting requirements of the Act and the published rules and regulations thereunder.  

c. Unaudited financial statements or condensed financial statements included in the registration statement.

d. Changes in selected financial-statement items during a period subsequent to the date and period of the latest financial statements included in the registration statement.

e. Tables, statistics, and other financial information included in the registration statement.

These matters are discussed in greater detail below and are illustrated in the examples included at the end of this section. Matters dealt with in a particular letter usually are limited to ones specified in the underwriting agreement.

.07 Because the underwriter will expect the accountants to furnish a comfort letter of a scope to be specified in the underwriting agreement, the client and the underwriter, when they have tentatively agreed upon a draft of the agreement, are well advised to furnish a copy of it to the accountants so that the latter can indicate whether they will be able to furnish a letter in acceptable form. A desirable practice is for the accountants, promptly after they have received the draft of the agreement (or have been informed that a letter covering specified matters, although not a condition of the agreement, will nonetheless be requested), to prepare a draft of the form of letter that they expect to furnish. To the extent possible, the draft should deal with all matters to be covered in the exact terms to be used in the final letter (subject, of course, to the understanding that the comments in the final letter cannot be determined until the procedures underlying it have been performed). The draft letter should be identified as a draft in order to avoid giving the impression that the procedures described therein have been performed. This practice of furnishing a draft letter at an early point permits the accountants to make clear to the client and the underwriter what they may expect the accountants to furnish and gives the client and the underwriter an opportunity to change the proposed underwriting agreement if they so desire. The underwriter thus furnished with a draft letter is afforded the opportunity to discuss further with the accountants the procedures that the accountants have indicated they expect to follow, and

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5 Financial information included in a registration statement also includes information incorporated in the registration statement by reference.
to request any additional procedures that the underwriter may desire. If the additional procedures pertain to matters to which the accountants' professional competence is relevant, the accountants would ordinarily be willing to perform them, and it is desirable for them to furnish the underwriter with an appropriately revised draft letter. The accountants may reasonably assume that the underwriter, by indicating his acceptance of the draft comfort letter, and subsequently, by his acceptance of the letter in final form, considers the procedures described sufficient for his purposes. It is important, therefore, that the procedures to be followed by the accountants be clearly set out in the comfort letter, in both draft and final form, so that there will be no misunderstanding about the basis upon which the accountants' comments have been made and so that the underwriter can decide whether the procedures performed are sufficient for his purposes. For reasons explained in paragraph .02, statements or implications that the accountants are carrying out such procedures as they consider necessary should be avoided since this may lead to misunderstanding about the responsibility for the sufficiency of the procedures for the underwriter's purposes. A suggested form of legend that may be placed on the draft letter for identification and explanation of its purposes and limitations is as follows:

This draft is furnished solely for the purpose of indicating the form of letter that we would expect to be able to furnish [name of underwriter] in response to their request, the matters expected to be covered in the letter, and the nature of the procedures that we would expect to carry out with respect to such matters. Based on our discussions with [name of underwriter], it is our understanding that the procedures outlined in this draft letter are those they wish us to follow. Unless [name of underwriter] informs us otherwise, we shall assume that there are no additional procedures they wish us to follow. The text of the letter itself will depend, of course, upon the results of the procedures, which we would not expect to complete until shortly before the letter is given and in no event before the cutoff date indicated therein.

6In the absence of any discussions with the underwriter, the accountants should outline in the draft letter those procedures specified in the underwriting agreement that they are willing to perform. In that event, this sentence should be revised as follows: "In the absence of any discussions with [name of underwriter], we have set out in this draft letter those procedures referred to in the draft underwriting agreement (of which we have been furnished a copy) that we are willing to follow."
Dating

.08 The letter ordinarily is dated at or shortly before the closing date (the date on which the issuer or selling security holder delivers the securities to the underwriter in exchange for the proceeds of the offering). The underwriting agreement ordinarily specifies the date, often referred to as the cutoff date, to which the letter is to relate (for example, a date five business days before the date of the letter); the accountants should see that the cutoff date will not place an unreasonable burden on them. The letter should state that the inquiries and other procedures carried out in connection with the letter did not cover the period from the cutoff date to the date of the letter.

.09 Letters may also be dated at or shortly before the effective date (the date on which the registration statement becomes effective); and, on rare occasions, letters have been requested to be dated at or shortly before the filing date (the date on which the registration statement is first filed with the SEC). If more than one letter is requested, it will be necessary to carry out the specified procedures and inquiries as of the cutoff date for each letter. Although comments contained in an earlier letter may on occasion conveniently be incorporated by reference in a subsequent letter (see example C), any subsequent letter should relate only to information in the registration statement as most recently amended.

Addressee

.10 Because the letter is a result of the underwriter's request, many accountants address the letter only to the underwriter, with a copy furnished to the client. When this is done, the appropriate addressee is the underwriter who has negotiated the underwriting agreement with the client, and with whom the accountants will deal in discussions regarding the scope and sufficiency of the letter, rather than the group of underwriters for whom that underwriter acts as representative. Some accountants address the letter instead to the client, or to both the client and the underwriter. If the accountants are requested to address the letter to any person other than the underwriter or the client, they should consider consulting their legal counsel.

7 An appropriate form of address for this purpose is “XYZ & Company, as Representative of the Several Underwriters.”

AU § 631.08
Introductory Paragraph

.11 It is desirable to include an introductory paragraph substantially as follows:

We have examined the [identify the financial statements and schedules examined] included [incorporated by reference] in the registration statement (no. 2-00000) on Form _____ filed by the company under the Securities Act of 1933 (the Act); our reports with respect thereto are also included [incorporated by reference] in that registration statement. The registration statement, as amended as of ______, is herein referred to as the registration statement.

Independence

.12 It is customary for the underwriting agreement to provide for the accountants to make a statement concerning their independence in the letter. This may be done substantially as follows:

We are independent certified public accountants with respect to The Blank Company, Inc., within the meaning of the Act and the applicable published rules and regulations thereunder, and the answer to [identify the item number that refers to the relationship with registrant of experts named in the registration statement, e.g., item 23 of Form S-1] of the registration statement is correct insofar as it relates to us.

(See paragraph .34 regarding instances wherein the accountants’ client is not the registrant.)

Compliance With SEC Requirements

.13 The accountants may be requested to express an opinion concerning compliance as to form of the financial statements covered by their report with the pertinent published accounting requirements of the SEC.\(^8\) This may be done substantially as follows:

In our opinion [include phrase, “except as disclosed in the registration statement,” if applicable], the [identify the financial statements and schedules examined] examined by us and included or incorporated by reference in the registration statement comply in form in all

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\(^8\)The word *published* is used because accountants should not be expected to be familiar with, or express assurances as to compliance with, informal requirements that have not been published by the SEC but that may be applied by the SEC staff.
material respects with the applicable accounting requirements of the Act and the published rules and regulations thereunder.\(^9\)

If there is a material departure from the pertinent published requirements, the departure should be disclosed in the letter. Normally, representatives of the SEC will have agreed to such a departure; when this occurs, the agreement should be mentioned in the comfort letter.\(^{10}\) An appropriate manner of doing this is shown in example D.

\(^{14}\) Since published SEC requirements do not deal with the form of pro forma financial statements or pro forma adjustments applied to historical financial statements, there is no basis for accountants to comment on whether such pro forma information complies in form with SEC requirements (see also paragraph \(^{18g}\)).

**Accountants' Reports**

\(^{15}\) Underwriters occasionally request the accountants to repeat in the comfort letter their opinion on the audited financial statements included in the registration statement. Because of the special significance of the date of an accountants' report, the accountants should not repeat their opinion.\(^{11}\) Underwriters sometimes request negative assurance regarding the accountants' opinion. Because accountants have a statutory responsibility with respect to their opinion as of the

\(^9\) Certain financial statements may be incorporated in a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 by reference to filings under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. In those circumstances, the accountants may refer to compliance in form in all material respects of the audited financial statements and schedules included or incorporated by reference in the registration statement with the applicable accounting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the related published rules and regulations (see example J). However, the accountants should not refer to compliance with the provisions of the 1934 act regarding internal accounting control. (See the October 1978 auditing interpretation, *Compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977* (section 9642.10-13).)

\(^{10}\) Departures from published SEC requirements that require mention in a comfort letter ordinarily do not affect fair presentation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles; however, if they do, the accountants will of course take cognizance of these departures in expressing their opinion and in consenting to the use of their report in the registration statement. If departures from published SEC requirements that require mention in a comfort letter either are not disclosed in the registration statement or have not been agreed to by representatives of the SEC, the accountants should consider carefully the issuance of a consent to the use of their report in the registration statement.

\(^{11}\) See section 530.03-08.
effective date, and because the additional significance, if any, of negative assurance is unclear and such assurance may therefore give rise to misunderstanding, it is inadvisable to give such negative assurance. Also, the accountants should not give negative assurance with respect to financial statements and schedules that have been examined and are reported on in the registration statement by other accountants.

.16 An underwriter may also request the accountants to comment in their comfort letter on (a) unaudited interim financial information required by item 12(a) of SEC Regulation S-K, to which section 722 relates, or (b) required supplementary information, to which section 553 relates. Sections 553 and 722 provide that the accountant should expand his standard report on the audited financial statements to refer to such information when the scope of his procedures with regard to the information was restricted or when the information appears not to be presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or (for required supplementary information) applicable guidelines. Such expansions of the accountants' standard report in the registration statement would ordinarily be referred to in the opening paragraph of the comfort letter (see paragraphs .30 through .33). Additional comments on such unaudited information are therefore unnecessary. However, if the underwriter requests the accountants to perform procedures with regard to such information in addition to the procedures performed in connection with the audit as prescribed by sections 553 and 722, the accountants may do so and report their findings.

.17 The accountants may refer in the introductory paragraphs of the comfort letter to the fact that a review had been performed of interim financial information. Such a reference should be to the accountants' report that was previously issued on the interim financial information, and that report may be attached to the comfort letter. The accountants should not, however, repeat their report in the comfort letter or otherwise imply that they are reporting on the interim financial information as of the date of the comfort letter, for to do so might extend the accountants' responsibility for their report to the date of the comfort letter or imply that the accountants assume responsibility for the sufficiency of the procedures for the underwriter's purposes.
Unaudited Condensed Financial Statements, Capsule Information, and Subsequent Changes

In General

.18 Comments included in the letter will often concern (1) unaudited condensed financial statements included in the registration statement (see paragraphs .19 and .20), (2) capsule information (see paragraphs .21 and .22), (3) changes in capital stock and long-term debt, (4) decreases in other specified financial-statement items (see paragraphs .23 through .28), and (5) pro forma financial statements. In commenting on these matters, the following guides are important:

a. Any statements by the accountants with respect to unaudited condensed financial statements, capsule information, and subsequent changes or decreases should be limited to negative assurance. An appropriate manner of expressing the comments is shown in numbered paragraph 5 of example A.

b. As explained in paragraph .07, the agreed-upon procedures performed by the accountants should be set forth in the letter. Such procedures are generally described along the lines of numbered paragraph 4 of example A.

c. To avoid any misunderstanding about the responsibility for the sufficiency of the agreed-upon procedures for the underwriter’s purposes, the accountants should not make any statements or imply that they have applied procedures that they have determined to be necessary or sufficient for the underwriter’s purposes. In this respect, the underwriter may request the accountants to perform procedures similar to those in section 722.06. However, for the accountants to include such procedures in their letter, the underwriter would have to provide sufficiently specific criteria so that there is no implication that the responsibility for the sufficiency of the agreed-upon procedures has been assumed by the accountants. For example, if the underwriter requests the accountants to apply analytical review procedures and specifies items of financial information to be reviewed and the materiality level for changes in those items that would necessitate further inquiry by the accountants, the accountants may refer to those

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12 The SEC requirements specify condensed financial statements. However, the guidance in paragraphs .18 through .20 also applies to complete financial statements.
procedures in their letter. Descriptions of procedures in the comfort letter should include descriptions of the criteria specified by the underwriter.

d. Terms of uncertain meaning, such as general review, limited review, check, or test, should not be used in describing the work, unless the procedures comprehended by the term are described in the comfort letter.

e. The letter should specifically identify any unaudited condensed financial statements and should state that the accountants have not examined the condensed financial statements, in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and do not express an opinion concerning them. An appropriate manner of making this clear is shown in numbered paragraph 3 of example A (see also paragraph .20).

f. The accountants should not give negative assurance with respect to unaudited condensed financial statements, capsule information, or changes or decreases unless they have obtained knowledge of the client’s accounting and financial reporting practices and its system of internal accounting control relating to the preparation of financial statements. An understanding of the client’s practices in preparing its most recent annual financial statements provides a practical basis for the accountants’ inquiries or procedures. Ordinarily, accountants obtain such an understanding in auditing the client’s financial statements for one or more annual periods. However, if for whatever reason the accountants have not conducted such an audit, the need for an understanding of the client’s accounting and financial reporting practices and its system of internal accounting control is not diminished, and the accountants should consider whether, under the particular circumstances, they can acquire sufficient knowledge of these matters to perform the inquiries and procedures requested by the underwriter.

g. The accountants should not give negative assurance on pro forma adjustments applied to historical financial statements unless (1) they have made an examination of the entity’s historical financial statements (or, in the case of business combinations, of a significant constituent part of the combined financial statements) (a) for the period presented or (b) in the case of interim periods for the latest fiscal period that includes or precedes the interim period, or (2) they have otherwise obtained knowledge of the
client's accounting and financial reporting practices and its system of internal accounting control as provided for in f above.

h. The procedures followed with respect to interim periods may not disclose changes in capital stock or long-term debt or decreases in the specified financial-statement items, inconsistencies in the application of generally accepted accounting principles, instances of noncompliance in form with accounting requirements of the SEC, or other matters about which negative assurance is requested. An appropriate manner of making this clear is shown in the last three sentences in paragraph 4 of example A.

i. The working papers relating to comfort letters should be prepared in such a manner that they constitute adequate evidence of what has been done.

Unaudited Condensed Financial Statements

.19 Comments in the comfort letter concerning the unaudited condensed financial statements appearing in the registration statement should always be made in the form of negative assurance. Frequently, such comments relate to (a) conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, (b) consistency with the audited financial statements included in the registration statement, and (c) compliance in form with applicable accounting requirements. An appropriate manner of expressing the comments is shown in numbered paragraph 5a of example A.

.20 When the most recent figures included in a condensed statement of income are for a period of less than one year, the SEC requires that comparative figures be shown for the corresponding short period of the preceding year. The condensed financial statements for the latest interim period and the preceding year are ordinarily unaudited. In these circumstances, the unaudited status of the condensed financial statements should be made clear in the comfort letter (see numbered paragraph 3 of example A and paragraph .18e).

Capsule Information

.21 In some registration statements the information shown in the audited financial statements or unaudited interim condensed financial statements is supplemented by unaudited summarized interim infor-
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Information for subsequent periods (commonly called capsule information). This capsule information (either in narrative or tabular form) is often provided for the most recent interim period and for the corresponding period of the prior year. With regard to selected capsule information, the accountants

a. May give negative assurance in regard to conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and may refer to whether the dollar amounts were determined on a basis substantially consistent with that of the corresponding amounts in the audited financial statements if the selected capsule information is presented in accordance with the minimum disclosure requirements of APB Opinion No. 28, paragraph 30 [AC section 2071.30] (see example J), or

b. May refer only to whether the dollar amounts were determined on a basis substantially consistent with that of the corresponding amounts in the audited financial statements if the selected capsule information is more limited than the minimum disclosures described in APB Opinion No. 28, paragraph 30 [AC section 2071.30] (see example E).

.22 The underwriter occasionally asks the accountants to give negative assurance with respect to the unaudited financial statements that underlie the capsule information and to state that the capsule information agrees with amounts set forth in such statements. If the underwriter requests it, and if it is practicable for the client to prepare such financial statements on a timely basis in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, it is appropriate for the accountants to agree to the underwriter's request. Paragraphs 4b and 5b in example E provide an example of the accountants' comments in these circumstances.

Subsequent Changes

.23 Comments regarding subsequent changes also should be in the form of negative assurance. They should not relate to "adverse changes" since, despite long use, that term has not acquired any defined or clearly understood meaning in an accounting sense. In fact, underwriters occasionally may have misinterpreted that term as encompassing judgments and conclusions not contemplated by the accountants. For example, there has been no agreement among accountants, clients, and underwriters regarding whether the term relates only to absolute changes or also includes trends in amounts or
ratios. Further, there are differences of view regarding whether an adverse change in results of operations is indicated solely by a decrease in net income or whether it also encompasses changes in sales, cost of sales, and other factors, which separately or together might indicate the beginning or accentuation of an adverse trend. Also, the term has sometimes been construed as contemplating comments by accountants regarding matters to which their professional competence has little relevance, such as evaluating whether certain types of expenses that may decrease current income but are designed to increase future income (for example, research and development costs, major advertising campaigns, and systems installations) are adverse or not.

In order that comments on subsequent changes be unambiguous and their determination be within the professional competence of accountants, the comments should not relate to adverse changes but should ordinarily relate to whether there has been any change in capital stock or long-term debt or "decreases" in other specified financial-statement items during a period known as the change period (see paragraph .25). Usually these items would include the amounts of net current assets, net assets (stockholders' equity), and net sales and the total and/or per-share amounts of income before extraordinary items and of net income. An appropriate manner of expressing the comments is shown (a) in numbered paragraph 5b of example A if there has been no decrease and (b) in example F if there has been a decrease.

.24 Matters to be covered by the letter should be made clear in the meetings with the underwriter and should be contemplated by the underwriting agreement and in the draft comfort letter. Since there is no way of anticipating other matters that would be of interest to an underwriter, accountants should not make a general statement in comfort letters that, as a result of carrying out the specified procedures, nothing else has come to their attention that would be of interest to the underwriter.

.25 In the context of a comfort letter, a decrease occurs when the amount of a financial-statement item at the cutoff date or for the change period (as if financial statements and their notes had been prepared at that date and for that period) is less than the amount of the same item at a specified earlier date or for a specified earlier period. With respect to the items mentioned in paragraph .23, the term decrease means (a) any combination of changes in amounts of current assets and current liabilities that results in decreased net current assets, (b) any combination of changes
in amounts of assets and liabilities that results in decreased net assets, (c) decreased net sales, and (d) any combination of changes in amounts of sales and expenses and/or outstanding shares that results in decreased total and/or per-share amounts of income before extraordinary items and of net income (including, in each instance, a greater loss or other negative amount). The change period for which the accountants give negative assurance in the comfort letter ends on the cutoff date (see paragraph .08) and ordinarily begins (a) for balance-sheet items, immediately after the date of the latest balance sheet in the registration statement, and (b) for income-statement items, immediately after the latest period for which such items are presented in the registration statement. The comparison relates to the entire period and not to portions thereof. A decrease during one part of a period may be offset by an equal or larger increase in another part of the period; however, because there was no decrease for the period as a whole, the comfort letter would not report the decrease occurring during one part of the period (see, however, paragraphs .24 and .45).

.26 Underwriters occasionally request that the change period begin immediately after the date of the latest audited balance sheet (ordinarily also the closing date of the latest audited statement of income) in the registration statement, even though the registration statement includes a more recent unaudited condensed balance sheet and condensed statement of income. The use of the earlier date may defeat the underwriter's purpose since it is possible that an increase in one of the items referred to in paragraph .23 occurring between the dates of the latest audited and unaudited balance sheets included in the registration statement might more than offset a decrease occurring after the latter date. A similar situation might arise in the comparison of income-statement items. In these circumstances, the decrease occurring after the date of the latest condensed financial statements included in the registration statement would not be reported in the comfort letter. It is desirable for the accountants to explain the foregoing considerations to the underwriter; however, if the underwriter nonetheless requests the use of a change period or periods other than those described in paragraph .25, the accountants may use the period or periods requested.

.27 The underwriting agreement usually specifies the dates and periods with which data at the cutoff date and for the change period are to be compared. For balance-sheet items the comparison date
is normally that of the latest balance sheet included in the registration statement (that is, immediately prior to the beginning of the change period). For income-statement items the comparison period or periods might be one or more of the following: (a) the corresponding period of the preceding year, (b) a period of corresponding length immediately preceding the change period, (c) a proportionate part of the preceding fiscal year, or (d) any other period of corresponding length chosen by the underwriter. Whether or not specified in the underwriting agreement, the date and period used in comparison should be identified in the comfort letter in both draft and final form so that there is no misunderstanding about the matters being compared and so that the underwriter can determine whether the comparison period is suitable for his purposes.

.28 In addition to making the comparisons indicated above using the financial statements made available to them, the accountants will ordinarily be requested to read minutes and make inquiries of company officials relating to the whole of the change period. For the period between the date of the latest financial statements made available and the cutoff date, the accountants must necessarily base their comments solely on the limited procedures actually performed with respect to that period (which in most cases will be limited to the reading of minutes and the inquiries of company officials referred to in the preceding sentence), and their comfort letter should make this clear (see numbered paragraph 6 of example A).

Disclosure in Registration Statement

.29 Comments on the occurrence of changes in capital stock or long-term debt and decreases in other specified financial-statement items are limited to changes or decreases not disclosed in the registration statement. Whenever it appears to the accountants that a change or decrease has occurred during the change period, and the change or decrease is disclosed in the registration statement, the phrase, “except for changes or decreases that the registration statement discloses have occurred or may occur,” should be included in the letter.

14 The answers to these inquiries generally should be supported by appropriate written representations of the company officials.
Effect of Qualified Opinion

.30 The foregoing discussion contemplates that the accountants' opinion on the financial statements and schedules in the registration statement is unqualified. This usually is the case. Except in extraordinary circumstances, the requirements of the SEC do not permit a registration statement to become effective when the accountants' opinion is qualified in regard to the scope of their examination or the accounting principles reflected in the financial statements and schedules. However, such circumstances do occasionally arise, and, although the SEC may permit the registration statement to become effective even though the opinion is qualified, the accountants may not be in a position to give an unqualified opinion that the financial statements in the registration statement comply in form in all material respects with the published rules and regulations of the SEC under the Act (see paragraph .13).

.31 The SEC ordinarily will accept a “subject to” type of qualification in the accountants' opinion when there is uncertainty about the outcome of controversial matters, such as litigation, renegotiation of contracts, disputes concerning income taxes, the proceedings of rate-regulatory commissions, or other matters whose outcomes are not susceptible of reasonable estimation, but which might have a material effect on the financial statements.

.32 If the opinion is qualified, the qualification should be referred to in the opening paragraph of the comfort letter by saying, for example, “our reports (which contain a qualification as set forth therein) with respect thereto are also included in the registration statement.”

.33 If the letter includes negative assurance with respect to subsequent unaudited condensed financial statements included in the registration statement or with respect to an absence of specified subsequent changes or decreases, the effect thereon of the subject matter of the qualification should also be considered. An illustration of how this type of situation may be dealt with is shown in example G.

15 The accountants may also refer in the opening paragraph to expansions of their report that do not affect their opinion, for example, expansions of their report regarding interim financial information accompanying or included in the notes to audited financial statements (see section 722.29—.30) or required supplementary information described in section 553 (see section 553.08—.10). See paragraph .16, herein.
Other Accountants

.34 Comfort letters are occasionally requested from more than one accountant (for example, in connection with registration statements to be used in the subsequent sale of shares issued in recently effected mergers). In these circumstances, each accountant must, of course, be sure he is independent within the meaning of the Act and the applicable published rules and regulations thereunder. In connection with opinions expressed prior to the acquisitions, the accountants for previously nonaffiliated companies recently acquired by the registrant would not be required to have been independent with respect to the company whose shares are being registered. In such a case, the accountants should modify the wording suggested in paragraph .12 and make a statement regarding their independence along the following lines:

As of [insert date of the accountants’ most recent report on the financial statements of their client] and during the period covered by the financial statements on which we reported, we were independent certified public accountants with respect to [insert the name of their client] within the meaning of the Act and the applicable published rules and regulations thereunder, and the answer to item 23 of the registration statement is correct insofar as it relates to us.

.35 There may be situations in which more than one accountant is involved in the examination of the financial statements of a business and in which the reports of more than one accountant appear in the registration statement. For example, certain significant divisions, branches, or subsidiaries may be examined by other accountants. The principal accountants (those who report on the consolidated financial statements and consequently are asked to give a comfort letter with regard to information expressed on a consolidated basis) should read the letter or letters of the other accountants reporting on significant units. Such letters should contain statements similar to those contained in the comfort letter prepared by the principal accountants, including statements about their independence. The principal accountants should state in their comfort letter that (a) reading letters of other accountants was one of the procedures followed, and (b) the procedures performed by the principal accountants (other than reading the letters of the other accountants) relate solely to (1) companies examined by the principal accountants and (2) the consolidated financial statements. An appropriate manner of expressing these comments where the letters of the other accountants
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do not disclose matters that affect the negative assurance given is shown in example H. If the letters of the other accountants disclose decreases in financial-statement items or any other matters that affect the negative assurance that is given, the principal accountants should mention these matters in their letter. Where appropriate, the principal accountants may comment that there were no decreases in the consolidated financial-statement items despite the decreases mentioned by the other auditors. In such a case, the principal accountants could give negative assurance that nothing had come to their attention regarding the consolidated financial statements as a result of the specified procedures (which, so far as the related company was concerned, consisted solely of reading the other accountants' letter) that caused them to believe that....

.36 At the earliest practicable date, the client should advise any other accountants who may be involved about any letter that may be required from them and should arrange for them to receive a draft of the underwriting agreement so that they may make arrangements at an early date for the preparation of a draft of their letter (a copy of which should be furnished to the principal accountants) and for the performance of their procedures. In addition, the underwriter may desire to meet with the other accountants for the purposes discussed in paragraph .05.

.37 When a comfort letter is furnished to other accountants, it should be addressed in accordance with paragraph .10, and copies should be furnished to the principal accountants and their client. The letter should contain a concluding paragraph similar to the example in paragraph .44.

Tables, Statistics, and Other Financial Information

.38 The underwriting agreement sometimes calls for a comfort letter that includes comments on tables, statistics, and other financial information appearing in the registration statement.

.39 The accountants should refrain from commenting on matters to which their competence as independent public accountants has little relevance. Accordingly, except as indicated in the next sentence, they should comment only with respect to information (a) that is expressed in dollars (or percentages derived from such dollar amounts) and has been obtained from accounting records that are subject to the internal controls of the company's accounting system or (b) that has been derived directly from such accounting records.
by analysis or computation. The accountants may also comment on quantitative information that has been obtained from an accounting record if the information is of a type that is subject to the same controls as the dollar amounts. Accountants should not comment on matters involving primarily the exercise of business judgment of management. For example, changes between periods in gross profit ratios or net income may be caused by factors that are not necessarily within the expertise of accountants. The accountants should not comment on matters merely because they happen to be present and are capable of reading, counting, measuring, or performing other functions that might be applicable. Examples of matters that, unless subjected to the internal controls of the formal accounting system (which is not ordinarily the case), should not be commented on by the accountants include square footage of facilities, number of employees (except as related to a given payroll period), and backlog information. The accountants should not comment on tables, statistics, and other financial information relating to an unaudited period unless they have made an examination of the client's financial statements for a period including or immediately prior to the unaudited period or have completed an examination for a later period, or unless they have otherwise obtained knowledge of the client's accounting and financial reporting practices and its system of internal accounting control as provided for in paragraph .18/, herein.

.40 As with comments relating to financial statement information, it is important that the procedures followed by the accountants with respect to other information be clearly set out in the comfort letter, in both draft and final form, so that there will be no misunderstanding about the basis of comments on the information. Further, so that there will be no implication that the accountants are furnishing any assurance with respect to the sufficiency of the procedures for the underwriter's intended purpose, it is advisable for the comfort letter to contain a statement to this effect. An appropriate way of expressing this is shown in numbered paragraph 10 of example I (see also paragraph .07).

.41 In order to avoid ambiguity, the specific information commented on in the letter should be identified by reference to captions, tables, page numbers, or specific paragraphs or sentences. It should not refer, for example, to "all financial and statistical information" set forth (a) in the registration statement, (b) under specific captions, or (c) in response to specific item numbers in the registration statement.
.42 Comments in the comfort letter concerning tables, statistics, and other financial information included in the registration statement should be made in the form of a description of the procedures followed, the findings (ordinarily expressed in terms of agreement between items compared), and in some cases, as described below, statements with respect to the acceptability of methods of allocation used in deriving the figures commented upon. Whether comments upon the allocation of income or expense items between such categories as military and commercial sales may appropriately be made will depend upon the extent to which such allocation is made in, or can be derived directly by analysis or computation from, the client's accounting records. In any event, such comments, if made, should make clear that such allocations are to a substantial extent arbitrary, that the method of allocation used is not the only acceptable one, and that other acceptable methods of allocation might produce significantly different results. Furthermore, no comments should be made regarding segment information (or the appropriateness of allocations made to derive segment information) included in financial statements, since the auditor's report encompasses that information (see section 435).16 Appropriate ways of expressing comments on tables, statistics, and other financial information are shown in example I.

.43 In comments concerning tables, statistics, and other financial information, the expression presents fairly (or a variation of it) should not be used. That expression, when used by independent certified public accountants, ordinarily relates to presentations of financial statements and should not be used in commenting on other types of information. Except with respect to requirements for financial statements, the question of what constitutes appropriate information for compliance with the requirements of a particular item of the registration statement form (for example, whether particular employee benefits constitute management remuneration as defined by SEC regulations) is a matter of legal interpretation outside the competence of the accountants. Consequently, the letter should state that the accountants make no representations regarding any matter of legal interpretation. Since the accountants will not be in a position to make any representations about the completeness or adequacy of disclosure or about the adequacy of the procedures followed, the

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16 See paragraph .16, herein, regarding requests by an underwriter for comments on interim financial information required by item 12(a) of SEC Regulation S-K and required supplementary information described in section 553.
letter should so state. It should point out as well that such procedures
would not necessarily disclose material misstatements or omissions
in the information to which the comments relate. An appropriate
manner of expressing the comments is shown in example I.

Concluding Paragraph

.44 In order to avoid misunderstanding of the purpose and in-
tended use of the comfort letter, it is desirable that the letter conclude
with a paragraph along the following lines:

This letter is solely for the information of, and assistance to, the
underwriters17 in conducting and documenting their investigation of
the affairs of the company in connection with the offering of the secur-
rities covered by the registration statement, and it is not to be used,
circulated, quoted, or otherwise referred to within or without the
underwriting group for any other purpose, including, but not limited
to, the registration, purchase, or sale of securities, nor is it to be filed
with or referred to in whole or in part in the registration statement or
any other document, except that reference may be made to it in the
underwriting agreement or in any list of closing documents pertaining
to the offering of the securities covered by the registration statement.

Miscellaneous

.45 Accountants who discover matters that may require mention
in the final comfort letter but that are not mentioned in the draft
letter that has been furnished to the underwriter, such as decreases
or changes in specified items not disclosed in the registration state-
ment (see paragraphs .23 and .29), will naturally want to discuss
them with their client so that consideration can be given to whether
disclosure should be made in the registration statement. If disclosure
is not to be made, the accountants should inform the client that the
matters will be mentioned in the comfort letter and should suggest
that the underwriter be promptly informed. It is recommended that
the accountants be present when such matters are discussed between
the client and the underwriter.

17 When the letter is furnished by the accountants for a subsidiary who are not
accountants for the parent company, it should include at this point the fol-
lowing phrase: “and for the use of the accountants for [name of issuer] in
furnishing their letter for the underwriters.”
Examples

.46 The contents of letters for underwriters vary, depending on the extent of the information in the registration statement and the wishes of the underwriter. The following are examples of letters for underwriters, or portions of such letters.

Example A: Typical Letter

.47 The matters covered in a typical comfort letter are described below:

a. A statement regarding the independence of the accountants (paragraph .12).

b. An opinion regarding whether the audited financial statements and schedules included in the registration statement comply in form in all material respects with the applicable accounting requirements of the Act and the published rules and regulations thereunder (paragraph .13).

c. Negative assurance with respect to whether the unaudited condensed financial statements included in the registration statement (paragraphs .18 through .20)

   i. Comply in form with the applicable accounting requirements of the Act and the related published rules and regulations.
   
   ii. Are fairly presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles on a basis substantially consistent with that of the audited financial statements and schedules included in the registration statement.

d. Negative assurance with respect to whether, during a specified period following the date of the latest financial statements in the registration statement and prospectus, there has been any change in capital stock or long-term debt or any decrease in other specified financial-statement items (paragraphs .18 and .23—.28).

Example A is a letter covering all these items. Letters that cover some of the items may be developed by omitting inapplicable portions of example A.

Example A assumes the following circumstances. The prospectus (part I of the registration statement) includes audited consolidated financial statements required by SEC regulations to be included in the filing. If additional financial information is covered by the comfort letter, appropriate modifications should be made.
balance sheets as of December 31, 19X5 and 19X4, and audited con-
solidated statements of income, retained earnings, and changes in
financial position for each of the three years in the period ended
December 31, 19X5. Part I also includes an unaudited consolidated
condensed balance sheet as of March 31, 19X6, and consolidated
condensed statements of income, retained earnings, and changes in
financial position for the three-month periods ended March 31, 19X6
and 19X5, which were reviewed by the independent accountants
and their review report was dated May 15, 19X6. Part II of the regis-
tration statement includes consolidated financial schedules for the
three years ended December 31, 19X5 (audited). The effective date
is June 23, 19X6. The cutoff date is June 25, 19X6, and the letter is
dated June 30, 19X6.

Each of the comments in the letter is in response to a requirement
of the underwriting agreement. For purposes of example A, the
income-statement items of the current interim period are to be com-
pared with those of the corresponding period of the preceding year.

[Addressee]
Dear Sirs:

We have examined the consolidated balance sheets of The Blank
Company, Inc. (the company) and subsidiaries as of December 31,
19X5 and 19X4, and the consolidated statements of income, retained
earnings, and changes in financial position for each of the three years
in the period ended December 31, 19X5, and the related schedules
all included in the registration statement (no. 2-00000) on Form S-1
filed by the company under the Securities Act of 1933 (the Act); our
reports with respect thereto are also included in the registration state-
ment. The registration statement, as amended on June 23, 19X5, is
herein referred to as the registration statement.\[19\]

In connection with the registration statement:

1. We are independent certified public accountants with respect to
The Blank Company, Inc., within the meaning of the Act and the ap-
licable published rules and regulations thereunder, and the answer
to item 23 of the registration statement is correct insofar as it relates
to us.

2. In our opinion [include the phrase "except as disclosed in the
registration statement," if applicable], the consolidated financial state-

\[19\]If the auditor refers to the fact that a review of interim financial information
had been performed, an additional introductory paragraph, such as the fol-
lowing, may be added:

Also, we have made a review of the unaudited condensed interim financial
statements for the three-month periods ended March 31, 19X6 and 19X5, as
indicated in our report dated May 15, 19X6.

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merits and schedules examined by us and included in the registration statement comply in form in all material respects with the applicable accounting requirements of the Act and the related published rules and regulations.

3. We have not examined any financial statements of the company as of any date or for any period subsequent to December 31, 19X5; although we have made an examination for the year ended December 31, 19X5, the purpose (and therefore the scope) of the examination was to enable us to express our opinion on the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 19X5, and for the year then ended, but not on the financial statements for any interim period within that year. Therefore, we are unable to and do not express any opinion on the unaudited consolidated condensed balance sheet, as of March 31, 19X6, and interim consolidated condensed statements of income, retained earnings, and changes in financial position for the three-month periods ended March 31, 19X6 and 19X5, included in the registration statement, or on the financial position, results of operations, or changes in financial position as of any date or for any period subsequent to December 31, 19X5.

4. For purposes of this letter we have read the 19X6 minutes of meetings of the stockholders, the board of directors, and [include other appropriate committees, if any] of the company and its subsidiaries as set forth in the minute books at June 25, 19X6, officials of the company having advised us that the minutes of all such meetings through that date were set forth therein; and have carried out other procedures to June 25, 19X6 (our work did not extend to the period from June 26, 19X6, to June 30, 19X6, inclusive), as follows:

a. With respect to the three-month periods ended March 31, 19X6 and 19X5, we have

   i. Read the unaudited consolidated condensed balance sheet as of March 31, 19X6, and unaudited consolidated condensed statements of income, retained earnings, and changes in financial position for the three-month periods ended March 31, 19X6 and 19X5, included in the registration statement; and

   ii. Made inquiries of certain officials of the company who have responsibility for financial and accounting matters regarding (1) whether the unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements referred to under a(i) comply in form in all material respects with the applicable accounting requirements of the Act and the published rules and regulations thereunder and (2) whether those consolidated condensed financial statements are fairly presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis substantially consistent with that of the audited consolidated financial statements included in the registration statement.

b. With respect to the period from April 1, 19X6, to May 31, 19X6, we have
i. Read the unaudited consolidated financial statements of the company and subsidiaries for April and May of both 19X5 and 19X6 furnished us by the company, officials of the company having advised us that no such financial statements as of any date or for any period subsequent to May 31, 19X6, were available; and

ii. Made inquiries of certain officials of the company who have responsibility for financial and accounting matters regarding whether the unaudited financial statements referred to under \( b(i) \) are stated on a basis substantially consistent with that of the audited financial statements included in the registration statement.

The foregoing procedures do not constitute an examination made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Also, they would not necessarily reveal matters of significance with respect to the comments in the following paragraph. Accordingly, we make no representations regarding the sufficiency of the foregoing procedures for your purposes.

5. Nothing came to our attention as a result of the foregoing procedures, however, that caused us to believe that

a. (i) The unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements described in \( 4a(i) \), included in the registration statement, do not comply in form in all material respects with the applicable accounting requirements of the Act and the related published rules and regulations; and (ii) the unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements are not fairly presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis substantially consistent with that of the audited consolidated financial statements; or

b. (i) At May 31, 19X6, there was any change in the capital stock or long-term debt of the company and subsidiaries consolidated or any decreases in consolidated net current assets or net assets as compared with amounts shown in the March 31, 19X6 unaudited consolidated condensed balance sheet included in the registration statement; or (ii) for the period from April 1, 19X6, to May 31, 19X6, there were any decreases, as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding year, in consolidated net sales or in the total or per-share amounts of income before extraordinary items or of net income, except in all instances for changes or decreases that the registration statement discloses have occurred or may occur.

6. As mentioned under \( 4b \), company officials have advised us that no consolidated statements as of any date or for any period subsequent to May 31, 19X6, are available; accordingly, the procedures carried out by us with respect to changes in financial-statement items after May 31, 19X6, have, of necessity, been even more limited than
those with respect to the periods referred to in 4. We have made inquiries of certain company officials who have responsibility for financial and accounting matters regarding whether (i) there was any change at June 25, 19X6, in the capital stock or long-term debt of the company and subsidiaries consolidated or any decreases in consolidated net current assets or net assets as compared with amounts shown on the March 31, 19X6, unaudited consolidated condensed balance sheet included in the registration statement; or (ii) for the period from April 1, 19X6, to June 25, 19X6, there were any decreases, as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding year, in consolidated net sales or in the total or per-share amounts of income before extraordinary items or of net income. On the basis of these inquiries and our reading of the minutes as described in 4, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that there was any such change or decrease, except in all instances for changes or decreases that the registration statement discloses have occurred or may occur.

7. This letter is solely for the information of, and assistance to, the underwriters in conducting and documenting their investigation of the affairs of the company in connection with the offering of the securities covered by the registration statement, and it is not to be used, circulated, quoted, or otherwise referred to within or without the underwriting group for any other purpose, including but not limited to the registration, purchase, or sale of securities, nor is it to be filed with or referred to in whole or in part in the registration statement or any other document, except that reference may be made to it in the underwriting agreement or in any list of closing documents pertaining to the offering of the securities covered by the registration statement.

Example B: Alternate Wording of the Letter for Companies That Are Permitted to Present Interim Earnings Data for a Twelve-Month Period

48 Certain types of companies are permitted to include earnings data for a twelve-month period to the date of the latest balance sheet furnished in lieu of earnings data for both the interim period between the end of the latest fiscal year and the date of the latest balance sheet and the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year. The following would be substituted for the applicable part of numbered paragraph 3 of example A.

3. . . . was to enable us to express our opinion on the financial statements as of December 31, 19X5, and for the year then ended, but not on the financial statements for any period included in part within that year. Therefore, we are unable to and do not express any opinion on the unaudited consolidated condensed balance sheet as of March 31,
19X6, and the related consolidated condensed statements of income, retained earnings, and changes in financial position for the twelve months then ended included in the registration statement. . . .

**Example C: Letter Reaffirming Comments in Example A as of a Later Date**

.49 If more than one comfort letter is requested, the later letter may, in appropriate situations, refer to information appearing in the earlier letter without repeating such information (see paragraph .09). Example C reaffirms and updates the information in example A.

July 25, 19X6

[Addressee]

Dear Sirs:

We refer to our letter of [date of example A] relating to the registration statement (no. 2-00000) of The Blank Company, Inc. We reaffirm as of the date hereof (and as though made on the date hereof) all statements made in that letter, except that, for the purposes of this letter,

1. The registration statement to which this letter relates is as amended as of July 13, 19X6 [effective date].
2. The reading of minutes described in paragraph 4 of that letter has been carried out through July 20, 19X6 [the new cutoff date].
3. The procedures and inquiries covered in paragraph 4 of that letter were carried out to July 20, 19X6 [the new cutoff date] (our work did not extend to the period from July 21, 19X6, to July 25, 19X6 [date of letter], inclusive).
4. The period covered in paragraph 4b of that letter is changed to the period from April 1, 19X6, to June 30, 19X6; officials of the company have advised us that the latest available financial statements are for the month of June 19X6.
5. The references to May 31, 19X6, in paragraph 5b of that letter are changed to June 30, 19X6.
6. The references to May 31, 19X6, and June 25, 19X6, in paragraph 6 of that letter are changed to June 30, 19X6, and July 20, 19X6, respectively.
7. This letter is solely for the information of, and assistance to, the underwriters in conducting and documenting their investigation of the affairs of the company in connection with the offering of the securities covered by the registration statement, and it is not to be used, circulated, quoted, or otherwise referred to within or without the underwriting group for any other purpose, including but not limited to the registration, purchase, or sale of securities, nor is it to be filed with or referred to in whole or in part in the registration statement or any other document, except that reference
may be made to it in the underwriting agreement or in any list of closing documents pertaining to the offering of the securities covered by the registration statement.

**Example D: Alternate Wording When SEC Has Agreed to a Departure From Its Published Accounting Requirements**

.50 Example D is applicable when (a) there is a departure from the applicable accounting requirements of the Act and the related published rules and regulations and (b) representatives of the SEC have agreed to the departure. Numbered paragraph 2 of example A would be revised to read as follows:

In our opinion [include the phrase “except as disclosed in the registration statement,” if applicable], the financial statements and schedules examined by us and included or incorporated by reference in the registration statement comply in form in all material respects with the applicable accounting requirements of the Act and the related published rules and regulations; however, as agreed to by representatives of the SEC, separate parent-company financial statements and schedules as required by Rules 3-03 and 3-04 of Regulation S-X have been omitted.

Numbered paragraph 5a of example A would be revised in part to read as follows:

(i) ... do not comply in form in all material respects with the applicable accounting requirements of the Act and of the related published rules and regulations; however, as agreed to by representatives of the SEC, separate parent-company financial statements and schedules as required by Rules 3-03 and 3-04 of Regulation S-X have been omitted; (ii) . . .

**Example E: Alternate Wording When Recent Earnings Data Are Presented in Capsule Form**

.51 Example E is applicable when (a) the statement of income in the registration statement is supplemented by later information regarding sales and earnings (capsule information) and (b) the accountants are asked to comment on that information (paragraph .21). The same facts exist as in example A, except for the following:

1. Sales, net income (no extraordinary items), and earnings per share for the six-month periods ended June 30, 19X5 and 19X6 (both unaudited), are included in capsule form more limited
than that specified by APB Opinion No. 28 [AC section 2071].

2. No statements later than those for June 19X6 are available.

3. The letter is dated July 25, 19X6, and the cutoff date is July 20, 19X6.

Numbered paragraphs 4, 5, and 6 of example A should be revised to read as follows:

4. For purposes of this letter we have read the 19X6 minutes . . . and have carried out other procedures to July 20, 19X6 (our work did not extend to the period from July 21, 19X6, to July 25, 19X6, inclusive), with respect to the six-month periods ended June 30, 19X5 and 19X6, as follows:

   a. Read the unaudited consolidated condensed balance sheet as of March 31, 19X6, and the unaudited consolidated condensed statements of income, retained earnings, and changes in financial position for the three-month periods ended March 31, 19X6 and 19X5, included in the registration statement.

   b. Read the unaudited amounts for sales, net income, and earnings per share for the six-month periods ended June 30, 19X5 and 19X6, as set forth in the paragraph [identify location] and read the unaudited consolidated financial statements furnished us by the company for those periods, from which those amounts were derived.

   c. Made inquiries of certain officials of the company who have responsibility for financial and accounting matters regarding (i) whether the unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements referred to under a comply in form in all material respects with the applicable accounting requirements of the Act and the published rules and regulations thereunder, (ii) whether those unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements are fairly presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis substantially consistent with that of the audited consolidated financial statements included in the registration statement, and (iii) whether the unaudited amounts referred to under b are stated on a basis substantially consistent with that of the corresponding amounts in the audited consolidated statements of income.

The foregoing procedures do not constitute an examination made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Also, they would not necessarily reveal matters of significance with respect to the comments in the following paragraph. Accordingly, we make no representations regarding the sufficiency of the foregoing procedures for your purposes.

5. Nothing came to our attention as a result of the foregoing procedures, however, that caused us to believe that

   a. (i) The unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements described in 4a, included in the registration statement, do not
comply in form in all material respects with the applicable accounting requirements of the Act and the related published rules and regulations; or (ii) those unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements are not fairly presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis substantially consistent with that of the audited consolidated financial statements;

b. The unaudited sales and net income amounts, referred to under 4b, (i) do not agree with the amounts set forth in the unaudited consolidated financial statements for those same periods or (ii) were not determined on a basis substantially consistent with that of the corresponding amounts in the audited consolidated statements of income;

c. At June 30, 19X6, there was any change in the capital stock or long-term debt of the company and subsidiaries consolidated or any decreases in consolidated net current assets or net assets as compared with amounts shown in the March 31, 19X6, unaudited consolidated condensed balance sheet included in the registration statement, except for changes or decreases that the registration statement discloses have occurred or may occur.

6. Company officials have advised us that no consolidated statements as of any date or for any period subsequent to June 30, 19X6, are available; accordingly, the procedures carried out by us with respect to changes in financial-statement items after June 30, 19X6, have, of necessity, been even more limited than those with respect to the periods referred to in 4. We have made inquiries of certain company officials who have responsibility for financial and accounting matters regarding whether (i) at July 20, 19X6, there was any change in the capital stock or long-term debt of the company and subsidiaries consolidated or any decreases in consolidated net current assets or net assets as compared with amounts shown on the March 31, 19X6, unaudited consolidated condensed balance sheet included in the registration statement; or (ii) for the period from July 1, 19X6, to July 20, 19X6, there were any decreases, as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding year, in consolidated net sales or in the total or per-share amounts of income before extraordinary items or of net income. On the basis of these inquiries and our reading of the minutes as described in 4, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that there was any such change or decrease, except in all instances for changes or decreases that the registration statement discloses have occurred or may occur.

Example F: Alternate Wording When Accountants Are Aware of a Decrease in a Specified Financial-Statement Item

.52 Example F covers a situation in which the accountants are aware of a decrease in a financial-statement item on which they are
requested to comment (paragraphs .23 through .28). The same facts exist as in example A, except for the decrease covered in the following change in numbered paragraph 5b.

b. (i) At May 31, 19X6, there was any change in the capital stock or long-term debt of the company and subsidiaries consolidated or any decrease in consolidated net assets as compared with amounts shown in the March 31, 19X6, unaudited consolidated condensed balance sheet included in the registration statement; or (ii) for the period from April 1, 19X6, to May 31, 19X6, there were any decreases, as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding year, in consolidated net sales or the total or per-share amounts of income before extraordinary items or net income, except in all instances for changes or decreases that the registration statement discloses have occurred or may occur, except that the unaudited consolidated balance sheet as of May 31, 19X6, which we were furnished by the company, showed a decrease from March 31, 19X6, in consolidated net current assets as follows (in thousands of dollars):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current Assets</th>
<th>Current Liabilities</th>
<th>Net Current Assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 31, 19X6</td>
<td>$4,251</td>
<td>$1,356</td>
<td>$2,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 19X6</td>
<td>3,986</td>
<td>1,732</td>
<td>2,254</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. As mentioned under 4b, company officials have advised us that no consolidated statements as of any date or for any period subsequent to May 31, 19X6, are available; accordingly, the procedures carried out by us with respect to changes in financial-statement items after May 31, 19X6, have, of necessity, been even more limited than those with respect to the periods referred to in 4. We have made inquiries of certain company officials who have responsibility for financial and accounting matters regarding whether (i) there was any change at June 25, 19X6, in the capital stock or long-term debt of the company and subsidiaries consolidated or any decreases in consolidated net current assets or net assets as compared with amounts shown on the March 31, 19X6, unaudited consolidated condensed balance sheet included in the registration statement; or (ii) for the period from April 1, 19X6, to June 25, 19X6, there were any decreases, as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding year, in consolidated net sales or in the total or per-share amounts of income before extraordinary items or of net income. On the basis of these inquiries and our reading of the minutes as described in 4, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that there was any such change or decrease, except in all instances for changes or decreases that the registration statement discloses have occurred or may occur and except as described in the following sentence. We have been informed by officials of the company that there continues to be a decrease in net current assets that is estimated to be approximately the same amount as set forth in 5b [or whatever other disclosure fits the circumstances].
Example G: Alternate Wording When Accountants' Opinion Contains a Qualification

.53 Example G is applicable when the accountants' opinion on the audited financial statements included in the registration statement contains a qualification regarding a matter that may also affect the unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements included in the registration statement. The introductory paragraph in example A would be revised as indicated in paragraph .30. The following would be substituted for numbered paragraph 5a in example A.

a. Subject to the effects of adjustments that might have been required had the outcome of the uncertainty discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements (which resulted in the qualification of our opinion, as referred to in the introductory paragraph of this letter) been known, (i) the unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements described in 4a(i)...

The possible effect of the qualification should also be evaluated to determine whether it also requires mention in the comments on subsequent changes (numbered paragraph 5b of example A). This might occur if the relative possible effect on net income of the matter to which the qualification relates is increasing.

Example H: Alternate Wording When More Than One Accountant Is Involved

.54 Example H applies when more than one accountant is involved in the examination of the financial statements of a business and the principal accountants have obtained a copy of the comfort letter of the other accountants (paragraph .35). Example H consists of an addition of a subparagraph c to numbered paragraph 4, a substitution for the applicable part of numbered paragraph 5, and an addition to numbered paragraph 6 of example A.

[4]c. We have read the letter dated ____________ of [the other accountants] with regard to [the related company].

5. Nothing came to our attention as a result of the foregoing procedures (which, so far as [the related company] is concerned, consisted solely of reading the letter referred to in 4c), however, that caused us to believe that...

6. ... On the basis of these inquiries and our reading of the minutes and the letter dated __________________ of [the other accountants] with regard to [the related company], as described in 4, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that there was any such change or decrease, except in all instances for changes or
decreases that the registration statement discloses have occurred or may occur.

**Example I: Comments on Tables, Statistics, and Other Financial Information**

.55 Example I is applicable when the accountants are asked to comment on tables, statistics, or other compilations of information appearing in a registration statement (paragraphs .38 through .43). Each of the comments is in response to a specific request. The paragraphs in example I are intended to follow numbered paragraph 6 in example A.

7. For purposes of this letter, we have also read the following, set forth in the registration statement on the indicated pages.\(^{20}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>“Capitalization.” The amounts under the captions “Amount Outstanding as of June 15, 19X6” and “As Adjusted.” The related notes, except the following in Note 2: “See Transactions With Interested Persons.” From the proceeds of this offering the company intends to prepay $900,000 on these notes, pro rata. See ‘Use of Proceeds.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>“History and Business—Sales and Marketing.” The table following the first paragraph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>“Remuneration of Management—19X5 Remuneration.” The dollar amounts shown at the top of the page under the headings “Cash and Cash-Equivalent Forms of Remuneration—Salaries, Commissions and Bonuses and Securities, Insurance Benefits, Personal Benefits” and “Aggregate of Contingent Forms of Remuneration.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>“Selected Financial Data.”(^{21}) The amounts of net sales, income from continuing operations, income from continuing operations per common share, total assets, long-term obligations, redeemable preferred stock, and cash dividends</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^{20}\)In some cases it may be considered desirable to combine in one paragraph the substance of paragraphs 7 and 9. This may be done by expanding the identification of items in paragraph 9 to provide the identification information contained in paragraph 7. In such cases, the introductory sentences in paragraphs 7 and 9 and the text of paragraph 8 might be combined as follows:

For purposes of this letter, we have also read the following information and have performed the additional procedures stated below with respect to such information. Our examination of the consolidated financial statements . . .

\(^{21}\)In some cases the company or the underwriters may request that the independent accountants cover the “selected financial data” in their auditors’ report. When the auditors’ report specifically covers this data, separate comments should not be included in the comfort letter.
declared per common share for each of the five years in the period ended December 31, 19X5.

8. Our examination of the consolidated financial statements for the periods referred to in the introductory paragraph of this letter comprised audit tests and procedures deemed necessary for the purpose of expressing an opinion on such financial statements taken as a whole. For neither the periods referred to therein nor any other period did we perform audit tests for the purpose of expressing an opinion on individual balances of accounts or summaries of selected transactions such as those enumerated above, and, accordingly, we express no opinion thereon.

9. However, for purposes of this letter we have performed the following additional procedures, which were applied as indicated with respect to the items enumerated above:

\[
\begin{array}{|l|l|}
\hline
\text{Item} & \text{Procedures and Findings} \\
\hline
\text{in 7} & \\
\hline
\text{a.} & \text{We compared the amounts and numbers of shares listed under the caption “Amount Outstanding as of June 15, 19X6” with the balances in the appropriate accounts in the company’s general ledger at May 31, 19X6 (the latest date for which postings had been made), and found them to be in agreement. We were informed by officials responsible for financial and accounting matters that there had been no changes in such amounts and numbers of shares between May 31, 19X6, and June 15, 19X6. We compared the amounts and numbers of shares listed under the caption “Amount Outstanding as of June 15, 19X6” adjusted for the issuance of the debentures to be offered by means of the registration statement and for the proposed use of a portion of the proceeds thereof to prepay portions of certain notes, as described under “Use of Proceeds,” with the amounts and numbers of shares shown under the caption “As Adjusted” and found such amounts and numbers of shares to be in agreement. (However, we make no comments regarding the reasonableness of the “Use of Proceeds” or whether such use will actually take place.) We compared the description of the securities and the information (except certain information in Note 2, referred to in 7) included in the notes to the table with the corresponding descriptions and information in the company’s consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto included in the registration statement, and found such descriptions and information to be in agreement.}
\hline
\text{b.} & \text{We compared the amounts of military sales, commercial sales, and total sales shown in the registration statement with the balances in the appropriate accounts in the company’s general ledger for the respective fiscal years and for the unaudited interim periods and found them to be in agreement. (However, we make no comments regarding the appropriateness of such classification or}
\hline
\end{array}
\]
Other Types of Reports

Item in 7

Procedures and Findings

the manner in which such classification has been made.) We computed the approximate percentages of such amounts of military sales and commercial sales to total sales for the respective fiscal years and for the unaudited interim periods. We compared the computed percentages with the corresponding percentages appearing in the registration statement and found them to be in agreement.

c. We compared the dollar amounts of cash remuneration for salaries, commissions, and bonuses for each listed individual with the corresponding amounts shown by the individual employee earnings records for the year 19X5 and found them to be in agreement. We compared the dollar amount of aggregate directors' and executive officers' cash remuneration for salaries, commissions, and bonuses with the corresponding amount shown in an analysis prepared by the company and found the amounts to be in agreement.

We compared the dollar amounts of cash-equivalent forms of remuneration—securities, insurance benefits, personal benefits, and aggregate contingent forms of remuneration for each listed individual and the aggregate amounts for directors and executive officers with corresponding amounts shown in an analysis prepared by the company and found such amounts to be in agreement. However, we make no comment regarding the completeness or appropriateness of the company's determination of what constitutes management remuneration for purposes of the SEC disclosure requirements on management remuneration.

d. We compared the amounts of net sales, income from continuing operations, income from continuing operations per common share, and cash dividends declared per common share for the years ended December 31, 19X5, 19X4, and 19X3, to the consolidated financial statements on pages 27 and 28 and the amounts for the years ended December 31, 19X2 and 19X1, to the financial statements included in the company's annual reports to stockholders for 19X2 and 19X1 and found them to be in agreement.

We compared the amounts of total assets, long-term obligations, and redeemable preferred stock at December 31, 19X5 and 19X4, with the consolidated financial statements on pages 27 and 28 and the amounts at December 31, 19X3, 19X2, and 19X1, to the corresponding amounts in the consolidated financial statements included in the company's annual reports to stockholders for 19X3, 19X2, and 19X1, and found them to be in agreement.

10. It should be understood that we make no representations regarding questions of legal interpretation or regarding the sufficiency for your purposes of the procedures enumerated in the preceding paragraph; also, such procedures would not necessarily reveal any material misstatement of the amounts or percentages listed above.
Further, we have addressed ourselves solely to the foregoing data as set forth in the registration statement and make no representations regarding the adequacy of disclosure or regarding whether any material facts have been omitted.

11. This letter is solely for the information of, and assistance to, the underwriters in conducting and documenting their investigation of the affairs of the company in connection with the offering of the securities covered by the registration statement, and it is not to be used, circulated, quoted, or otherwise referred to within or without the underwriting group for any other purpose, including but not limited to the registration, purchase, or sale of securities, nor is it to be filed with or referred to in whole or in part in the registration statement or any other document, except that reference may be made to it in the underwriting agreement or in any list of closing documents pertaining to the offering of the securities covered by the registration statement.

Example J: Letter When a Short-Form S-16 Registration Statement Is Filed Incorporating Previously Filed Forms 10-K and 10-Q by Reference

Example J is applicable when a registrant uses Form S-16, the short-form registration statement, which, by reference, incorporates previously filed Forms 10-K and 10-Q. It assumes that the Form S-16 registration statement and prospectus include the Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 19X5, and Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 19X6, which have been incorporated by reference. In addition to the information presented below, the letter would also contain paragraphs 6 and 7 of the typical letter in example A.

June 30, 19X6

[Addressee]
Dear Sirs:

We have examined the consolidated balance sheets of the Blank Company (the company) and subsidiaries as of December 31, 19X5 and 19X4, and the related consolidated statements of income, retained earnings, and changes in financial position for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 19X5, and the related schedules, all included [or incorporated by reference] in the company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 19X5, and incorporated by reference in the registration statement (no. 2-00000) on Form S-16 filed by the company under the Securities Act of 1933 (the Act); our report with respect thereto is also incorporated by reference in the registration statement and prospectus. The registration state-
ment, as amended on May 31, 19X6, and the company’s prospectus dated May 31, 19X6, are herein referred to as the registration statement and the prospectus respectively.

In connection with the registration statement and prospectus

1. We are independent public accountants with respect to the company within the meaning of the Act and the applicable published rules and regulations thereunder, and the answer to item 10 of the registration statement is correct insofar as it relates to us.

2. In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and schedules examined by us and incorporated by reference in the registration statement and prospectus comply in form in all material respects with the applicable accounting requirements of the Act and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the related published rules and regulations.

3. We have not examined any financial statements of the company as of any date or for any period subsequent to December 31, 19X5. Although we have made an examination for the year ended December 31, 19X5, the purpose (and therefore the scope) of such examination was to enable us to express our opinion on the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 19X5, and for the year then ended, but not on the consolidated financial statements for any interim period within that year.

Therefore, we are unable to and do not express any opinion on the unaudited consolidated condensed balance sheet as of March 31, 19X6, and the unaudited consolidated condensed statements of income, retained earnings, and changes in financial position for the three-month periods ended March 31, 19X6 and 19X5, included in the company’s quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 19X6, incorporated by reference in the registration statement and prospectus, or on the financial position, results of operations, or changes in financial position as of any date or for any period subsequent to December 31, 19X5.

4. For purposes of this letter, we have read the 19X6 minutes of the meetings of the stockholders, board of directors, and [include other appropriate committees, if any] of the company and its subsidiaries as set forth in the minute books at June 25, 19X6, company officials having advised us that the minutes of all such meetings through that date were set forth therein, and have carried out other procedures to June 25, 19X6 (our work did not extend to the period from June 26, 19X6, to June 30, 19X6, inclusive), as follows:

a. With respect to the three-month periods ended March 31, 19X6 and 19X5, we have
   i. Read the unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements for these periods, described in 3, included in the company’s quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 19X6, incorporated by reference in the registration statement and prospectus.
   ii. Made inquiries of certain company officials who have responsibility for financial and accounting matters regarding (1)
whether the unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements comply in form in all material respects with the applicable accounting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as it applies to Form 10-Q and the related published rules and regulations and (2) whether those unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis substantially consistent with that of the audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference in the registration statement and prospectus.

b. With respect to the period from April 1, 19X6, to May 31, 19X6, we have
   i. Read the unaudited consolidated financial statements of the company and subsidiaries for April and May of both 19X5 and 19X6 furnished us by the company, officials of the company having advised us that no such financial statements as of any date or for any period subsequent to May 31, 19X6, were available; and
   ii. Made inquiries of certain company officials who have responsibility for financial and accounting matters regarding whether the unaudited financial statements referred to under b(i) are stated on a basis substantially consistent with that of the audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference in the registration statement and prospectus.

The foregoing procedures do not constitute an examination made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Also, they would not necessarily reveal matters of significance with respect to the comments in the following paragraph. Accordingly, we make no representations about the sufficiency of the foregoing procedures for your purposes.

5. Nothing came to our attention as a result of the foregoing procedures, however, that caused us to believe that
a. (i) The unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements described in 3, incorporated by reference in the registration statement and prospectus, do not comply in form in all material respects with the applicable accounting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as it applies to Form 10-Q and the related published rules and regulations; or (ii) those unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements are not presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis substantially consistent with that of the audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference in the registration statement and prospectus; or
b. (i) At May 31, 19X6, there was any change in the capital stock or long-term debt of the company and subsidiaries consolidated or any decreases in consolidated net current assets or net assets as compared with amounts shown in the March 31, 19X6, unaudited consolidated condensed balance sheet incorporated by reference in the registration statement and prospectus; or (ii) for the period
from April 1, 19X6, to May 31, 19X6, there were any decreases, as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding year, in consolidated net sales or in the total or per-share amounts of income before extraordinary items or of net income, except in all instances of changes or decreases that the registration statement and prospectus disclose have occurred or may occur.
AU Section 642

Reporting on Internal Accounting Control

(Supersedes sections 640, "Reports on Internal Control," and 641, "Reports on Internal Control Based on Criteria Established by Governmental Agencies.")

Issue date, unless otherwise indicated: July 1980

.01 This section describes the procedures an independent accountant should apply in connection with various types of engagements to report on an entity's system of internal accounting control, and it describes the different forms of the accountant's report to be issued in connection with such engagements.¹

.02 An independent accountant may be engaged to report on an entity's system of internal accounting control in several ways. The accountant may be engaged to

a. Express an opinion on the entity's system of internal accounting control in effect as of a specified date (paragraphs .03 through .46). (An accountant may also be engaged to express an opinion on the entity's system of internal accounting control in effect during a specified period of time; in which case, the guidance in such paragraphs should be adapted as appropriate.)

b. Report on the entity's system, for the restricted use of management, specified regulatory agencies, or other specified third parties, based solely on a study and evaluation of internal accounting control made as part of an audit of the entity's financial statements

¹ The auditor's study and evaluation of internal accounting control in an examination of an entity's financial statements is discussed in section 320. The effects of the use of EDP on internal accounting control and on an auditor's study and evaluation thereof are discussed in section 321. The guidance in those sections is generally applicable also to engagements to report on internal accounting control. This section provides (1) additional guidance concerning matters that are unique to engagements to report on internal accounting control and (2) a further discussion of certain related matters in section 320. This section amends section 320.68 and sections 323.01, 323.08, and 323.09. See the Appendix at paragraph .62 for the revised wording.
that is not sufficient for expressing an opinion on the system (paragraphs .47 through .53).²

c. Report on all or part of an entity’s system, for the restricted use of management or specified regulatory agencies, based on the regulatory agencies’ pre-established criteria (paragraphs .54 through .59).

d. Issue other special-purpose reports on all or part of an entity’s system for the restricted use of management, specified regulatory agencies, or other specified third parties (paragraphs .60 and .61).

An accountant may also be involved with an entity’s system of internal accounting control in ways that do not involve reporting in accordance with this section. For example, an accountant may be engaged to consult on improving the system. In these circumstances the accountant may communicate the results of his engagement by letters, memoranda, and other less formal means solely for the internal information of management.

Expression of an Opinion on an Entity’s System of Internal Accounting Control

.03 This section [paragraphs .03—.46] describes the general considerations, the study and evaluation, and the form of the accountant’s report applicable to an engagement to express an opinion on an entity’s system of internal accounting control. The accountant does not need to place any restrictions on the use of this report.

General Considerations

The Objectives of Internal Accounting Control

.04 The broad objectives of internal accounting control, as defined in section 320.28, are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets are safeguarded from unauthorized use or disposition and that financial records are reliable to permit the preparation of financial statements. The definition also

² As the terms are used in this section, management includes directors, officers, and others who perform managerial functions, and regulatory agencies include governmental and other agencies, such as stock exchanges, that exercise regulatory, supervisory, or other public administrative functions.
sets forth the following operative objectives that are necessary to achieve the broad objectives:

a. Transactions are executed in accordance with management’s general or specific authorization.

b. Transactions are recorded as necessary (1) to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or any other criteria applicable to such statements and (2) to maintain accountability for assets.

c. Access to assets is permitted only in accordance with management’s authorization.

d. The recorded accountability for assets is compared with the existing assets at reasonable intervals and appropriate action is taken with respect to any differences.

.05 In the context of internal accounting controls, safeguarding of assets refers only to protection against loss arising from errors and irregularities in processing transactions and handling the related assets.\(^3\) It does not include the loss of assets arising from management’s operating business decisions, such as selling a product that proves to be unprofitable, incurring expenditures for equipment or material that later prove to be unnecessary or unsatisfactory, authorizing what turns out to be unproductive research or ineffective advertising, or accepting some level of customer pilferage of merchandise as part of operating a retail business.

.06 The objective concerning the reliability of financial records relates to financial statements regularly released to users outside the entity. This would include annual financial statements, interim financial statements, and summarized financial data derived from such statements.

.07 The preparation of financial statements requires the use of estimates and judgments, and internal accounting control includes controls relating to those estimates and judgments. The nature of such controls, however, differs from that of controls relating to the execution and recording of transactions and to the safeguarding of assets. Estimates and judgments are necessarily subjective and relate largely to future conditions and

\(^3\) A note to section 320.36 specifies that “‘errors’ refers to unintentional mistakes, and ‘irregularities’ refers to intentional distortions of financial statements and to defalcations.”
events; accordingly, internal accounting controls relating to estimates and judgments are limited to those procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that individuals at appropriate levels in the organization review and consider sufficient, reliable information in making the required estimates and judgments.

Limitations

.08 There are inherent limitations, discussed in section 320.34, that should be recognized in considering the potential effectiveness of any system of internal accounting control. Particularly significant for the purpose of reports on internal accounting control is "any projection of a current evaluation of internal accounting control to future periods is subject to the risk that the procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions and that the degree of compliance with prescribed procedures may deteriorate."

Relationship to the Study and Evaluation Made in an Audit

.09 An engagement to express an opinion on an entity's system of internal accounting control and a study and evaluation of internal accounting controls made as part of an examination of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards differ in purpose and generally differ in scope. While the former can be made in conjunction with the latter, an engagement to express an opinion on the system of internal accounting control can be made as of a different date or by a different accountant as long as the accountant obtains the necessary understanding of the entity's operations (see paragraph .14).

.10 The purpose of an engagement to express an opinion on an entity's system of internal accounting control differs from the purpose of the study and evaluation of internal accounting controls made as part of an audit. The auditor's study and evaluation of internal accounting control is an intermediate step in forming an opinion on the financial statements. It establishes a basis for determining the extent to which auditing procedures are to be restricted and assists the auditor in planning and performing his examination. In an audit, the auditor may decide not to rely on prescribed control procedures because he concludes either (a) that the procedures are not satisfactory for his purposes or (b) that the audit effort required to test compliance with
the procedures to justify reliance on them would exceed the reduction in effort that could be achieved by such reliance. Accordingly, the study and evaluation of the system of internal accounting control in an audit is generally more limited than that made in connection with an engagement to express an opinion on the system of internal accounting control. Nevertheless, an accountant's opinion on a system of internal accounting control does not increase the reliability of financial statements that have been audited.

.11 Although the scope of the study and evaluation of internal accounting controls in an engagement to express an opinion on the system of internal accounting control generally differs from that of an audit, the procedures are similar in nature. Thus, the study and evaluation made in connection with an engagement to express an opinion on the system may also serve as a basis for reliance on internal accounting controls in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests. Furthermore, an accountant need not apply procedures in an audit that duplicate procedures that have been applied for the purpose of expressing an opinion on an entity's system of internal accounting control.

Relationship to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act

.12 The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (FCPA) includes provisions regarding internal accounting control for companies subject to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Whether a company is in compliance with those provisions of the FCPA is a legal determination. An independent accountant's opinion does not indicate whether the company is in compliance with those provisions but may be helpful to management in evaluating the company's compliance.

The Study and Evaluation

.13 In making a study and evaluation for the purpose of expressing an opinion on an entity's system of internal accounting control in effect as of a specified date, the accountant should (a) plan the scope of the engagement, (b) review the design of the system, (c) test compliance with prescribed procedures, and (d) evaluate the results of his review and tests.

Planning the Scope of the Engagement

.14 General considerations. Among the factors to be considered in planning the scope of the engagement are
a. The nature of the entity’s operations, including the susceptibility of assets to unauthorized use or misappropriation in light of their mobility or salability and the nature and volume of transactions.

b. The overall control environment, including
   1. The entity’s organizational structure, including the duties and authority of the board of directors and its audit committee (or comparable bodies), senior management, and management of subsidiaries, affiliates, divisions, or other operating units.
   2. The methods used to communicate responsibility and authority.
   3. The principal financial reports prepared for management planning and control purposes, such as budgets.
   4. Management’s supervision of the system, including the internal audit function, if any.
   5. Competence of personnel.

c. The extent of recent changes, if any, in the entity, its operations, or its control procedures.

d. Relative significance of the various classes of transactions and related assets.

e. Knowledge obtained in auditing the entity’s financial statements and in past engagements to express an opinion on the entity’s system.

15 Multiple locations. For an entity with operations in several locations, the considerations involved in deciding the locations to study are similar to those involved in an audit. It may not be necessary to review and test the controls at each location. In addition to the factors listed in paragraph .14, the selection of locations to be visited should be based on factors such as (a) the similarity of business operations and control systems at different locations, (b) the degree of centralization of accounting records, (c) the effectiveness of the internal reporting system used by senior management to supervise activities at various locations, (d) the effectiveness of other supervisory activities, such as an internal audit function, and (e) the nature and amount of transactions and related assets at the various locations.

16 Internal audit. Reviewing and testing the system of internal accounting control is often an important responsibility of the internal audit function. Thus, the work of the internal auditors may have an important bearing on the independent accountant’s procedures. If the independent accountant will be considering or using the work of, or receiving direct assistance from, the entity’s internal auditors,
the accountant should follow the guidance in section 322 in considering their competence and objectivity and in evaluating their work.

.17 **Documentation.** For the accountant to be able to report on the system of internal accounting control, the accountant and management should have a common understanding both of the specific control objectives appropriate to the circumstances and of the control procedures in effect that are designed to achieve those objectives. The specific control objectives and related procedures should be appropriately documented to serve as a basis for the accountant's report. The documentation of the system may take many forms: internal control manuals, accounting manuals, narrative memoranda, flowcharts, decision tables, procedural write-ups, or answers to questionnaires. No one particular form of documentation is necessary, and the extent of documentation will vary.

**Reviewing the Design of the System**

.18 The purpose of the review of the design of the system is to obtain sufficient information to permit the accountant to reach a conclusion about whether the entity's control procedures are suitably designed to achieve the objectives of internal accounting control.¹ For this purpose the accountant should obtain an understanding of

a. The flow of transactions through the accounting system.

b. The specific control objectives that relate to points in the flow of transactions and handling of assets where errors or irregularities could occur.

c. The specific control procedures or techniques that the entity has established to achieve the specific control objectives.

.19 **The flow of transactions.** The accounting system should be distinguished from the system of internal accounting control. While an accounting system may include procedures that contribute to achieving a control objective, its primary purpose is to process transactions. An accountant obtains an understanding of the accounting system to identify points in the processing of transactions and handling of assets where errors or irregularities may occur.

¹ The "design" of the system refers to the plan of organization and the procedures and records that have been established.
.20 The accountant should obtain an understanding of the system for processing each significant class of transactions. The accountant should identify the classes of transactions processed and the related assets and, for each significant class, identify the flow of transactions from authorization through execution and recording of transactions and the accountability for the resulting assets. Transactions may be grouped in a variety of ways — for example, by cycles of business activity or by business functions. Whatever approach is used, the accountant should identify each significant class of transactions and obtain an understanding of the flow of transactions. The accountant's procedures in obtaining such an understanding may include inspection of written documentation, inquiries of client personnel, and observation of the processing of transactions and the handling of the related assets.

.21 Specific control objectives. Paragraph .04 lists the four operative objectives of internal accounting control. Those operative objectives need to be further refined into specific control objectives for the purpose of identifying and evaluating the controls over specific classes of transactions and related assets within an entity. The accountant should determine whether management has identified the specific control objectives relating to points in the processing of transactions and the handling of assets where errors or irregularities could occur. An example of a specific control objective in a revenue cycle is that all goods shipped are billed.

.22 Specific control procedures. A system of internal accounting control should include specific control procedures designed to achieve the specific objectives of internal accounting control for each significant class of transactions and related assets. The accountant should consider the effectiveness of the specific control procedures either individually or in combination, taking into consideration the overall control environment and other applicable considerations discussed in paragraph .14. The accountant should focus on procedures in terms of their significance to the achievement of specific objectives rather than consider the specific procedures in isolation. Thus, when one or more specific control procedures

5 Section 320.23 explains, “Execution of transactions includes the entire cycle of steps necessary to complete the exchange of assets between parties or the transfer or use of assets within the business. . . . For example, the typical sale would involve acceptance of an order, shipment and billing of the product, and collection of the billing.”
are adequate to achieve a specific objective, the accountant need not consider other procedures. Alternatively, the absence or the inadequacy of one specific control procedure designed to achieve a specific objective may not be a weakness if other specific control procedures achieve the same objective.

.23 There are two general levels of control procedures: primary and secondary. Primary control procedures are designed to achieve one or more specific control objectives, and they generally are applied at points where errors or irregularities could occur in the processing of transactions and the handling of assets. Primary control procedures may be applied to transactions and assets individually or at various levels of summarization. Examples of primary control procedures are monthly reconciliations of bank accounts and systematic matching of receiving documents with vendor invoices, when these functions are performed by persons who have no incompatible duties.

.24 Secondary control procedures include any administrative controls or other management functions that achieve, or contribute to the achievement of, specific control objectives and thus are comprehended in the definition of internal accounting control (section 320.12). Such procedures are designed primarily to achieve broader management objectives, and they are not a part of the processing of transactions and the handling of assets. Examples of secondary controls include the systematic comparison of recorded transactions and account balances with expected results based on such sources of information as budgets, standard costs, engineering estimates, prior experience, and management's personal knowledge of operations. The effectiveness of such comparisons for the purpose of deterring or detecting errors and irregularities depends on the reliability of the sources of information used and on the thoroughness of the investigation of variations from the expected results. Accordingly, careful consideration and judgment is required in evaluating the effectiveness of secondary controls.

Testing Compliance With Prescribed Procedures

.25 The purpose of tests of compliance is to provide a basis for the accountant to reach a conclusion about whether the specific control procedures necessary for the achievement of specific control objectives are being applied as prescribed as of the specified date of his study and evaluation.
The nature and extent of the accountant's tests of compliance with prescribed procedures in an engagement to express an opinion on the system of internal accounting control involve essentially the same considerations as tests of compliance made as part of an audit. The nature, timing, and extent of the auditor's tests of compliance with those controls on which he relies in an audit are discussed in section 320.57—.63.

In an engagement to express an opinion on a system as of a specified date, the period of time necessary for testing compliance varies with the nature of the controls being tested. Some control procedures may function continuously (for example, control procedures over sales), but other control procedures may operate only at certain times (for example, control procedures relating to the preparation of interim financial statements). In addition, some control procedures that function continuously may be used frequently (for example, control procedures over customer receivables), while others may be used less frequently (for example, control procedures over advances to employees). The accountant should test compliance with control procedures over a period that is adequate for him to determine whether the specific control procedures are being applied as prescribed as of the date specified in his report.

Management may change its system of internal accounting control to correct weaknesses in the existing system or to make it more efficient. The accountant does not need to consider the superseded controls. If the accountant determines that the new control procedures achieve the related specific objectives of internal accounting control and that the procedures have been in effect for a sufficient time to permit the accountant to test compliance with them, the accountant's review and testing of these procedures would not require any additional considerations.

Evaluating the Results of the Review of the Design of the System and Tests of Compliance

In evaluating a system of internal accounting control for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the system as a whole, the accountant should consider the results of his review of the design of the system and of his tests of compliance. For this purpose, the accountant should identify weaknesses in the system and evaluate whether they are material, either individually or in combination.
A weakness in internal accounting control is a condition in which the specific control procedures, or the degree of compliance with them, are not sufficient to achieve a specific control objective—that is, errors or irregularities may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. A weakness is material if the condition results in more than a relatively low risk of such errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to financial statements (see paragraph .06).

In evaluating an individual weakness, the accountant should recognize that
a. The amounts of errors or irregularities that may occur and remain undetected range from zero to the gross amount of assets or transactions exposed to the weakness.
b. The risk or probability of errors or irregularities is likely to be different for the different possible amounts within that range. For example, the risk of errors or irregularities in amounts equal to the gross exposure may be very low, but the risk of smaller amounts may be progressively greater.

In evaluating the combined effect of individually immaterial weaknesses, the accountant should consider
a. The range or distribution of the amounts of errors or irregularities that may result during the same accounting period from two or more individual weaknesses.
b. The joint risk or probability that such a combination of errors or irregularities would be material.

The evaluation of identified weaknesses necessarily is a very subjective process that depends on such factors as the nature of the accounting process and of any assets exposed to the weaknesses, the overall control environment, and the experience and judgment of those making the estimates. The accountant should consider, to the extent that it is applicable in the current conditions, any relevant historical data that are available or can reasonably be developed.

Historical data provide a more reasonable basis for estimating the risk of errors than they do for estimating the risk of irregularities. Errors are unintentional, and their underlying causes tend to result in a more recurring or predictable level of occurrence. Irregularities are intentional, and their underlying causes ordinarily involve a lack
of integrity and a motivation for personal gain, which are less predictable from historical experience. Thus, the accountant should presume a high risk of irregularities if inadequate segregation of duties places an individual in a position to perpetrate and to conceal irregularities in the normal course of that person's duties.

Management's Written Representations

.35 The accountant should ordinarily obtain management's written representations:

a. Acknowledging management’s responsibility for establishing and maintaining the system of internal accounting control.

b. Stating that management has disclosed to the accountant all material weaknesses in the system of which they are aware, including those for which management believes the cost of corrective action may exceed the benefits.

c. Describing any irregularities involving management or employees who have significant roles in the system of internal accounting control.

d. Stating whether there were any changes subsequent to the date being reported on that would significantly affect the system of internal accounting control, including any corrective action taken by management with regard to material weaknesses.

The Accountant’s Working Papers

.36 The extent to which the accountant documents the engagement to express an opinion on a system of internal accounting control is a matter of professional judgment. The judgment is similar to that made in connection with an audit. Documents prepared by the entity to describe its system of internal accounting control may be used by the accountant in his working papers.

The Form of the Accountant's Report

.37 An independent accountant may express an opinion on a system of internal accounting control of any entity for which financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, or any other criteria applicable to such statements, can be prepared.
.38 The accountant's report expressing an opinion on an entity's system of internal accounting control should contain

a. A description of the scope of the engagement.

b. The date to which the opinion relates.

c. A statement that the establishment and maintenance of the system is the responsibility of management.

d. A brief explanation of the broad objectives and inherent limitations of internal accounting control.

e. The accountant's opinion on whether the system taken as a whole was sufficient to meet the broad objectives of internal accounting control insofar as those objectives pertain to the prevention or detection of errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to financial statements.

The report should be dated as of the date of completion of field work and may be addressed to the entity whose system is being studied or to its board of directors or stockholders.

Standard Form of Report

.39 The following language should be used to express an unqualified opinion on an entity's system of internal accounting control:

We have made a study and evaluation of the system of internal accounting control of XYZ Company and subsidiaries in effect at (date). Our study and evaluation was conducted in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

The management of XYZ Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of control procedures. The objectives of a system are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Because of inherent limitations in any system of internal accounting control, errors or irregularities may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of the system to future periods is subject to the risk that procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the procedures may deteriorate.
In our opinion, the system of internal accounting control of XYZ Company and subsidiaries in effect at (date), taken as a whole, was sufficient to meet the objectives stated above insofar as those objectives pertain to the prevention or detection of errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to the consolidated financial statements.

Reporting Material Weaknesses

.40 If the study and evaluation discloses conditions that, individually or in combination, result in one or more material weaknesses, the opinion paragraph of the accountant’s report (paragraph .39) should be modified as follows:

Our study and evaluation disclosed the following conditions in the system of internal accounting control of XYZ Company and subsidiaries in effect at (date), which, in our opinion, result in more than a relatively low risk that errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to the consolidated financial statements may occur and not be detected within a timely period.

The report should describe the material weaknesses, state whether they result from the absence of control procedures or the degree of compliance with them, and describe the general nature of potential errors or irregularities that may occur as a result of the weaknesses. The accountant may want to report to management other weaknesses even though they are not considered to be material (see paragraphs .51 through .53).

.41 If a document that contains an accountant’s opinion identifying a material weakness also includes a statement by management asserting that the cost of correcting the weakness would exceed the benefits of reducing the risk of errors or irregularities, the accountant should not express any opinion as to management’s statement. However, the accountant is not precluded from disclaiming an opinion on any such statement.

.42 If management has implemented control procedures to correct the weakness, the accountant should not refer to this corrective action unless he has satisfied himself that the procedures are suitably designed and are being applied as prescribed.

*This is not intended to preclude an accountant from advising his client with respect to the practicability of specific control procedures that may be under consideration. However, as is the case in other matters involving advice by an accountant, it is the responsibility of management to make the decisions concerning costs to be incurred and related benefits.
.43 If the opinion on the internal accounting control system is issued in conjunction with an examination of the entity's financial statements, the following sentence should be included in the paragraph that describes the material weakness:

These conditions were considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests to be applied in our examination of the 19XX financial statements, and this report does not affect our report on these financial statements dated (date of report).

Scope Limitations

.44 An unqualified opinion on an entity's system of internal accounting control can be expressed only if the accountant has been able to apply all the procedures he considers necessary in the circumstances. Restrictions on the scope of his engagement, whether imposed by the client or by the circumstances, may require the accountant to qualify or disclaim an opinion. The accountant's decision to qualify or disclaim an opinion because of a scope limitation depends on the accountant's assessment of the importance of the omitted procedure(s) to his ability to form an opinion on the system of internal accounting control. When restrictions that significantly limit the scope of the study and evaluation are imposed by the client, the accountant generally should disclaim an opinion on the system of internal accounting control.

Opinion Based in Part on the Report of Another Accountant

.45 When an accountant decides to make reference to the report of another accountant as a basis, in part, for his opinion, he should disclose this fact in stating the scope of his examination and should refer to the report of the other accountant in expressing his opinion. In these circumstances, the considerations are similar to those that arise when the independent auditor reporting on financial statements uses the work and reports of other independent auditors (see section 543).

Subsequent Information

.46 The accountant has no responsibility to keep informed of events subsequent to the date of the report; however, the accountant may later become aware of conditions that existed at the date of the report that might have affected his opinion had he been aware of
them. The accountant's consideration of such subsequent information is similar to an auditor's consideration of comparable information discovered subsequent to the date of his report on an audit of financial statements (see section 561).

**Report on Internal Accounting Control**
*Based Solely on a Study and Evaluation Made as Part of an Audit*

.47 As discussed earlier, the purpose and, generally, the scope of an independent accountant's engagement to express an opinion on an entity's system of internal accounting control differ from those of a study and evaluation of internal accounting control made in an examination of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.

.48 Nevertheless, the auditor may be requested to report on internal accounting control based solely on the study and evaluation made in an audit of financial statements even though it is not sufficient for expressing an opinion on the system taken as a whole. The auditor may report in these circumstances, provided the report indicates that it is intended solely for management, a specified regulatory agency, or other specified third party, and that the report describes the limited purpose of the study and evaluation and disclaims an opinion on the system of internal accounting control taken as a whole.

.49 The following is an illustration of an auditor's report on internal accounting control when the study and evaluation made as part of the audit is not sufficient for expressing an opinion on the system taken as a whole.

To the Board of Directors of XYZ Company:

We have examined the financial statements of XYZ Company for the year ended December 31, 19X1, and have issued our report thereon

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7This form of reporting is appropriate, even though by law or regulation the accountant's report may be made a matter of public record.

8When the study and evaluation made as part of an audit is sufficient for expressing an opinion on the system, the auditor may report in accordance with paragraphs .37 through .46.
dated February 23, 19X2.\(^9\) As part of our examination, we made a study and evaluation of the Company’s system of internal accounting control to the extent we considered necessary to evaluate the system as required by generally accepted auditing standards. The purpose of our study and evaluation was to determine the nature, timing, and extent of the auditing procedures necessary for expressing an opinion on the company’s financial statements. Our study and evaluation was more limited than would be necessary to express an opinion on the system of internal accounting control taken as a whole.

The management of XYZ Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of control procedures. The objectives of a system are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management’s authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Because of inherent limitations in any system of internal accounting control, errors or irregularities may nevertheless occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of the system to future periods is subject to the risk that procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the procedures may deteriorate.

Our study and evaluation made for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph would not necessarily disclose all material weaknesses in the system. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the system of internal accounting control of XYZ Company taken as a whole. However, our study and evaluation disclosed no condition that we believed to be a material weakness.

This report is intended solely for the use of management (or specified regulatory agency or other specified third party) and should not be used for any other purpose.

.\(^{50}\) If the study and evaluation discloses material weaknesses (as defined in section 323, as amended), the report should describe the weaknesses that have come to the auditor’s attention and state that they were considered in determining the audit tests

\(^9\)If the report on an examination of the financial statements is qualified because of a restriction on the scope of the examination, the restriction and its effect on the evaluation of the system of internal accounting control should be indicated in the report. If a portion of the examination has been performed by other auditors, the principal auditor’s report should make it clear that it does not cover the entities examined by the other auditors. If the other auditors have issued a report concerning material weaknesses, the principal auditor may wish to, but is not required to, refer to such report of the other auditors.
to be applied in the examination of financial statements. The last sentence of the fourth paragraph of the illustrative report should be modified as follows:

However, our study and evaluation disclosed the following conditions that we believe result in more than a relatively low risk that errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements of XYZ Company may occur and not be detected within a timely period. (A description of the material weaknesses that have come to the auditor's attention would follow.)

These conditions were considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of the audit tests to be applied in our examination of the 19X1 financial statements, and this report does not affect our report on these financial statements dated (date of report).

.51 The auditor may want to report other weaknesses even though they are not considered to be material. Comments on such weaknesses should be clearly distinguished from those relating to material weaknesses. If some weaknesses are reported to one group but not to another (for example, to management but not to regulatory agencies), the more extensive report should distinguish the weaknesses that are excluded from the other report, and the auditor should be prepared to support, if necessary, his judgment in making the distinction.

.52 In some cases reports on internal accounting control may include comments on additional matters. For example, a regulatory agency may require comments on certain aspects of administrative control or on compliance with certain provisions in contracts or regulations. In such cases the language in paragraph .49 should be modified to identify clearly the additional matters and distinguish them from internal accounting control, to describe in reasonable detail the scope of the review and tests concerning them, and to express conclusions in language comparable to that in paragraphs .49 and .50 as appropriate. The identification of the additional matters covered in the report should be as specific as the auditor considers necessary to prevent misunderstanding in this respect. Such identification can be made in some cases by reference to specific portions of other documents such as contracts or regulations.

.53 Suggestions or other comments concerning specific aspects of internal accounting control and various other matters are often submitted to management by auditors as a result of observations made during their examinations of financial statements. These comments are often submitted by letters, memoranda, and other less formal
means. This practice is encouraged, and this section is not intended to preclude the use of such means of communication.

**Reports Based on Criteria Established by Regulatory Agencies**

.54 Some governmental or other agencies that exercise regulatory, supervisory, or other public administrative functions may require reports on internal accounting controls of organizations subject to their regulations. A report on internal accounting control in the form illustrated in paragraphs .39 or .49 may be acceptable to such an agency; however, an agency may set forth specific criteria for the evaluation of the adequacy of internal accounting control procedures for their purposes and may require a report based on those criteria.

.55 Criteria established by an agency may be set forth in audit guides, questionnaires, or other publications. The criteria may encompass specified aspects of internal accounting control and may also encompass specified aspects of administrative control or of compliance with grants, regulations, or statutes. For the accountant to be able to issue the report described in paragraph .56, the criteria should be in reasonable detail and in terms susceptible to objective application.\(^1\)

.56 The accountant’s report should (a) clearly identify the matters covered by his study,\(^1\) (b) indicate whether the study included tests of compliance with the procedures covered by his study, (c) describe the objectives and limitations of internal accounting control and of accountants’ evaluations of it, (d) state the accountant’s conclusions, based on the agency’s criteria, concerning the adequacy of the procedures studied, with an exception regarding any material weaknesses, and (e) state that it is intended for use in connection with the grant or other purpose to which the report refers and that it should not be used for any other purpose.\(^2\) If the agency requires the ac-

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\(^1\)Also, an agency may require a report on the design of an internal accounting control system before the organization has started operations.

\(^2\)This can be accomplished by reference to the publication in which the established criteria are set forth.

\(^3\)This form of reporting is appropriate even though the regulatory agency may make the accountant’s report a matter of public record.
countant to report on all conditions (whether material or not) that are not in conformity with the agency's criteria, the accountant should do so. If the agency does not require the accountant to report on conditions that are not material, he may do so, and he may also include recommendations for corrective action or describe corrective actions taken by the organization (see paragraph .42).

.57 For the purpose of these reports, a material weakness includes either (a) a condition that results in more than a relatively low risk that errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to the applicable grant or program may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions or (b) a condition in which the lack of conformity with the agency's criteria is material in accordance with any guidelines for determining materiality that are included in such criteria.

.58 When the accountant issues this form of report, he does not assume any responsibility for the comprehensiveness of the criteria established by the agency; however, he should report any relevant condition that comes to his attention in the course of his study that he believes to be a material weakness, even though it is not covered by such criteria.

.59 The following report is illustrative of the type of report considered appropriate for a study based on pre-established criteria:

(Scope paragraph)

We understand that (recipient) has been awarded a grant of (amount) from (agency) for the period from (date) through (date) for use in accordance with the (title or description of program). We have made a study of those internal accounting control and administrative control procedures of (recipient) that we considered relevant to the criteria established by (agency), as set forth in (section) of its audit guide, issued (date). Our study included tests of compliance with such procedures during the period from (date) through (date). Our study did not constitute an audit of any financial statements prepared by (recipient).

(Explanatory paragraphs, see paragraph .39)*

(Concluding paragraphs)

We understand that procedures in conformity with the criteria referred to in the first paragraph of this report are considered by the (agency) to be adequate for its purpose in accordance with (name of

* Ed. Note: See section 9642.02.
Reporting on Internal Accounting Control

act) and related regulations, and that procedures not in conformity with those criteria indicate some inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe (recipient's) procedures were adequate for the agency's purposes, except for the conditions described (reference to appropriate section of report), which we believe are material weaknesses in relation to the grant to which this report refers. In addition to these weaknesses, other conditions that we believe are not in conformity with the criteria referred to above are described (reference to appropriate section of report).

This report is intended for the information of (recipient) and (agency) and should not be used for any other purpose.

Other Special Purpose Reports

.60 An accountant may be engaged to issue a special report for the restricted use of management, another independent accountant, or other specified third parties, on all or a part of an entity's system of internal accounting control or proposed system of internal accounting control. For example, such reports may relate to (a) a study of system design without tests of compliance or (b) the results of applying agreed-upon procedures that are not sufficient for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the system taken as a whole.

.61 The form of report in these circumstances is flexible, but it should (a) describe the scope and nature of the accountant's procedures, (b) disclaim an opinion on whether the system, taken as a whole, meets the objectives of internal accounting control, (c) state the accountant's findings, and (d) indicate that the report is intended solely for management or specified third parties.*

* See footnotes 7 and 12. [Footnote added by Auditing Standards Board.]
Appendix

.62 This section amends section 323, Required Communication of Material Weaknesses in Internal Accounting Control, paragraphs .01, .08 and .09, to read as follows:

1. This section requires the auditor to communicate to senior management and the board of directors or its audit committee material weaknesses in internal accounting control that come to his attention during an examination of financial statements made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. A material weakness in internal accounting control is a condition in which the specific control procedures or the degree of compliance with them do not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. See section 642.31—.34 for factors to be considered in estimating the amounts of errors and irregularities that might result from identified weaknesses in internal accounting control.

8. The form of communication is optional. When the auditor communicates in writing, the suggested form of report is included in section 642.49—.50. Because it is not practicable to communicate the varying extent of such studies in different engagements, these reports should be prepared for the restricted use of management, the board of directors, or its audit committee.

9. If the auditor becomes aware of material weaknesses for which management believes corrective action is not practicable, he may refer to the circumstances and summarize the weaknesses; a detailed communication of the circumstances and related weaknesses is not required. When a written report is issued, the related sentence would state: “However, our study and evaluation disclosed

* See also section 722.10, Review of Interim Financial Information, which states: "If the system of internal accounting control appears to contain weaknesses that do not permit preparation of interim financial information in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, and, as a consequence, it is impracticable for the accountant to effectively apply his knowledge of financial reporting practices to the interim financial information, he should consider whether the weaknesses represent a restriction on the scope of his engagement sufficient to preclude completion of such a review. . . . The accountant should also advise senior management and the board of directors or its audit committee of the circumstances. . . ." [Reference changed by issuance of SAS No. 36.]

** However, when the study and evaluation made as a part of the audit is sufficient for expressing an opinion on the system, see section 642.37—.46.
the following conditions that we believe result in more than a relatively low risk that errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements may occur and not be detected within a timely period, but management believes corrective action is not practicable in the circumstances. The auditor would then summarize the weaknesses and describe the circumstances (for example, inadequate control over cash transactions because of inadequate segregation of duties due to limited personnel).

This section amends section 320.68, to read as follows:

The auditor's evaluation of accounting control with reference to each significant class of transactions and related assets should be a conclusion about whether the prescribed procedures and compliance therewith are satisfactory for his purpose. The procedures and compliance should be considered satisfactory if the auditor's review and tests disclose no condition he believes to be a material weakness for his purpose. In this context, a material weakness is a condition in which the specific control procedures or the degree of compliance with them do not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. These criteria may be broader than those that may be appropriate for evaluating weaknesses in accounting control for management or other purposes. If the auditor is aware of a material weakness in internal accounting control, whether or not he is specifically engaged by the client to review and report on the system of internal accounting control, a communication as described in section 323, Required Communication of Material Weaknesses in Internal Accounting Control, is required.
AU Section 700

SPECIAL TOPICS

... filings under federal securities statutes ...
review of interim financial information ...

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As in the case of financial statements used for other purposes, management has the responsibility for the financial representations contained in documents filed under the federal securities statutes. In this connection the Securities and Exchange Commission has said:

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 public accountants, however reputable. Accountants’ certificates are required not as a substitute for management’s accounting of its stewardship, but as a check upon the accounting.¹

When an independent accountant’s report is included in registration statements, proxy statements, or periodic reports filed under the federal securities statutes, the accountant’s responsibility, generally, is in substance no different from that involved in other types of reporting. However, the nature and extent of this responsibility are specified in some detail in these statutes and in the related rules and regulations. For example, section 11(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, imposes responsibility for false or misleading statements in an effective registration statement, or for omissions that render statements made in such a document misleading, on every accountant, engineer, or appraiser, or any person whose profession gives authority to a statement made by him, who has with his consent been named as having prepared or certified any part of the registration statement, or as having prepared or certified any report.

Note: This section supersedes Statement on Auditing Standards No. 1, section 710, Filings Under Federal Securities Statutes. The changes provide guidance for the accountant whose report based on a review of interim financial information is presented, or incorporated by reference, in a filing under the Securities Act of 1933.

¹ 4 S. E. C. 721 (1939).
or valuation which is used in connection with the registration statement, with respect to the statement in such registration statement, report, or valuation, which purports to have been prepared or certified by him.

.03 Section 11 also makes specific mention of the independent accountant’s responsibility as an expert when his report is included in a registration statement filed under that act. Section 11(b) states, in part, that no person shall be liable as provided therein if that person sustains the burden of proof that

as regards any part of the registration statement purporting to be made upon his authority as an expert or purporting to be a copy of or extract from a report or valuation of himself as an expert, (i) he had, after reasonable investigation, reasonable ground to believe and did believe, at the time such part of the registration statement became effective, that the statements therein were true and that there was no omission to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, or (ii) such part of the registration statement did not fairly represent his statement as an expert or was not a fair copy of or extract from his report or valuation as an expert.

Section 11 further provides that, in determining what constitutes reasonable investigation and reasonable ground to believe, “the standard of reasonableness shall be that required of a prudent man in the management of his own property.”

.04 This discussion of the independent accountant’s responsibilities in connection with filings under the federal securities statutes is not intended to offer legal interpretations and is based on an understanding of the meaning of the statutes as they relate to accounting principles and auditing standards and procedures. The discussion is subject to any judicial interpretations that may be issued.

.05 Because a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 speaks as of its effective date, the independent accountant whose report is included in such a registration statement has a statutory responsibility that is determined in the light of the circumstances on that date. This aspect of responsibility is peculiar to reports used for this purpose (see paragraphs .10 through .12).

2 Under rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, a report based on a review of interim financial information is not a report by the accountant under section 11 (see paragraph .06).
.06 Under rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, an independent accountant's report based on a review of interim financial information is not a report by the accountant within the meaning of section 11. Thus, the accountant does not have a similar statutory responsibility for such reports as of the effective date of the registration statement (see paragraph .13).

.07 The other federal securities statutes, while not containing so detailed an exposition, do impose responsibility, under certain conditions, on persons making false or misleading statements with respect to any material fact in applications, reports, or other documents filed under the statute.

.08 In filings under the Securities Act of 1933, a statement frequently is made in the prospectus (sometimes included in a section of the prospectus called the experts section) that certain information is included in the registration statement in reliance upon the report of certain named experts. The independent accountant should read the relevant section of the prospectus to make sure that his name is not being used in a way that indicates that his responsibility is greater than he intends. The experts section should be so worded that there is no implication that the financial statements have been prepared by the independent accountant or that they are not the direct representations of management.

.09 The Securities and Exchange Commission requires that, when an independent accountant’s report based on a review of interim financial information is presented or incorporated by reference in a registration statement, a prospectus that includes a statement about the independent accountant’s involvement should clarify that his review report is not a “report” or “part” of the registration statement within the meaning of sections 7 and 11 of the Securities Act of 1933. In this respect, wording such as the following in a prospectus would ordinarily be considered a satisfactory description for the accountant’s purposes of the status of his review report that was included in a Form 10-Q filing that was later incorporated by reference in a registration statement:

\[3\]

A similar description of the status of the accountant’s report would also ordinarily be satisfactory for the accountant’s purposes when the accountant’s review report is presented in the registration statement rather than incorporated by reference. In that case, the description in the prospectus would specifically refer to that report in the registration statement.

\[AICPA \text{ Professional Standards} \quad AU \hspace{1em} \$ \hspace{1em} 711.09\]
Independent Public Accountants

The consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 19X2 and 19X1, and the consolidated statements of income, retained earnings, and changes in financial position for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 19X2, incorporated by reference in this prospectus, have been included herein in reliance on the report of _______________, independent public accountants, given on the authority of that firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

With respect to the unaudited interim financial information for the periods ended March 31, 19X3 and 19X2, incorporated by reference in this prospectus, the independent public accountants have reported that they have applied limited procedures in accordance with professional standards for a review of such information. However, their separate report included in the company’s quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 19X3, and incorporated by reference herein, states that they did not audit and they do not express an opinion on that interim financial information. Accordingly, the degree of reliance on their report on such information should be restricted in light of the limited nature of the review procedures applied. The accountants are not subject to the liability provisions of section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933 for their report on the unaudited interim financial information because that report is not a “report” or a “part” of the registration statement prepared or certified by the accountants within the meaning of sections 7 and 11 of the act.

The independent accountant should also read other sections of the prospectus to make sure that his name is not being used in a way that indicates that his responsibility is greater than he intends.

Subsequent Events Procedures in 1933 Act Filings

.10 To sustain the burden of proof that he has made a “reasonable investigation” (see paragraph .03), as required under the Securities Act of 1933, an auditor should extend his procedures with respect to subsequent events from the date of his audit report up to the effective date or as close thereto as is reasonable and practicable in the circumstances. In this connection, he should arrange with his client to be kept advised of the progress of the registration proceedings so that his review of subsequent events can be completed by the effective date. The likelihood that the auditor will discover subsequent events necessarily decreases following the completion of field work, and, as a practical matter, after that time the independent auditor may rely, for the most part, on inquiries of responsible officials and
employees. In addition to performing the procedures outlined in section 560.12, at or near the effective date, the auditor generally should

a. Read the entire prospectus and other pertinent portions of the registration statement.

b. Inquire of and obtain written representations from officers and other executives responsible for financial and accounting matters (limited where appropriate to major locations) about whether any events have occurred, other than those reflected or disclosed in the registration statement, that, in the officers' or other executives' opinion, have a material effect on the audited financial statements included therein or that should be disclosed in order to keep those statements from being misleading.

.11 A registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission may contain the reports of two or more independent auditors on their examinations of the financial statements for different periods. An auditor who has examined the financial statements for prior periods but has not examined the financial statements for the most recent audited period included in the registration statement has a responsibility relating to events subsequent to the date of the prior-period financial statements, and extending to the effective date, that bear materially on the prior-period financial statements on which he reported. Generally, he should

a. Read pertinent portions of the prospectus and of the registration statement.

b. Obtain a letter of representations from the successor independent auditor regarding whether his examination (including his procedures with respect to subsequent events) revealed any matters that, in his opinion, might have a material effect on the financial statements reported on by the predecessor auditor or would require disclosure in the notes thereto.

The auditor should make inquiries and perform other procedures that he considers necessary to satisfy himself regarding the appropriateness of any adjustment or disclosure affecting the prior-period financial statements covered by his report (see section 505).
Response to Subsequent Events and Subsequently Discovered Facts

.12 If, subsequent to the date of his report on audited financial statements, the auditor (including a predecessor auditor) (a) discovers, in performing the procedures described in paragraphs .10 and .11 above, subsequent events that require adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements or (b) becomes aware that facts may have existed at the date of his report that might have affected his report had he then been aware of those facts, he should follow the guidance in sections 560 and 561. If the financial statements are appropriately adjusted or the required additional disclosure is made, the auditor should follow the guidance in sections 530.05 and 530.07—.08, with respect to dating his report. If the client refuses to make appropriate adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements for a subsequent event or subsequently discovered facts, the auditor should follow the procedures in section 561.08—.09. In such circumstances, the auditor should also consider, probably with the advice of his legal counsel, withholding his consent to the use of his report on the audited financial statements in the registration statement.

.13 If an accountant concludes on the basis of facts known to him that unaudited financial statements or unaudited interim financial information presented or incorporated by reference in a registration statement are not in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, he should insist on appropriate revision. Failing that, 

a. If the accountant has reported on a review of such interim financial information and the subsequently discovered facts are such that they would have affected his report had they been known to him at the date of his report, he should refer to section 561, because certain provisions of that section may be relevant to his consideration of those matters (see section 722.31).

b. If the accountant has not reported on a review of the unaudited financial statements or interim financial information, he should modify his report on the audited financial statements to describe the departure from generally accepted accounting principles contained in the unaudited financial statements or interim financial information.
In either case, the accountant should also consider, probably with the advice of his legal counsel, withholding his consent to the use of his report on the audited financial statements in the registration statement.
Review of Interim Financial Information

.01 This section provides guidance on the nature, timing, and extent of procedures to be applied by the independent accountant in conducting a review of interim financial information and on the reporting applicable to such engagements.

Applicability

.02 Interim financial information may be presented alone or may accompany, or be included in a note to, audited financial statements. This section applies to reviews of interim financial information

a. That is presented alone, including interim financial statements and summarized interim financial data that purport to conform with the provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 28 [AC section 2071], as amended, and that is issued by a public entity to stockholders, boards of directors, or others,

Note: This section supersedes Statement on Auditing Standards No. 24, Review of Interim Financial Information, issued in March 1979. The changes are in response to revisions of Regulation S-K of the Securities and Exchange Commission and deal with the effects on the auditor's report when interim financial information accompanies audited financial statements. The guidance in SAS No. 24, paragraphs 3 to 23 and 29 to 31, on the accountant's procedures for a review of interim financial information and the form of the accountant's review report have not been changed; they appear as paragraphs .03 to .23 and .31 to .33 of this section.
or contained in reports filed with regulatory agencies;¹ or

b. That accompanies, or is included in a note to, audited financial statements of a public or nonpublic entity.

This section also provides guidance on reporting by the independent auditor when certain selected quarterly data required to be presented with audited annual financial statements by item 12(a) of Regulation S-K of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) are not presented or are presented but have not been reviewed (see paragraphs .24 and .29).²

**Objective of a Review of Interim Financial Information**

.03 The objective of a review of interim financial information is to provide the accountant, based on objectively applying his knowledge of financial reporting practices to significant accounting matters of which he becomes aware through inquiries and analytical review procedures, with a basis for reporting whether material modifications should be made for such information to conform with generally accepted accounting principles. The objective of a review of interim financial information differs significantly from the objective of an examination of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. The objective of an audit is to provide a reasonable basis for expressing an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. A review of interim financial information

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¹ For purposes of this section, a public entity is any entity (a) whose securities trade in a public market either on a stock exchange (domestic or foreign) or in the over-the-counter market, including securities quoted only locally or regionally, (b) that makes a filing with a regulatory agency in preparation for the sale of any class of its securities in a public market, or (c) that is a subsidiary, corporate joint venture, or other entity controlled by an entity covered by (a) or (b) (see section 504, Association With Financial Statements). For purposes of this section, the term interim includes financial statements or information for a twelve-month period ending on a date other than the entity’s normal year-end.

² Additional considerations of the accountant relating to unaudited interim financial information presented or incorporated by reference in a filing under the Securities Act of 1933 are described in section 711, Filings Under Federal Securities Statutes. The accountant’s involvement with such information in a comfort letter is described in section 631, Letters for Underwriters.
does not provide a basis for the expression of such an opinion, because the review does not contemplate a study and evaluation of internal accounting control; tests of accounting records and of responses to inquiries by obtaining corroborating evidential matter through inspection, observation, or confirmation; and certain other procedures ordinarily performed during an audit. A review may bring to the accountant's attention significant matters affecting the interim financial information, but it does not provide assurance that the accountant will become aware of all significant matters that would be disclosed in an audit.

Procedures for a Review of Interim Financial Information

.04 The characteristics of interim financial information necessarily affect the nature, timing, and extent of procedures that the accountant may apply in making a review of that information. Timeliness is an important element of interim financial reporting. Interim financial information customarily is made available to investors and others more promptly than is annual financial information. Timely reporting of interim financial information ordinarily precludes the development of information and documentation underlying interim financial information to the same extent as that underlying annual financial information. Therefore, a characteristic of interim financial information is that many costs and expenses are estimated to a greater extent than for annual financial reporting purposes. Another characteristic of interim financial information is its relationship to annual financial information. Deferrals, accruals, and estimates at the end of each interim period are affected by judgments made at interim dates concerning anticipated results of operations for the remainder of the annual period.

.05 The procedures for a review of interim financial information are described in the following paragraphs concerning the (a) nature of procedures (paragraph .06), (b) timing of procedures (paragraph .07), and (c) extent of procedures (paragraphs .08 through .15).

Nature of Procedures

.06 Procedures for making a review of interim financial information consist primarily of inquiries and analytical review
procedures concerning significant accounting matters relating to
the financial information to be reported. The procedures that
the accountant ordinarily should apply are

a. Inquiry concerning (1) the accounting system, to obtain an un­
derstanding of the manner in which transactions are recorded,
classified, and summarized in the preparation of interim financial
information and (2) any significant changes in the system of
internal accounting control, to ascertain their potential effect on
the preparation of interim financial information.

b. Application of analytical review procedures to interim financial
information to identify and provide a basis for inquiry about rela­
tionships and individual items that appear to be unusual. Analyti­
cal review procedures, for purposes of this section, consist of
(1) comparison of the financial information with comparable in­
formation for the immediately preceding interim period and for
corresponding previous period(s), (2) comparison of the financial
information with anticipated results, and (3) study of the rela­
tionships of elements of financial information that would be ex­
pected to conform to a predictable pattern based on the entity's
experience. In applying these procedures, the accountant should
consider the types of matters that in the preceding year or quar­
ters have required accounting adjustments.

c. Reading the minutes of meetings of stockholders, board of direc­
tors, and committees of the board of directors to identify actions
that may affect the interim financial information.

d. Reading the interim financial information to consider, on the basis
of information coming to the accountant's attention, whether the
information to be reported conforms with generally accepted
accounting principles.

e. Obtaining reports from other accountants, if any, who have been
engaged to make a review of the interim financial information of
significant components of the reporting entity, its subsidiaries, or
other investees.³

³ When an accountant acts as principal auditor (see section 543) and makes
use of the work or reports of other auditors in the course of the annual ex­
amination of his client's financial statements, he ordinarily will be in a similar
position in connection with a review of interim financial information. Thus,
he will require reports from other accountants as a basis, in part, for his
report on his review of the consolidated interim financial information.
f. Inquiry of officers and other executives having responsibility for financial and accounting matters concerning (1) whether the interim financial information has been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied, (2) changes in the entity's business activities or accounting practices, (3) matters as to which questions have arisen in the course of applying the foregoing procedures, and (4) events subsequent to the date of the interim financial information that would have a material effect on the presentation of such information.

g. Obtaining written representations from management concerning its responsibility for the financial information, completeness of minutes, subsequent events, and other matters for which the accountant believes written representations are appropriate in the circumstances. See section 333 for guidance concerning client representations.

Timing of Procedures

.07 Adequate planning by the accountant is essential to the timely completion of a review of interim financial information. Performance of some of the work before the end of the interim period may permit the work to be carried out in a more efficient manner and to be completed at an earlier date. Performing some of the work earlier in the interim period also permits early consideration of significant accounting matters affecting the interim financial information.

Extent of Procedures

.08 The extent to which the procedures referred to in paragraph .06 are applied depends on the considerations described in paragraphs .09 through .15.

The Accountant's Knowledge of Accounting and Reporting Practices

.09 Knowledge of a client's accounting and financial reporting practices is an important factor in the performance of a review of interim financial information. An understanding of a client's practices in preparing its most recent annual financial statements provides a practical basis for the inquiry and other procedures of a review. Such an understanding can be expected.
to have been acquired by the accountant who has audited a client's financial statements for one or more annual periods.  

The Accountant's Knowledge of Weaknesses in Internal Accounting Control

.10 An accountant who has previously made an audit of his client's financial statements will have acquired knowledge concerning his client's system of internal accounting control relating to the preparation of financial statements, generally for an annual period. In these circumstances, the primary objective of the accountant's inquiries should be to identify and consider the effect of (a) changes in the system subsequent to his examination and (b) accounting control procedures used in the preparation of interim financial information that differ from those used in the preparation of annual financial statements. If the system of internal accounting control appears to contain weaknesses that do not permit preparation of interim financial information in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, and, as a consequence, it is impracticable for the accountant to effectively apply his knowledge of financial reporting practices to the interim financial information, he should consider whether the weaknesses represent a restriction on the scope of his engagement sufficient to preclude completion of such a review (see paragraph .16). The accountant should also advise senior management and the board of directors or its audit committee of the circumstances; he may also wish to submit suggestions regarding other weaknesses in the system of internal accounting control, recommendations for improvement of interim reporting practices, and any other matters of significance that come to his attention.

The Accountant's Knowledge of Changes in Nature or Volume of Activity or Accounting Changes

.11 A review of interim financial information may bring to the accountant's attention changes in the nature or volume of the client's

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4 If, for whatever reason, the accountant has not conducted such an audit, the need for an understanding of the client's accounting and financial reporting practices and its system of internal accounting control is not diminished. Thus, the accountant needs to consider whether, under the particular circumstances involved, he can acquire sufficient knowledge about these matters for the purposes contemplated in a review of interim financial information.

5 See footnote 4.

6 SAS section 323 provides guidance with respect to communicating material weaknesses in internal accounting control.
business activities or accounting changes. Examples of changes that could affect the interim financial information to be reported include business combinations; disposal of a segment of the business; extraordinary, unusual, or infrequently occurring transactions; initiation of litigation or the development of other contingencies; trends in sales or costs that could affect accounting estimates relating to the valuations of receivables and inventories, realization of deferred charges, provisions for warranties and employee benefits, and unearned income; and changes in accounting principles or in the methods of applying them. If any such changes come to the accountant’s attention, he should inquire about the manner in which the changes and their effects are to be reported in the interim financial information.

**Issuance of Accounting Pronouncements**

.12 The accountant’s knowledge of financial reporting practices is expected to include an awareness of new pronouncements on financial accounting standards. In performing a review of interim financial information he should consider the applicability of any such new pronouncements to his client’s interim financial reporting practices. The accountant should also consider the applicability of existing pronouncements to new types of transactions or events that come to his attention.

**Accounting Records Maintained at Multiple Locations**

.13 In performing a review of interim financial information, considerations concerning locations to be visited for a client whose general accounting records are maintained at multiple locations ordinarily are similar to those involved in making an examination of the client’s financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Usually this involves application of the foregoing procedures at both corporate headquarters and other locations selected by the accountant.

**Questions Raised in Performing Other Procedures**

.14 If, in performing a review of interim financial information, information comes to the accountant’s attention that leads him to question whether the interim financial information to be reported conforms with generally accepted accounting principles, he should make additional inquiries or employ other procedures he considers appropriate to permit him to report on the interim financial information.
Modification of Review Procedures

.15 The procedures for a review of interim financial information may be modified, as appropriate, to take into consideration the results of auditing procedures applied in performing an examination in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.

The Accountant's Report on a Review of Interim Financial Information

.16 An accountant may permit the use of his name and the inclusion of his report in a written communication setting forth interim financial information if he has made a review of such information as specified in the preceding paragraphs. If restrictions on the scope of a review of interim financial information preclude completion of such a review, the accountant should not permit the use of his name. Restrictions on the scope of the review may be imposed by a client or caused by such circumstances as the timing of the accountant's work, an inadequacy in the accounting records, or a material weakness in internal accounting control.

Form of Accountant's Review Report

.17 The accountant's report accompanying interim financial information he has reviewed should consist of (a) a statement that the review of interim financial information was made in accordance with the standards for such reviews, (b) an identification of the interim financial information reviewed, (c) a description of the procedures for a review of interim financial information, (d) a statement that a review of interim financial information is substantially less in scope than an examination in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is an expression of opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole, and accordingly, no such opinion is expressed, and (e) a statement about whether the accountant is aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial information so that it conforms with generally

See paragraph .23 concerning a client's representation when the scope of a review of interim financial information has been restricted. Also, when the accountant is unable to complete such a review because of a scope limitation, he should consider the implications of that limitation with respect to the interim financial information issued by the client. In those circumstances, the accountant should refer to paragraphs .10, .14, and .31 for guidance on the appropriate course of action.
accepted accounting principles. The report may be addressed to the company, its board of directors, or its stockholders. Generally, the report should be dated as of the date of completion of the review. In addition, each page of the interim financial information should be clearly marked as “unaudited.”

.18 An example of such a report follows:

We have made a review of (describe the information or statements reviewed) of ABC Company and consolidated subsidiaries as of September 30, 19X1, and for the three-month and nine-month periods then ended, in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

A review of interim financial information consists principally of obtaining an understanding of the system for the preparation of interim financial information, applying analytical review procedures to financial data, and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an examination in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial (information or statements) for them to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

.19 The accountant may use and make reference to the report of another accountant on a review of interim financial information. This reference indicates a division of responsibility for performance of the review. An example of a report including such a reference follows:

We have made a review of (describe the information or statements reviewed) of ABC Company and consolidated subsidiaries as of September 30, 19X1, and for the three-month and nine-month periods then ended, in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. We were furnished with the report of other accountants on their review of the interim financial information of the ADE subsidiary, whose total assets and revenues constitute 20 percent and 22 percent respectively of the related consolidated totals.

.8 Other reporting issues involved in the dating of reports or concerning subsequent events are similar to those encountered in an audit of financial statements (see section 530).

.9 If interim financial information of a prior period is presented with that of the current period and the accountant has performed a review of that information, he should report on his review of the prior period. An example of the first sentence of such a report follows: “We have made . . . of ABC Company and consolidated subsidiaries as of September 30, 19X1 and 19X2, and for the three-month and nine-month periods then ended. . . .”

.10 See footnote 3.
A review of interim financial information consists principally of obtaining an understanding of the system for the preparation of interim financial information, applying analytical review procedures to financial data, and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an examination in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review and the report of other accountants, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial (information or statements) for them to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Circumstances Requiring Modification of the Accountant’s Review Report

.20 The circumstances that require modification of the accountant’s report on a review of interim financial information arise from departures from generally accepted accounting principles, which include adequate disclosure. These circumstances differ in some respects from those that would ordinarily preclude the expression of an unqualified opinion on audited financial statements, because the report is not an expression of such an opinion. Normally, neither an uncertainty nor a lack of consistency in the application of accounting principles affecting interim financial information would cause the accountant to modify his report, provided that the interim financial information or statements appropriately disclose such matters. Modification of the accountant’s report, however, would be required if a change in accounting principle is not in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Departure From Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

.21 If the accountant becomes aware that the interim financial information is materially affected by a departure from generally accepted accounting principles, he should modify his report. The modification should describe the nature of the departure and, if practicable, should state the effects on the interim information. An example of such a modification of the accountant’s report follows:
Review of Interim Financial Information

(Explanatory third paragraph)
Based on information furnished us by management, we believe that the company has excluded from property and debt in the accompanying balance sheet certain lease obligations that should be capitalized in order to conform with generally accepted accounting principles. This information indicates that if these lease obligations were capitalized at September 30, 19X1, property would be increased by $_______ and long-term debt by $_______, and net income and earnings per share would be increased (decreased) by $_______, $_______, $_______, and $_______ respectively for the three-month and nine-month periods then ended.

(Concluding paragraph)
Based on our review, with the exception of the matter(s) described in the preceding paragraph(s), we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial (information or statements) for them to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Inadequate Disclosure

.22 The information the accountant will conclude is necessary for adequate disclosure will be influenced by the form and context in which the interim financial information is presented. For example, the disclosures considered necessary for interim financial information presented in accordance with the minimum disclosure requirements of APB Opinion No. 28, paragraph 30 [AC section 2071.30], are considerably less extensive than those necessary for annual financial statements that present financial position, results of operations, and changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.\[11\] If information that the accountant believes is necessary for adequate disclosure in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles is not included in the interim financial information, he should modify his report and, if practicable, include the necessary information. An example of such a modification of the accountant's report follows:

\[11\] APB Opinion No. 28, paragraph 32 [AC section 2071.32], states, "... there is a presumption that users of summarized interim financial data will have read the latest published annual report, including the financial disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles and management's commentary concerning the annual financial results, and that the summarized interim data will be viewed in that context."
Management has informed us that the company is presently contesting deficiencies in federal income taxes proposed by the Internal Revenue Service for the years 19XX through 19XY in the aggregate amount of approximately $_______, and that the extent of the company's liability, if any, and the effect on the accompanying (information or statements) are not determinable at this time. The (information or statements) fail to disclose these matters, which we believe are required to be disclosed in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Based on our review, with the exception of the matter(s) described in the preceding paragraph(s), we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial (information or statements) for them to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Client's Representation Concerning a Review of Interim Financial Information

The accountant may be requested to make a review of interim financial information to permit the client to include a representation to that effect in documents issued to stockholders, third parties, or in Form 10-Q, a quarterly report required to be submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. If the client represents in such a document setting forth interim financial information that the accountant has made a review of that information, the accountant should request that his report be included. If the client will not agree to include the accountant's report or if the accountant has been unable to complete the review (see paragraph .16), the accountant should request that neither his name nor reference to him be associated with the information. If the client does not comply, the accountant should advise the client that he does not consent either to the use of his name or to reference to him and should consider what other actions might be appropriate.

SEC regulations require that if the client includes a representation that the independent accountant has performed a review, the accountant's report on the review must accompany the interim financial information. In considering what actions, if any, may be appropriate in these circumstances, the accountant may wish to consult his legal counsel.
Interim Financial Information
Accompanying Audited Financial Statements

Presentation of the Information and Application of Review Procedures

.24 Certain entities are required by item 12(a) of SEC Regulation S-K to include selected quarterly financial data in their annual reports or other documents filed with the SEC that contain audited financial statements. If the independent accountant has audited the financial statements of annual periods for which selected quarterly financial data specified by Regulation S-K are required to be presented, he should apply the review procedures specified in paragraphs .06 through .15 to the selected quarterly financial data. The reporting guidance in paragraph .29 is appropriate if the independent accountant has not performed such a review.

.25 Other entities may voluntarily include in documents containing audited financial statements the selected quarterly financial data specified in item 12(a) of SEC Regulation S-K. When an entity voluntarily includes such information, the procedures specified in paragraphs .06 through .15 are applicable unless either the entity indicates that the quarterly data have not been reviewed or the auditor expands his report on the audited financial statements to state that the data have not been reviewed (see paragraph .30).

.26 The interim financial information ordinarily would be presented as supplementary information outside the audited financial statements. If management chooses to present the interim financial information in a note to the audited financial statements, the information should be clearly marked as unaudited.

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14 Item 12(a), “Supplementary Financial Information—Selected Quarterly Financial Data,” states, in part, “Disclosure shall be made of net sales, gross profit . . . , income before extraordinary items and cumulative effect of a change in accounting, per share data based upon such income, and net income for each full quarter within the two most recent fiscal years and any subsequent interim period for which income statements are presented.”

15 See section 551 for guidance on reporting on information accompanying the basic financial statements in auditor-submitted documents.
.27 The accountant may perform the review procedures either at the time of an audit of the annual financial statements or quarterly before the issuance of the data. Performance of the procedures before issuance permits early consideration of significant accounting matters affecting the interim financial information and early modification of accounting procedures that the accountant believes might be improved. If review procedures are performed before the issuance of the quarterly data, they need not be repeated at the time an audit is performed.

Circumstances Requiring Modification of the Auditor's Report

.28 The auditor ordinarily need not modify his report on the audited financial statements to refer to his review or to the interim financial information. The interim financial information has not been audited and is not required for presentation of financial position, results of operations, and changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, the auditor need not report on the review of the interim financial information accompanying the audited financial statements.

Quarterly Data Required by SEC Regulation S-K

.29 The auditor's report on the audited financial statements should be expanded, however, if the selected quarterly financial data required by item 12(a) of Regulation S-K (a) are omitted or (b) have not been reviewed. For example, if the selected quarterly financial data required by item 12(a) are omitted, the auditor's report should include an additional paragraph, which might be worded as follows:

The company has not presented the selected quarterly financial data, specified by item 12(a) of Regulation S-K, that the Securities and Exchange Commission requires as supplementary information to the basic financial statements.

If the selected quarterly financial data required by item 12(a) have not been reviewed, the auditor's report should include an additional paragraph, which might be worded as follows:

The selected quarterly financial data on page xx contain information that we did not audit, and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion on that data. We attempted but were unable to review the quarterly data in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants because we believe that the company's system for preparing interim financial information does not provide an adequate basis to enable us to complete such a review.
Voluntary or Required Presentations
of Interim Financial Information

.30 The auditor's report on the audited financial statements should also be expanded when

a. Interim financial information included in a note to the financial statements, including information that has been reviewed in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraphs .06 through .15, is not appropriately marked as unaudited;

b. Item 12(a) information that is voluntarily presented has not been reviewed, and the information is not appropriately marked as not reviewed;

c. The interim financial information does not appear to be presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (see paragraphs .20 through .22); or

d. The interim financial information includes an indication that a review was made but fails to state that the review is substantially less in scope than an examination in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is an expression of opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole, and accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The auditor need not expand his report on the audited financial statements in the circumstances described in c and d if his separate review report, which refers to those circumstances, is presented with the information.

Other Matters

.31 The accountant may conclude that interim financial information that he has reviewed and that is not to be accompanied by his report is not in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Also, subsequent to the date of his report, the accountant may become aware that facts existed at the date of his report that might have affected his report had he then been aware of those facts. Because of the variety of conditions that might be encountered, the specific actions to be taken by the accountant in a particular case may vary with the circumstances. In any event, the accountant would be well advised to refer to section 561, "Subsequent Discovery of Facts Existing at the Date of the Auditor's Report," because certain provisions of that section may be relevant to his consideration of the types of matters discussed in this paragraph.
.32 A clear understanding should be established with the client regarding the nature of the services to be performed in making a review of interim financial information and the responsibilities to be assumed. Accordingly, the accountant may wish to confirm the nature and scope of his engagement in a letter to his client. The letter usually would include (a) a general description of the procedures, (b) an explanation that such procedures are substantially less in scope than an examination made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and (c) a description of the form of the report.

.33 It is not possible to specify the form or the content of the working papers the accountant should prepare in connection with a review of interim financial information because of the different circumstances of individual engagements. Ordinarily, the working papers should document the performance and results of the procedures set forth in paragraph .06. See section 339, for further guidance concerning working papers. [Reference changed by the issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 41.] (See section 339.)
AU Section 900

SPECIAL REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON AUDITING PROCEDURE

. . . public warehouses—controls and auditing procedures for goods held . . .

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Introduction

.01 In 1966, the Committee on Auditing Procedure completed a study of auditing procedures relating to the accountability of warehousemen for goods stored in public warehouses. The study was undertaken to determine whether recommendations should be made by the Committee with respect to auditing procedures applicable to goods so held in custody. Auditing procedures applicable to goods owned by the warehouseman were not specifically dealt with in the study or in this report as such procedures are similar to those applicable to owned inventories generally.

.02 In conjunction with its study, the Committee surveyed the control procedures of a sample number of public warehouses and the related auditing procedures followed by their independent auditors. Discussions were held with representatives of the warehouse industry and of institutions making loans secured by warehoused goods. The latter included representatives of the New York Clearing House Association, which issued a report dated July 1965 entitled "Warehouse Receipt Financing."

.03 Prior pronouncements of the Committee relating to inventories have dealt with the matter of goods stored in warehouses solely from the viewpoint of the auditor of the owner of the goods. These pronouncements were consolidated into and replaced by Statement on Auditing Procedure No. 33. As to inventories in general, the AICPA membership a number of years ago established a requirement that wherever practicable and reasonable, the independent auditor of the owner observe (including appropriate test counts) the taking of physical inventories. However, as to inventories in custody of a warehouseman, the prior pronouncement states:
In the case of inventories which in the ordinary course of business are in the hands of public warehouses or other outside custodians, direct confirmation in writing from the custodians is acceptable provided that where the amount involved represents a significant proportion of the current assets or the total assets, supplemental inquiries are made to satisfy the independent auditor as to the bona fides of the situation.¹

With respect to the procedures of the independent auditor of the owner of goods in public warehouses, the Committee reaffirms, in principle, the general scope of the procedures prescribed in the prior pronouncement quoted above. In conjunction with its study, the Committee considered the internal controls and auditing procedures applicable to such goods and sets forth its suggestions and recommendations in paragraphs .28–.32 of this report.

.04 This report deals with the internal control of the warehouseman and the procedures of his independent auditor with respect to goods in the custody of the warehouseman. The auditing procedures recommended herein are, in many cases, extensions of practices found to have been in effect during the period covered by the Committee’s study.

**General Considerations**

.05 Generally accepted auditing standards are broad criteria as to the quality of performance and the objectives to be attained by the independent auditor in his examination of financial statements and in reporting on them. Auditing procedures, on the other hand, relate to the steps to be taken by the auditor in complying with the standards in making his examination.

.06 The management of a business has the responsibility for the proper recording of transactions in its books of account, for the safeguarding of its assets, and for the substantial accuracy and adequacy of its financial statements. The independent auditor is not an insurer or guarantor; his responsibility is to express a professional opinion on the financial statements he has examined.²

¹Codification of Statements on Auditing Procedure, American Institute of Accountants (now the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants), 1951, p. 22.

²See section 110.
Summary of Recommendations

.07 The Committee recommends that the independent auditor of the warehouseman:

a. Make a study and evaluation of the effectiveness of both the accounting controls and the administrative controls, as defined in section 320.27—28, relating to the accountability for and the custody of all goods placed in the warehouse.

b. Test the warehouseman’s records relating to accountability for all goods placed in his custody.

c. Test the warehouseman’s accountability under recorded outstanding warehouse receipts.

d. Observe physical counts of the goods in custody, wherever practicable and reasonable, and reconcile his tests of such counts with records of goods stored.

e. Confirm accountability (to the extent considered necessary) by direct communication with the holders of warehouse receipts.

The independent auditor should apply such other procedures as he considers necessary in the circumstances.

.08 Warehousing activities are diverse because the warehoused goods are diverse, the purposes of placing goods in custody are varied, and the scope of operations of warehouses is not uniform. The independent auditor has the responsibility to exercise his judgment in determining what procedures, including those recommended in this report, are necessary in the circumstances to afford a reasonable basis for his opinion on the financial statements.¹

.09 The following sections of this report describe those aspects of warehousing operations of primary concern to independent auditors, suggest elements of systems of internal control for warehousemen, and offer the Committee’s recommendations as to procedures of the independent auditor.

Public Warehouse Operations

Types of Warehouses

.10 A warehouse may be described as a facility operated by a warehouseman whose business is the maintaining of effective custody of goods for others.

¹ See section 326 (reference changed by issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 31).
.11 Warehouses may be classified functionally as terminal warehouses or field warehouses:

*Terminal Warehouse.* The principal economic function of a terminal warehouse is to furnish storage. It may, however, perform other functions, including packaging and billing. It may be used to store a wide variety of goods or only a particular type of commodity.

*Field Warehouse.* A field warehouse is established in space leased by the warehouseman on the premises of the owner of the goods or the premises of a customer of the owner. In most circumstances all or most of the personnel at the warehouse location are employed by the warehouseman from among the employees of the owner (or customer), usually from among those who previously have been responsible for custody and handling of the goods. Field warehousing is essentially a financing arrangement, rather than a storage operation. The warehouse is established to permit the warehouseman to take and maintain custody of goods and issue warehouse receipts to be used as collateral for a loan or other form of credit.

Warehouses may be classified also by types of goods stored. Foods and other perishable products may be stored in refrigerated warehouses, constructed and equipped to meet controlled temperature and special handling requirements. Certain bulk commodities, such as various agricultural products and chemicals, are stored in commodity warehouses; these warehouses often are designed and equipped to store only one commodity, and fungible goods frequently are commingled without regard to ownership. A wide variety of goods, usually not requiring special storage facilities, is stored in general merchandise warehouses. Some warehouses confine their activities to storing furniture, other household goods, and personal effects.

**Warehouse Receipts**

.12 A basic document in warehousing is the warehouse receipt. The Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act and Article 7 of the Uniform Commercial Code regulate the issuance of warehouse receipts, prescribe certain terms that must be contained in such receipts, provide for their negotiation and transfer, and establish the rights of
receipt holders. The Uniform Commercial Code has been adopted by a majority of the states, and the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act is in force in all states where the Code has not been adopted.

.13 Warehouse receipts may be in negotiable form or non-negotiable form and may be used as evidence of collateral for loans or other forms of credit. Goods represented by a negotiable warehouse receipt may be released only upon surrender of the receipt to the warehouseman for cancellation or endorsement, whereas goods represented by a non-negotiable receipt may be released upon valid instructions without the need for surrender of the receipt. Other important ways in which the two kinds of receipts differ concern the manner in which the right of possession to the goods they represent may be transferred from one party to another and the rights acquired by bona fide purchasers of the receipts.

.14 Since goods covered by non-negotiable receipts may be released without surrender of the receipts, such outstanding receipts are not necessarily an indication of accountability on the part of the warehouseman or of evidence of ownership by the depositor. Since goods are frequently withdrawn piecemeal, the warehouseman's accountability at any given time is for the quantity of goods for which receipts have been issued minus the quantities released against properly authorized withdrawals.

.15 The Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act and Article 7 of the Uniform Commercial Code, in addition to their provisions with respect to the issuance and contents of warehouse receipts, contain provisions with respect to, among other things, the storage and release of warehoused goods, the standard of care to be exercised by the warehouseman, warehouseman's liability, and liens for the warehouseman's charges and expenses and the manner in which they may be enforced.

Government Regulation

.16 There are various other statutes and regulations, applicable in special situations, relating to the rights and duties of warehousemen and the operation of warehouses. Among the more important are (a) the United States Warehouse Act and the regulations adopted thereunder by the Department of Agriculture, providing for licensing and regulation of warehouses storing certain agricul-
tural commodities, (b) the regulations adopted by commodity ex-
changes licensed under the United States Commodity Exchange
Act, providing for issuance and registration of receipts and licensing
and regulation of warehouses, and (c) the Internal Revenue Code
and the Tariff Act of 1930, and regulations adopted thereunder,
relating respectively to United States Revenue Bonded Warehouses
and United States Customs Bonded Warehouses, providing for
licensing, bonding, and regulation of such warehouses. In addition,
there are statutes and regulations in various states relating to
licensing, bonding, insurance, and other matters.

The Warehouseman

Internal Controls

.17 Goods held in custody for others are not owned by the
warehouseman and, therefore, do not appear as assets in his finan-
cial statements. Similarly, the related custodial responsibility does
not appear as a liability. However, as in other businesses, the
warehouseman is exposed to the risk of loss or claims for damage
stemming from faulty performance of his operating functions.
Faulty performance may take the form of loss or improper release
of goods, improper issuance of warehouse receipts, failure to main-
tain effective custody of goods so that lenders' preferential liens
are lost, and other forms.

.18 In the broad sense, the internal controls of a business may
be characterized as either accounting or administrative. Account-
ing controls generally bear directly and importantly on the reli-
ability of the financial records and, therefore, require evaluation
by the independent auditor. Administrative controls are concerned
mainly with operational efficiency and adherence to managerial
policies. Administrative controls ordinarily relate only indirectly to
the financial records and, therefore, would not require evaluation
by the auditor. However, if the auditor believes that certain ad-
ministrative controls may have an important bearing on the reli-
ability of the financial records, he should consider the need for
evaluating such controls. The recommendation herein that the
independent auditor of the warehouseman make a study and evalu-
ation of administrative controls is based upon the important rela-
tionship of such controls to the custodial responsibilities of the
warehouseman, which are not reflected in his financial statements.
Significant unrecorded liabilities may arise if these custodial responsibilities are not discharged properly.

.19 Whether and to what extent the suggested control procedures that follow may be applicable to a particular warehouse operation will depend on the nature of the operation, of the goods stored, and of the warehouseman’s organization. Appropriate segregation of duties in the performance of the respective operating functions should be emphasized.

**Receiving, Storing, and Delivering Goods**

Receipts should be issued for all goods admitted into storage. Receiving clerks should prepare reports as to all goods received. The receiving report should be compared with quantities shown on bills of lading or other documents received from the owner or other outside sources by an employee independent of receiving, storing, and shipping.

Goods received should be inspected, counted, weighed, measured, or graded in accordance with applicable requirements. There should be a periodic check of the accuracy of any mechanical facilities used for these purposes.

Unless commingling is unavoidable, such as with fungible goods, goods should be stored so that each lot is segregated and identified with the pertinent warehouse receipt. The warehouse office records should show the location of the goods represented by each outstanding receipt.

Instructions should be issued that goods may be released only on proper authorization which, in the case of negotiable receipts, includes surrender of the receipt.

Access to the storage area should be limited to those employees whose duties require it, and the custody of keys should be controlled.

Periodic statements to customers should identify the goods held and request that discrepancies be reported to a specified employee who is not connected with receiving, storing, and delivery of goods.

The stored goods should be physically counted or tested periodically, and quantities agreed to the records by an employee independent of the storage function; the extent to which this
is done may depend on the nature of the goods, the rate of turnover, and the effectiveness of other control procedures. Where the goods held are perishable, a regular schedule for inspection of condition should be established. Protective devices such as burglar alarms, fire alarms, sprinkler systems, and temperature and humidity controls should be inspected regularly. Goods should be released from the warehouse only on the basis of written instructions received from an authorized employee who does not have access to the goods. Counts of goods released as made by stock clerks should be independently checked by shipping clerks or others and the two counts should be compared before the goods are released.

**Warehouse Receipts**

Prenumbered receipt forms should be used, and procedures established for accounting for all forms used and for cancellation of negotiable receipts when goods have been delivered. Unused forms should be safeguarded against theft or misuse and their custody assigned to a responsible employee who is not authorized to prepare or sign receipts. Receipt forms should be furnished only to authorized persons, and in a quantity limited to the number required for current use. The signer of receipts should ascertain that the receipts are supported by receiving records or other underlying documents. Receipts should be prepared and completed in a manner designed to prevent alteration. Authorized signers should be a limited number of responsible employees.

**Insurance**

The adequacy, as to both type and amount, of insurance coverage carried by the warehouseman should be reviewed at appropriate intervals.

**Additional Control Procedures for Field Warehouses**

As indicated earlier, the purpose of field warehousing differs from terminal warehousing. Operating requirements also may differ because a field warehouseman may operate at a large number of locations.
.21 In field warehousing, controls are applied at two points: the field location and the warehouseman's central office. At the field location, the control procedures as to receipt, storage, and delivery of goods and issuance of warehouse receipts generally will comprise the procedures suggested above, with such variations as may be appropriate in light of the requirements, and available personnel, at the respective locations. Only non-negotiable warehouse receipts should be issued from field locations, and the receipt forms should be furnished to the field locations by the central office in quantities limited to current requirements.

.22 The central office should investigate and approve the field warehousing arrangements, and exercise control as to custody and release of goods and issuance of receipts at the field locations. Control procedures suggested for the central office are the following:

- Consideration of the business reputation and financial standing of the depositor.
- Preparation of a field warehouse contract in accordance with the particular requirements of the depositor and the lender.
- Determination that the leased warehouse premises meet the physical requirements for segregation and effective custody of goods.
- Satisfaction as to legal matters relative to the lease of the warehouse premises.
- Investigation and bonding of the employees at the field locations.
- Providing employees at field locations with written instructions covering their duties and responsibilities.
- Maintenance of inventory records at the central office showing the quantity (and stated value, where applicable) of goods represented by each outstanding warehouse receipt.
- Examination of the field warehouse by representatives of the central office. These examinations would include inspection of the facilities, observation as to compliance with prescribed procedures, physical counts or tests of goods in custody and reconciliation of quantities to records at the central office and at field locations, accounting for all receipt forms furnished to the field locations, and confirmation (on a test basis, where appropriate) of outstanding warehouse receipts with the registered holders.
Procedures of the Independent Auditor

.23 The Committee recommends that the independent auditor of the warehouseman:

a. Make a study and evaluation of the effectiveness of both the accounting controls and the administrative controls, as defined in section 320.27-.28, relating to the accountability for and the custody of all goods placed in the warehouse.

b. Test the warehouseman's records relating to accountability for all goods placed in his custody.

c. Test the warehouseman's accountability under recorded outstanding warehouse receipts.

d. Observe physical counts of the goods in custody, wherever practicable and reasonable, and reconcile his tests of such counts with records of goods stored.

e. Confirm accountability (to the extent considered necessary) by direct communication with the holders of warehouse receipts.

The independent auditor should apply such other procedures as he considers necessary in the circumstances.

.24 The auditor's procedures relating to accountability might include, on a test basis, comparison of documentary evidence of goods received and delivered with warehouse receipts records, accounting for issued and unissued warehouse receipts by number, and comparison of the records of goods stored with billings for storage. In some circumstances, the auditor may consider it necessary to obtain confirmation from the printer as to the serial numbers of receipt forms supplied.

.25 In the case of a field warehouseman where goods are stored at many scattered locations, the independent auditor may satisfy himself that the warehouseman's physical count procedures are adequate by observing the procedures at certain selected locations. The amount of testing required will be dependent upon the uniformity and adequacy of the internal controls.

.26 The confirmation of negotiable receipts with holders may be impracticable, since the identity of the holders usually is not known to the warehouseman. Confirmation with the depositor to whom the outstanding receipt was originally issued, however, would be evidential of accountability for certain designated goods.
should be recognized, too, that as to both negotiable and non-negotiable receipts, confirmation may not be conclusive in the light of the possibility of issued but unrecorded receipts. In some circumstances, it may be desirable to request confirmations from former depositors who are not currently holders of record.

.27 The independent auditor should review the nature and extent of the warehouseman’s insurance coverage and the adequacy of any reserves for losses under damage claims.

Controls and Auditing Procedures for Owner’s Goods Stored in Public Warehouses

.28 The auditing procedures applicable to clients’ inventories in the custody of public warehousemen, referred to in paragraph .03 of this report, relate principally to the scope of the “supplemental inquiries” which has not heretofore been defined. The Committee, therefore, makes the following suggestions as to the elements of internal control for the owner of the goods, and recommendations as to auditing procedures to be employed by his independent auditor.

Internal Controls

.29 The internal controls of the owner should be designed to provide reasonable safeguards over his goods in a warehouseman’s custody. Ordinarily, the controls should include an investigation of the warehouseman before the goods are placed in custody, and a continuing evaluation of the warehouseman’s performance in maintaining custody of the goods.

.30 Among the suggested control procedures that may be comprehended in an investigation of the warehouseman before the goods are placed in his custody are the following:

- Consideration of the business reputation and financial standing of the warehouseman.
- Inspection of the physical facilities.
- Inquiries as to the warehouseman’s control procedures and whether the warehouseman holds goods for his own account.
- Inquiries as to type and adequacy of the warehouseman’s insurance.
Inquiries as to government or other licensing and bonding requirements and the nature, extent, and results of any inspection by government or other agencies.

Review of the warehouseman's financial statements and related reports of independent auditors.

.31 After the goods are placed in the warehouse, suggested control procedures that may be applied periodically by the owner in evaluating the warehouseman's performance in maintaining custody of goods include the following:

Review and update the information developed from the investigation described above.

Physical counts (or test counts) of the goods, wherever practicable and reasonable (may not be practicable in the case of fungible goods).

Reconciliation of quantities shown on statements received from the warehouseman with the owner's records.

In addition, he should review his own insurance, if any, on goods in the custody of the warehouseman.

Procedures of the Independent Auditor

.32 The prior pronouncement (see paragraph .03) makes it clear that obtaining direct confirmation (on a test basis, where appropriate) from the custodian is the acceptable procedure to be followed, except that "supplemental inquiries" are to be made in cases where such inventories represent a significant proportion of the owner's current assets or total assets. The Committee recommends that supplemental inquiries include the following steps, to the extent the auditor considers necessary in the circumstances:

a. Discussion with the owner as to the owner's control procedures in investigating the warehouseman, and tests of related evidential matter.

b. Review of the owner's control procedures concerning performance of the warehouseman, and tests of related evidential matter.

c. Observation of physical counts of the goods, wherever practicable and reasonable.

d. Where warehouse receipts have been pledged as collateral, confirmation (on a test basis, where appropriate) from lenders as to pertinent details of the pledged receipts.


The staff of the Auditing Standards Division has been authorized to issue Interpretations to provide timely guidance on the application of pronouncements of the Auditing Standards Board. Interpretations are reviewed by members of that Board. An Interpretation is not as authoritative as a pronouncement of the Auditing Standards Board, but members should be aware that they may have to justify a departure from an Interpretation if the quality of their work is questioned.

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AU Section 9311

Planning and Supervision:
Auditing Interpretations
of AU Section 311

1. Communications Between the Auditor and Firm Personnel Responsible for Non-Audit Services

.01 Question—Section 311.04(b), Planning and Supervision, lists the following procedure that an auditor may consider in planning an examination: “Discussing matters that may affect the examination with firm personnel responsible for non-audit services to the entity”.

.02 What specific things should the auditor consider in performing this procedure?

.03 Interpretation—The auditor should consider the nature of non-audit services that have been performed. He should assess whether the services involve matters that might be expected to affect the entity's financial statements or the performance of the audit, for example, tax planning or recommendations on a cost accounting system. If the auditor decides that the performance of the non-audit services or the information likely to have been gained from it may have implications for his examination, he should discuss the matter with personnel who rendered the services and consider how the expected conduct and scope of his examination may be affected. In some cases, the auditor may find it useful to review the pertinent portions of the work papers prepared for the non-audit engagement as an aid in determining the nature of the services rendered or the possible audit implications.

[Issue Date: February, 1980.]

2. Planning Considerations for an Audit of a Federally Assisted Program

.04 Question—The first standard of field work states that “the work is to be adequately planned,” and section 311, Planning and Supervision, gives guidance on planning considerations. Section 311.03 states that, “In planning the examination, the auditor should consider . . . Matters relating to the entity's business and the industry in which it operates . . . and the nature of reports expected to be rendered.” Section 311.07 states that the auditor should obtain knowledge of matters that relate to the entity's business and its organization, as well
Auditing Interpretations

as matters that affect the industry in which it operates, such as government regulations, as they relate to his examination.

.05 What particular matters should the auditor consider in planning the audit of a federally assisted program?

.06 Interpretation—The auditor should be aware of governmental standards for audits of federally assisted programs. These standards may be found in the publication of the U. S. General Accounting Office (GAO) entitled Standards for Audit of Governmental Organizations, Programs, Activities, and Functions.\(^1\) In planning the audit, the auditor should be aware that GAO standards frequently extend beyond the AICPA’s generally accepted auditing standards, particularly in the following areas:

- Working papers.
- Notification of parties other than the entity’s management about irregularities and illegal acts.

.07 Other matters of particular concern in planning an audit of a federally assisted program include:

- Determination of the type of engagement to be performed.
- Identification of the entity.
- Determination of the nature of the financial information to be audited and the appropriate form of reporting.
- Identification of the parties to whom the auditor has reporting obligations.
- Consideration of participant eligibility requirements.

.08 Working papers—According to section 339, Working Papers, the quantity, type, and content of working papers should fit the circumstances of the engagement. In the audit of a federally assisted program, these circumstances include access by governmental audit staffs to the working papers and the GAO’s requirement to document the supervisory review. The GAO’s standards require working papers that are clear and understandable without supplementary oral explanations.\(^2\) Thus, the working papers should not consist solely of work programs or checklists on which the auditor has indicated the steps that have been performed. In accordance with section 339.01, the auditor’s working papers should be in sufficient

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\(^1\) The GAO has proposed revisions to the current edition of its standards.
detail to provide a record of the work he has done and the conclusions he has reached. Section 339.03 lists appropriate forms of documentation in addition to work programs and checklists, such as analyses, memoranda, and commentaries and schedules. [As modified by the issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 41.] (See section 339.)

.09 The working papers should document significant aspects of the examination. For example, they should document the auditor's study and evaluation of the system of internal accounting control as a basis for reliance thereon in determining the nature, timing, and extent of substantive audit tests. They should identify the nature, source, and amounts of the accounting entries or financial items tested and any related evidential matter examined. In addition, working papers should describe the nature of testing procedures performed and provide detailed information about exceptions found and their disposition. Also, the working papers should show that the work of any assistants has been reviewed.

.10 Notification of Parties Other Than the Entity's Management About Irregularities and Illegal Acts—The auditor should be aware that governmental standards go beyond AICPA auditing standards as they relate to notification when the examination indicates that irregularities or illegal acts may exist.

.11 Section 327, The Independent Auditor's Responsibility for the Detection of Errors or Irregularities, paragraph .14, states that the auditor should discuss such matters with an appropriate level of management that is at least one level above the level of those involved. Neither section 327 nor section 328, Illegal Acts By Clients, requires the auditor to notify parties other than personnel within the client's organization. For example, section 328.19 states that, "Generally, the auditor is under no obligation to notify those parties," and that the decision to notify other parties is the responsibility of management.

.12 Governmental requirements, however, call for the auditor not only to promptly report instances of irregularities to the audited entity's management officials above the level of involvement, but also to report the matter to the funding agency or other specified agency. The management of the entity being audited typically is aware of this reporting requirement.

*In October 1979, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued Attachment P—Audit Requirements to its Circular A-102, Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants-in-Aid to State and Local Governments (supplemented and revised in August and September 1980). Attachment P gives the OMB the authority to designate a "cognizant agency" to be assigned the audit responsibility for major recipient organizations. Attachment P states that the responsibilities of the cognizant agency include acting as a liaison among federal agencies, independent auditors, and recipient organizations, receiving audit reports of the recipient organization and reviewing and distributing them to appropriate federal audit officials, and reviewing notification of irregularities from auditors and informing other affected audit agencies.
.13 Section 327.14 and section 328.18—.19 discuss situations in which the auditor may wish to consult with his legal counsel about withdrawing from the engagement. This guidance would also be appropriate in the audit of a federally assisted program. However, it would not be appropriate for the auditor to withdraw from the engagement without first reporting the irregularity or illegal act to management and appropriate federal agencies.

.14 In an audit of a federally assisted program, the auditor may find instances of non-compliance with the terms of a grant award which by their nature are not irregularities or illegal acts. In those situations the auditor should disclose significant instances of non-compliance in his report, but ordinarily he would not have to otherwise notify the federal agency.

.15 Determination of the Type of Engagement to Be Performed—Section 311.03—.04 states that, “Audit planning involves developing an overall strategy for the expected conduct and scope of the examination,” and that the auditor “may consider . . . discussing the type, scope and timing of the examination with management of the entity . . .”.

.16 The discussion with management should include an agreement about which of the various types of engagement will be performed, since the GAO’s standards address three types of engagement, any combination of which a federal agency may request the auditor to perform. The first type of engagement is an examination of financial statements and an evaluation of compliance with laws and regulations; the second type concerns efficiency and economy in the use of resources; and the third type considers whether desired program results are effectively achieved. If the auditor is requested to examine financial statements and issue a report on them without also reporting on the evaluation of compliance, he should see if management is aware that such a report might not be acceptable to the GAO, the funding agency, or the agency requiring the audit. If a contract, proposal, or engagement letter is used, the auditor may want to consider including in it a clear statement as to the type of engagement and whether that engagement is intended to meet a federal agency’s requirements or has been approved by the appropriate federal agency.

.17 Identification of the Entity—Obtaining knowledge of the entity’s organization, as required by section 311.07 is particularly important when the entity receives funds under several governmental assistance programs. The auditor should discuss and reach agreement with management and, if he considers it necessary, with the appropriate federal agency, as to the grants or programs to be audited. If a contract, proposal, or engagement letter is issued, it should set forth the understanding as to the grants or programs to be audited.4

*Attachment P requires that audits of financial operations of state and local government entities that receive federal aid are to be made on an organization-wide basis rather than on a grant-by-grant basis.*
.18 Determination of the Nature of Financial Information to be audited and the Appropriate Form of Reporting—In considering the nature of reports expected to be rendered, as required by section 311.03(g), the auditor should be aware that in a financial and compliance audit of a federally assisted program his reporting responsibilities may encompass (a) financial statements of one or more programs, (b) financial statements of an organization having one or more federally assisted programs (an "organization-wide" audit), or (c) selected financial information such as specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement of a federally assisted program.

.19 The financial statements or information may be presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles or on a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles, such as the cash basis or a basis of accounting prescribed by a regulatory agency.

.20 In deciding between the standard form of auditor’s report given in section 509 or some other form of report, the auditor should consider whether the statements constitute complete financial statements and whether they have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

.21 The auditor should follow the guidance in section 621, Special Reports, paragraphs .02—.08, when the financial statements are prepared in accordance with a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. He should look to section 621.09—.14, "Reports on Specified Elements, Accounts or Items of a Financial Statement," and the related auditing interpretations when he concludes that the statements or information do not constitute complete financial statements.

.22 If the auditor concludes that financial statements that a federal agency requires to be presented on a prescribed form are in fact presented on a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles, he should follow the guidance in section 621.02—.08, and the related auditing interpretations.

.23 If the auditor is required to report on other financial information in addition to the basic financial statements, he should follow the guidance in section 551, Reporting on Information Accompanying the Basic Financial Statements in Auditor-Submitted Documents.

.24 An entity may have several grants or programs, each with separate reporting requirements that may not be met by a report on the entity’s basic financial statements. In such circumstances the

* See footnote 4.
auditor should consider rendering reports on the individual grants or programs, assuming that the scope of his audit is sufficient for him to do so.

.25 When a federal agency audit guide specifies the wording of the auditor's report (for example, on a preprinted form or schedule), the auditor should consider whether that wording calls for assertions that are not consistent with his function or responsibility as described in the contract, proposal, or engagement letter. If there is an inconsistency, the auditor should consider revising the planned work or the wording of the audit report as called for in section 621.20—.21.

.26 In all of the situations discussed above, the auditor should be familiar with the GAO's reporting standards as well as the requirements of the applicable federal agency. The GAO's standards call for a report that contains an opinion on the financial statements, and explanations of violations of legal or regulatory requirements.

.27 Identification of The Parties To Whom The Auditor Has Reporting Obligations—To fulfill the requirements of section 311 (regarding the knowledge of the industry and government regulations) when auditing federally assisted programs, the auditor should obtain an understanding of his reporting obligations to parties other than management of the audited entity. A governmental agency may allow, or even require, the entity being audited to make the audit arrangements with the auditor; however, the agency may still expect the auditor to fulfill its requirements, such as submitting the audit report and reporting irregularities to the agency. The auditor may have a reporting obligation to more than one agency. For example, a local housing authority may be the contracting agency for an audit of a housing grant, the Department of Housing and Urban Development may be the funding agency, and both may have reporting requirements.

.28 Consideration of Participant Eligibility Requirements—In planning the scope of the examination, the auditor should obtain knowledge of the nature of the entity's business and consider matters affecting the industry in which it operates, including government regulations, as they relate to the examination.

.29 The nature of some federally financed or sponsored programs is to provide financial assistance to eligible individuals. The eligibility requirements for participation in the program usually are specified in laws, regulations, or contracts applicable to the program.

.30 Section 328, Illegal Acts By Clients, paragraph .07, discusses the need to consider compliance with laws and regulations. It states

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6 See paragraphs .10—.14 of this auditing interpretation entitled "Notification of Parties Other than the Entity's Management About Irregularities and Illegal Acts."
that "As part of his examination, the auditor considers laws and regulations that have a direct effect on amounts presented in financial statements," and states as an example that "applicable laws or regulations may affect the amount of revenue accrued under government contracts."

.31 Thus, the auditor should plan his audit to test compliance with those laws, regulations, or contractual terms that set forth the requirements for individuals who receive payments under the program. The specific audit objective is to determine that amounts classified in the financial statements as "public assistance expenditures" (or a similar description) should include only expenditures to persons entitled to receive public assistance.

.32 In the audit of a student loan program, for example, the auditor should test not only whether payments were made to students but also whether the students met the funding agency's eligibility requirements on matters such as financial need.

.33 If the auditor concludes, on the basis of the evidential matter obtained, that the financial statements should, but do not properly include and classify a liability for payments made to ineligible persons, he should consider the need to qualify his opinion for a departure from generally accepted accounting principles. If he is unable to obtain sufficient evidential matter to form a conclusion concerning the eligibility of persons receiving payments, he should consider whether to express a qualified opinion or disclaim an opinion because of a limitation on the scope of his examination.

.34 The auditor should also consider the need to explain in his report violations of regulatory requirements, including instances of noncompliance with eligibility requirements, as required by the GAO's auditing standards.

[Issue Date: April, 1981.]
Analytical Review Procedures: Auditing Interpretations of AU Section 318

1. Corroboration of Replies to Inquiries in Applying Analytical Review Procedures

.01 Question—Section 318.08 states that when investigating significant fluctuations identified by analytical review procedures, the auditor would "consider the need to corrobate the replies to his inquiries by the application of other auditing procedures." Does this modify the general guidance in section 333.02, that "representations from management are part of the evidential matter the independent auditor obtains, but they are not a substitute for the application of those auditing procedures necessary to afford a reasonable basis for his opinion on the financial statements?"

.02 Interpretation—No. Section 318.08 provides that the auditor will "evaluate the reasonableness of replies to his inquiries by reference to his knowledge of the business and other information already obtained during the conduct of the examination." Thus, the auditor's decision whether to accept management's explanation of a significant fluctuation without applying additional auditing procedures is determined by his evaluation of the sufficiency of relevant evidential matter already obtained.

[Issue Date: March, 1979.]

*Section 318 defines significant fluctuations as fluctuations that are not expected, the absence of fluctuations when they are expected, and other items that appear to be unusual that are identified by analytical review procedures and that the auditor believes are indicative of matters that have a significant effect on his examination.*
1. Evidential Matter for an Audit of Interim Financial Statements

.01 Question—APB Opinion No. 28 [AC section 2071] concluded that certain accounting principles and practices followed for annual reporting purposes may require modification at interim reporting dates. Paragraph 10 of Opinion No. 28 [AC section 2071.10] states that the modifications are needed "so that the reported results for the interim period may better relate to the results of operations for the annual period." The modifications introduce a need for estimates to a greater extent than is necessary for annual financial information. Does this imply a relaxation of the third standard of field work, which requires that sufficient competent evidential matter be obtained to afford a reasonable basis for an opinion regarding the financial statements under examination?

.02 Response—No. The third standard of field work applies to all engagements leading to an expression of opinion on financial statements or financial information.

.03 The objective of the independent auditor's engagement is to obtain sufficient competent evidential matter to provide him with a reasonable basis for forming an opinion. The auditor develops specific audit objectives in light of assertions by management that are embodied in financial statement components. Section 326.11 states, "In selecting particular substantive tests to achieve the audit objectives he has developed, an auditor considers, among other things, the extent of reliance, if any, to be placed on internal accounting control, the relative risk of errors or irregularities that would be material to financial statements, and the expected effectiveness and efficiency of such tests. His considerations include the nature and materiality of the items being tested, the kinds and competence of available evidential matter, and the nature of the audit objective to be achieved."

.04 Evidential matter obtained for an audit of annual financial statements may also be useful in an audit of interim financial statements, and evidential matter obtained for an audit of interim financial statements may also be useful in an audit of annual financial state-
ments. Section 310.05-.06 indicates that "it is acceptable practice for the auditor to carry out substantial parts of the examination at interim dates," and that procedures as of the financial statement date may consist mainly of comparisons with "balances at prior dates and of review and investigation of unusual transactions and significant fluctuations."

.05 The introduction by Opinion No. 28 [AC section 2071] of a need for additional estimates in measuring certain items for interim financial information may lead to a need for evidence in examining those items that differs from the evidence required in an examination of annual financial information. For example, computing the provision for federal income taxes in interim information involves estimating the effective tax rate expected to be applicable for the full fiscal year, and the auditor should examine evidence as to the basis for estimating that rate. Since the effective tax rate for the full year ordinarily is known at yearend, similar evidence is not usually required in examining annual information.

[Issue Date: February, 1974; modified: October, 1980.]

2. The Effect of an Inability to Obtain Evidential Matter Relating to Income Tax Accruals

.06 Question—The Internal Revenue Service's audit manual instructs its examiners on how to secure from corporate officials "tax accrual workpapers" or the "tax liability contingency analysis," including, "a memorandum discussing items reflected in the financial statements as income or expense where the ultimate tax treatment is unclear." The audit manual states that the examiner may question or summons a corporate officer or manager concerning the "knowledge of the items that make up the corporation's contingent reserve accounts." It also states that "access may be had to the audit and tax workpapers of an independent accountant or an accounting firm" after attempting to obtain the information from the taxpayer. (Internal Revenue Manual, sections 4024.2-.3, 6/12/80).

.07 Concern over IRS access to tax accrual working papers might cause some clients to not prepare or maintain appropriate documentation of the calculation or contents of the accrual for income taxes included in the financial statements, or to deny the independent auditor access to such information.

.08 What effect does this situation have on the auditor's opinion on the financial statements?

.09 Interpretation—Limitations on the auditor's access to information he considers necessary to audit the tax accrual will affect his ability to issue an unqualified opinion on the financial statements.
Thus, if the client does not have appropriate documentation of the calculation or contents of the accrual for income taxes and denies the auditor access to client personnel responsible for making the judgments and estimates relating to the accrual, the auditor should assess the importance of that inadequacy in the accounting records and the client imposed limitation on his ability to form an opinion on the financial statements. Also, if the client has appropriate documentation but denies the auditor access to it and to client personnel who possess the information the auditor should assess the importance of the client-imposed scope limitation on his ability to form an opinion.

.10 The third standard of field work requires the auditor to obtain sufficient competent evidential matter through, among other things, inspection and inquiries to afford a reasonable basis for an opinion on the financial statements. Section 326.22, “Evidential Matter”, requires the auditor to obtain sufficient competent evidential matter about assertions in the financial statements of material significance or else to qualify or disclaim his opinion on the statements. Section 509.12, “Reports on Audited Financial Statements,” states that, “When restrictions that significantly limit the scope of the audit are imposed by the client, the auditor generally should disclaim an opinion on the financial statements.” Also, section 333 on “Client Representations” requires the auditor to obtain written representations from management. Section 333.04 states that the representations ordinarily include, among other matters, “availability of all financial records and related data,” and section 333.05 states that a materiality limit does not apply to that representation. Section 333.11 states that “management’s refusal to furnish a written representation that the auditor believes is essential” constitutes a scope limitation.

.11 Question—A client may allow the auditor to inspect its tax accrual workpapers, but may request that he not retain copies for his audit working papers, particularly of the tax liability contingency analysis. The client may also suggest that the auditor not prepare and maintain similar documentation of his own. What should the auditor consider in deciding his response to such a request?

.12 Interpretation—Section 326.15 on “Evidential Matter” states that corroborating information includes information obtained by the auditor from inquiry, observation and inspection. Section 339 gives guidance on “Working Papers,” and states that they provide the principal record of conclusions the auditor has reached concerning significant matters and that ordinarily they should include, among other things, documentation showing that the audit evidence obtained afforded a reasonable basis for an opinion. The section also states that working papers may take the form of memoranda. The nature and extent of audit working paper documentation that is necessary to meet those
requirements is a matter of the auditor’s professional judgment in light of the circumstances and his needs on the specific engagement. [As modified by the issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 41.] (See section 339.)

.13 Question—In some situations a client may furnish its outside legal counsel or in-house legal or tax counsel with information concerning the tax contingencies covered by the accrual for income taxes included in the financial statements and ask counsel to give the auditor an opinion on the adequacy of the accrual for those contingencies.

.14 In such circumstances, instead of inspecting the client’s tax liability contingency analysis and making inquiries of the client, may the auditor consider the counsel as a specialist within the meaning of section 336, “Using the Work of a Specialist,” and rely solely on counsel’s opinion as an appropriate procedure for obtaining evidential matter to support his opinion on the financial statements?

.15 Interpretation—No. The opinion of legal counsel in this situation would not provide sufficient competent evidential matter to afford a reasonable basis for an opinion on the financial statements.

.16 Section 336.01 defines a specialist as “a person or firm possessing special skill or knowledge in a particular field other than accounting or auditing.” It is intended to apply to situations requiring special knowledge of matters about which the auditor does not have adequate technical training and proficiency. The auditor’s education, training and experience on the other hand, do enable him to be knowledgeable concerning income tax matters and competent to assess their presentation in the financial statements.

.17 The opinion of legal counsel on specific tax issues that he is asked to address and to which he has devoted substantive attention, as contemplated by section 337 “Inquiry of a Client’s Lawyer Concerning Litigation, Claims, and Assessments,” can be useful to the auditor in forming his own opinion. However, the audit of income tax accounts requires a combination of tax expertise and the knowledge about the client’s business that is accumulated during all aspects of an audit. Therefore, as stated above, it is not appropriate for the auditor to rely solely on such legal opinion.

[Issue Date: March, 1981.]
**AU Section 9328**

*Illegal Acts by Clients: Auditing Interpretations of AU Section 328*

1. **Scope of Study and Evaluation of Accounting Control and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act**

   **.01 Question**—The second standard of field work requires the auditor to perform “a proper study and evaluation of the existing internal control.” The purpose of that study and evaluation is to establish a basis for the auditor’s reliance thereon in determining the nature, extent, and timing of audit tests to be applied in his examination of the financial statements. Section 323, which interprets the second standard of field work, states that “there is no requirement under generally accepted auditing standards to evaluate each control or to identify every material weakness.” Is the auditor of an entity subject to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 now required, because of the enactment of the *Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977* and the provisions of section 328, to expand the scope of his study and evaluation of internal control beyond that which is required by the second standard of field work?

   **.02 Interpretation**—No. Section 328 indicates that the auditor should be aware that some client acts coming to his attention in the performance of his examination might be illegal. It does not require the auditor to plan his examination specifically to search for illegal acts. Furthermore, there is nothing in the Act or the related legislative history that purports to alter the auditor’s duty to his client or the purpose of his study and evaluation of internal accounting control. The Act creates express new duties only for companies subject to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, not for auditors.

   [Issue Date: October, 1978.]

2. **Material Weaknesses in Accounting Control and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act**

   **.03 Question**—What course of action should be followed by the auditor of an entity subject to the internal accounting control provision of the *Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977* to comply with section 328 when a material weakness in internal accounting control comes to his attention?

   **.04 Interpretation**—The standards applied by an auditor in determining a material weakness in internal accounting control may differ
from the standards for determining a violation of the Act. Nevertheless, a specific material weakness may ultimately be determined to be a violation and, hence, an illegal act. Therefore, the auditor should inquire of the client’s management and consult with the client’s legal counsel as to whether the material weakness is a violation of the Act.

.05 In consultation with management and legal counsel, consideration should be given to corrective action taken or in process. If management has concluded that corrective action for a material weakness is not practicable, consideration should be given to the reasons underlying that conclusion, including management’s evaluation of the costs of correction in relation to the expected benefit to be derived. If it is determined that there has been a violation of the Act and appropriate consideration is not given to the violation, the auditor should consider withdrawing from the current engagement or dissociating himself from any future relationship with the client (see section 328.18-.19).

.06 A violation of the internal accounting control provision of the Act would not, in and of itself, have a direct effect on amounts presented in audited financial statements. However, the contingent monetary effect on an entity ultimately determined to have willfully violated the internal accounting control provision of the Act could be fines of up to $10,000 for the violation. The auditor should consider the materiality of such contingent monetary effect in relation to the audited financial statements taken as a whole. Other loss contingencies, as defined by FASB Statement No. 5 [AC section 4311], ordinarily would not result from a weakness in the internal accounting control which gives rise to such a violation of the Act.

[Issue Date: October, 1978.]

The next page is 1895.
AU Section 9331

Receivables and Inventories: Auditing Interpretations of AU Section 331

1. Evidential Matter for Inventories at Interim Dates

.01 Question—Paragraph 14 of APB Opinion No. 28 [AC section 2071.14] states that "companies should generally use the same inventory pricing methods and make provisions for writedowns to market at interim dates on the same basis as used at annual inventory dates," and further states that there are four exceptions that are appropriate at interim reporting dates, including the use of estimated gross profit rates to determine the cost of goods sold for interim periods. What effect does the use of such estimates have on the auditor's examination of inventories for the interim period?

.02 Response—The auditor's objective in examining evidence as to the amounts shown for cost of goods sold and inventories in interim information should be to satisfy himself that the client's estimate produces results that are substantially the same as those that would be obtained by following yearend procedures. Examining such evidence may not provide the auditor with sufficient competent evidential matter to afford a reasonable basis for an opinion regarding the financial statements under examination.

.03 Performing procedures with respect to the reasonableness of estimates used to determine cost of goods sold and inventories is not unlike performing procedures for an annual audit when inventory is not counted at the yearend date (see sections 310.05-.06 and 331.09, .10 and .13). The considerations that influence the auditor in deciding whether the procedures performed provide him with sufficient competent evidential matter for interim financial information are similar to those for annual financial information. Section 326.11 states, "In selecting particular substantive tests to achieve the audit objectives he has developed, an auditor considers, among other things, the extent of reliance, if any, to be placed on internal accounting control, the relative risk of errors or irregularities that would be material to financial statements, and the expected effectiveness and efficiency of such tests. His considerations include the nature and materiality of the items being tested, the kinds and competence of available evidential matter, and the nature of the audit objective to be achieved."

.04 The auditor's decision as to the sufficiency and competence of the evidence available to support the amounts reported for cost of
goods sold and for inventories will be influenced by many factors, among which are

1. The length of time that has elapsed since the most recent physical count.
2. The auditor's past experience with the client.
3. The auditor's knowledge of the nature of the client's business and the current business conditions.
4. The materiality of possible misstatement.
5. The nature and condition of the client's accounting records and system.
6. The existence of records that provide information as to inventory changes, such as shipments made, scrap, waste, obsolescence and shrinkage.

05 The auditor ordinarily has more evidence available to evaluate the validity of estimates when the client's accounting system provides information as to changes in inventory. If the client's accounting records reflect the allocation and classification of transactions with persons outside the company but not inventory changes, the auditor is not likely to have the necessary evidence to support estimates of costs of goods sold and inventories. In either case the auditor must evaluate all relevant factors in deciding whether there is sufficient competent evidential matter.

[Issue Date: February, 1974; modified: October, 1980.]
Long-Term Investments: Auditing Interpretations of AU Section 332

1. Evidential Matter for the Carrying Amount of Marketable Securities *

.01 Question—Section 332.03, states: "With respect to the carrying amount of [long-term] investments, a loss in value which is other than a temporary decline should be recognized in the financial statements of an investor." AC section 2031.09, with respect to working capital and current assets, states: "In the case of marketable securities where market value is less than cost by a substantial amount and it is evident that the decline in market value is not due to a mere temporary condition, the amount to be included as a current asset should not exceed the market value." What evidence should the auditor obtain pertaining to the classification and the carrying amount of marketable securities when market value is below cost?

.02 Interpretation—Section 509.21 states: "In preparing financial statements, management is expected to use its estimates of the outcome of future events." Estimates of the outcome of future events include determining the proper carrying amount for securities when market value is below cost. The auditor should examine evidence to determine whether management properly classified the marketable securities as current or noncurrent assets and whether the amounts at which they are carried in the financial statements are appropriate. The auditor should evaluate the reasons for the market decline when market value is below cost.

.03 Declines in market value may be temporary in nature or may reflect conditions that are more persistent. The distinction between temporary and persistent, however, has been largely undefined. Declines may result primarily from daily market fluctuations or from short-term variations in general economic or market conditions that are temporary in nature. Declines may also be attributable to general economic and money market conditions that persist for other than a temporary time period. Other market declines may be attributable to specific adverse conditions that affect a particular company's securities.

.04 Classification of Securities—The classification of marketable securities as either current assets or noncurrent assets is an important consideration in evaluating their proper carrying amounts. Whether

* See also FASB Statement No. 12 [AC section 5132].

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marketable securities are properly classified depends to a large extent on management's intent. If management intends to dispose of the securities in the next fiscal year, the securities are classified as a current asset. Marketable securities that represent an excess of funds available for operations, but which management does not intend to dispose of, are often classified as current assets since management can sell them at any time at their option.

.05 The auditor should ascertain management's investment objectives to determine whether the securities are properly classified in the financial statements. He should read the minutes of the board of directors meetings, and he should inquire of the investment committee concerning management's intentions on disposing of the securities. To corroborate management's representation as to its intent, the auditor should consider whether such classification is feasible in light of the company's financial position, working capital requirements, debt agreements, and any other contractual obligations. The client's needs may be such that it is reasonable to presume that the securities will need to be sold to raise operating capital, and consequently should be classified as current assets.

.06 The auditor should obtain management's representation as to their intent in the client's representation letter. In some circumstances, the classification in the balance sheet should be supplemented by additional information in the notes to the financial statements regarding management's intent to make the financial statements more meaningful to users. The auditor should evaluate the adequacy of disclosures concerning classification of investments in securities and consider the need for such disclosures.

.07 Investments Classified as Current Assets. Marketable securities, such as stocks and bonds, properly classified as current assets should be written down to market at the balance sheet date to reflect declines that are not temporary in accordance with AC section 2031.09. When marketable securities classified as a current asset have a market value lower than cost, retention of the cost basis requires persuasive evidence that indicates a recovery in the market value will occur before the earlier of the scheduled maturity or sale date of the securities or within a one-year period from the balance sheet date. Generally, such evidence would be limited to substantial recovery subsequent to the year end. When such evidence does not exist and the client's management carries those securities at cost, the auditor will normally conclude that he does not agree with management's determination of the carrying amount of the securities. Section 509.21 states: "If the auditor, on the basis of evidence available to him, disagrees with management's determination, and if the effects on the financial statements are mate-
rial, he should express a qualified or an adverse opinion because of a departure from generally accepted accounting principles.”

.08 Investments Classified as Noncurrent Assets. Investments in marketable securities that are properly classified as noncurrent assets should be carried at amounts that result in a fair presentation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. If there has been a decline in the market value of those investments, the auditor should obtain evidence concerning the nature of the decline. In making that determination, he should consider the ability to ultimately recover the carrying amount of the investments.

.09 When the market decline is attributable to specific adverse conditions for a particular security, stocks or bonds, a write down in carrying amount is necessary unless persuasive evidence exists to support the carrying amount.

.10 The value of investments in marketable securities classified as noncurrent assets may decline because of general market conditions that reflect prospects of the economy as a whole or prospects of a particular industry. Such declines may or may not be indicative of the ability to ultimately recover the carrying amount of investments. The auditor should consider all available evidence to evaluate the carrying amount of the securities. For investments in bonds and other investments with fixed maturity amounts, market declines may be considered temporary unless the evidence indicates that such investments will be disposed of before they mature or that they may not be realizable.

.11 If the auditor concludes the available information does not support either a judgment as to eventual recovery or a contrary judgment that recovery will not occur, the continued existence of a decline in market value is indicative of an uncertainty, as described in section 509.22. “In certain instances, the outcome of matters that may affect the financial statements or the disclosures required therein is not susceptible of reasonable estimation; such matters are to be regarded as uncertainties. . . . When such uncertainties exist, it cannot be determined whether the financial statements should be adjusted, or in what amount.” The auditor should appropriately qualify his opinion because of the uncertainty of recovering the carrying amount of the asset. A qualification based on the uncertainty of recoverability, however, is not a substitute for recognition of a loss when such recognition is appropriate.

.12 Reclassifications of Investments. Management may classify as a noncurrent asset a security that was classified in the previous year’s financial statements as a current asset. Such a change in classification does not require the auditor to qualify his opinion as to consistency if
it results from additional experience and information acquired in the current year (see section 420.12). For example, management may conclude that the decline in market value will eventually be recovered and decide not to dispose of the security until its market value recovers. If the change in classification is material, the auditor should evaluate the adequacy of disclosure explaining the change (see section 420.14).

.13 Unclassified Balance Sheets. Companies in some industries, such as insurance, investment, finance, and real estate do not present classified balance sheets. The representations made by management in an unclassified balance sheet differ from those made in a classified balance sheet. For example, inclusion of an asset in the current assets section of a classified balance sheet implies that those assets will be, or can be, converted into cash in a specified period. Therefore, if the amount to be realized from converting those assets appears to be impaired, generally accepted accounting principles require that they should be written down to their market values. In an unclassified balance sheet, no representations are made about working capital as of the balance sheet date.

.14 If securities are carried at cost in an unclassified balance sheet, the auditor should consider the operational needs of the company for the foreseeable future. For those securities that will be disposed of in the foreseeable future the auditing considerations are similar to those for marketable securities classified as current assets. For those securities for which there is no evidence indicating that they will be disposed of in the foreseeable future to meet the company's operational needs, the auditing considerations are similar to those discussed for marketable securities classified as noncurrent assets.

[Issue Date: January, 1975.]
Client Representations: Auditing Interpretations of AU Section 333

1. Management Representations on Violations and Possible Violations of Laws and Regulations

.01 Question—Section 333, Client Representations, lists matters for which the auditor ordinarily obtains written representations from management. One of those matters is: Violations or possible violations of laws or regulations whose effects should be considered for disclosure in financial statements or as a basis for recording a loss contingency.

.02 Guidance on evaluating the need to disclose litigation, claims, and assessments that may result from possible violations is provided by FASB Statement No. 5 [AC section 4311], Accounting for Contingencies. Section 328, Illegal Acts by Clients, provides guidance on evaluating the materiality of illegal acts. Does the representation regarding “possible violations” include matters beyond those described in FASB Statement No. 5 [AC section 4311] and section 328?

.03 Interpretation—No. Section 333 did not change the relevant criteria for evaluating the need for disclosure of violations and possible violations of laws or regulations. In requesting the representation on possible violations, the auditor is not asking for management’s speculation on all possibilities of legal challenges to its actions.

.04 The representation concerns matters that have come to management’s attention and that are significant enough that they should be considered in determining whether financial statement disclosures are necessary. It recognizes that these are matters of judgment and that the need for disclosure is not always readily apparent.

[Issue Date: March, 1979.]
Related Party Transactions:
Auditing Interpretations
of AU Section 335

1. Evaluating the Adequacy of Disclosure of Related Party Transactions

.01 Question—Section 335.16 states that the auditor “should . . . evaluate all the information available to him with respect to the [related party] transaction and satisfy himself on the basis of his professional judgment that the transaction is adequately disclosed. . . .” Section 335.17 lists the following matters that should be disclosed in the financial statements of a reporting entity that has participated in related party transactions that are material, individually or in the aggregate: the nature of the relationship, a description of the transactions, the dollar volume of transactions and the effects of any change in the method of establishing terms from that used in the preceding period, and amounts due to or from related parties. Some companies that prepare separate financial statements may have many transactions with a single related party, for example, a wholly owned subsidiary may have many transactions with the parent company. Other companies may have different types of transactions with similar types of related parties, such as affiliates. If the information required to be disclosed by section 335.17 concerning related party transactions is aggregated or summarized, how does that affect the auditor’s evaluation of the adequacy of disclosure?

.02 Interpretation—In evaluating the adequacy of disclosure of related party transactions, the auditor should consider whether the disclosure provides users with information sufficient for an understanding of the nature and volume of the transactions with related parties.

.03 Disclosure need not involve detailing transactions within major classifications. For example, in the separate financial statements of a wholly owned subsidiary, disclosure of percentages or total dollar amounts of sales to, purchases from, or general and administrative charges by the parent company would be sufficient, without an itemization of each item bought or sold or each service rendered or received. However, aggregation or summarization of related party transactions would not be appropriate if it reduces the understanding of the financial statements.

.04 In some cases, the effect of the relationship between the parties may be so pervasive that disclosure of that relationship alone will be
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sufficient. For example, substantially all sales transactions may be with
the controlling entity.

.05 A reporting entity that has similar transactions with different
types of related parties might aggregate the transactions by type of
related party. For example, all sales to affiliates might be aggregated
by disclosing the dollar amount of such sales or the percentage of such
sales in relation to total sales.

[Issue Date: March, 1976.]

2. Disclosure of Commonly Controlled Parties

.06 Question—Section 335.04 states: "Sometimes two or more
entities are under common ownership or management control, but they
do not transact business between or among themselves. Mere existence
of common control, however, may result in operating results or financial
position significantly different from those that would have been obtained
if the entities were autonomous. . . . Consequently, the nature of the
common control should be disclosed." Does that paragraph require dis­
closure of all common control relationships?

.07 Interpretation—No. Section 335.04 applies only to those entities
that are under common control that could have operating results or
financial position significantly different from that which would have
been obtained if the entities were autonomous. Thus, if the nature of
the commonly controlled entities is such that operating results or finan­
cial condition could not reasonably be affected by the common control,
disclosure would not be necessary.

.08 Section 335.04 gives the following example of the type of com­
mon control that ordinarily requires disclosure: "... two or more entities
in the same line of business may be commonly controlled by a party with
the ability to increase or decrease the volume of business done by each." 
However, if the controlling party does not have such an ability, dis­
closure of the nature of common control is not contemplated by section
335.04. For example, the commonly controlled entities may be in unre­
lated businesses or they may be in the same line of business but other
factors, such as geographic location, may preclude the controlling party
from unilaterally influencing the volume of business done by each.

.09 However, when a party has the ability to affect the operating
results or financial condition of a commonly controlled entity in a man­
er that could result in significant differences from that which would
be obtained if the entities were autonomous, the nature of common con­
trol should be disclosed. For example, if two commonly controlled
entities are in different geographic locations, but at the direction of the
controlling entity use the same supplier, the controlling entity may have
the ability to affect the operating results and financial condition of the
controlled entities by influencing their respective costs and consequently
the common control should be disclosed.

[Issue Date: March, 1976.]

3. Definition of “Immediate Family”

.10 Question—Section 335.02 states: “...the term related parties
means the reporting entity; its affiliates; principal owners, management,
and members of their immediate families....” Which members of an
individual’s family should be considered to be “immediate family” for
the purpose of applying section 335?

.11 Interpretation—Section 335 defined immediate family members
of principal owners and management as related parties because the
nature of the “immediate family” relationship is such that the actions
of certain individuals ordinarily cannot be satisfactorily discerned from
the actions of principal owners and management. Immediate family,
therefore, includes those family members whom a principal owner or a
member of management might control or influence or by whom they
may be controlled or influenced because of the family relationship.
Normally, the immediate family of an individual would include his (her)
spouse as well as their parents, children, brothers and sisters and their
spouses (consider adoptive and step relationships) and any other person
who lives in the same household. In some circumstances, other relatives
may also be related parties by reason of their ability to significantly
influence members of management or management’s ability to influence
them and, in the case of significant transactions the auditor should
inquire whether such persons are parties to such transactions.

[Issue Date: March, 1976.]

4. Exchange of Information Between the Principal and
Other Auditor on Related Parties

.12 Question—Section 335, “Related Party Transactions,” para-
graphs .09 and .12, states that “during the course of his examination,
the auditor should be aware of the possible existence of material
related party transactions,” and that determining the existence of
related party transactions may require the inquiry of the “principal,
or other auditors of related entities as to their knowledge of existing
relationships and the extent of management involvement in material
transactions.” When should that inquiry be made?

.13 Interpretation—The principal auditor and the other auditor
should each obtain from the other the names of known related parties
and the other information referred to above. Ordinarily, that exchange of information should be made at an early stage of the examination.

[Issue Date: April, 1979.]

5. Examination of Identified Related Party Transactions with a Component

.14 Question—According to section 335.14, once related party transactions have been identified, "the auditor should apply the procedures he considers necessary to obtain satisfaction as to the purpose, nature and extent of these transactions and their effect on the financial statements." When there is a principal auditor-other auditor relationship, how may the auditors obtain that satisfaction regarding transactions that may involve not only the components they are examining, but also, other components?

.15 Interpretation—Audit procedures may sometimes have to be applied to records of components being examined by the other. One auditor may arrange to perform those procedures himself, or he may request the other to do so.² There may be circumstances when there are unusual or complex related party transactions and an auditor believes that access to relevant portions of the other's work papers is essential to his understanding of the effects of those transactions on the financial statements he is examining. In those circumstances, access ordinarily should be provided.³

[Issue Date: April, 1979.]

¹ For the purpose of this interpretation, the entities whose separate financial statements collectively comprise the consolidated or other financial statements are referred to as components.

² In this case, the auditor should follow the guidance in the interpretation titled “Specific Procedures Performed by Other Auditors at the Principal Auditor's Request,” section 9543.01—.03.

³ There is no intention in this interpretation to modify section 543.12c regarding the principal auditor's consideration of review of the other auditor's workpapers when he decides not to make reference to the other auditor.
AU Section 9336

Using the Work of a Specialist:
Auditing Interpretations of
AU Section 336

1. Applicability of Guidance on the Use of Specialists

.01 Question—Management may engage or employ a specialist to prepare, or assist in the preparation of, amounts or disclosures in the financial statements. If that amount or disclosure is material to the financial statements, is the guidance in section 336, Using the Work of a Specialist, applicable when making an examination of the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards?

.02 Interpretation—Yes. Section 336 states, “During his examination . . . an auditor may encounter matters potentially material to the fair presentation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles that require special knowledge and that in his judgment require using the work of a specialist.” When a specialist has prepared, or assisted in the preparation of, a matter that is potentially material to the financial statements, if the auditor intends to use that specialist’s work as evidential matter, he should follow the guidance in section 336.

.03 Thus, as with any specialist whose work the auditor uses, the auditor should satisfy himself as to the professional qualifications and reputation of the specialist, obtain an understanding of the specialist’s methods and assumptions, test accounting data provided to the specialist, and consider whether the specialist’s findings support the related representations in the financial statements.

[Issue Date: October, 1979.]

2. Exclusion of Specialists on the Audit Staff

.04 Question—Section 336, Using the Work of a Specialist, in footnote 1 states, “This statement does not apply to using the work of a specialist who is a member of the auditor’s staff. . . .” Does this mean that section 336 does not apply when a specialist with an auditor’s firm provides advisory services to a client?

.05 Interpretation—No. The exclusion in section 336 only relates to specialists serving as members of the audit staff, that is, those who participate in the audit. For example, statisticians may assist in the execution of audit sampling plans or computer specialists may assist
in the examination of financial statements of clients with complex EDP operations. However, some CPA firms have specialists who provide advisory services in addition to participating in an audit. The exclusion applies only to a specialist's participation in the audit. When a specialist with the auditor's firm provides advisory services to a client and the auditor decides to use that specialist's work as evidential matter, he should follow the guidance in section 336.

[Issue Date: October, 1979.]
Inquiry of a Client's Lawyer Concerning Litigation, Claims, and Assessments: Auditing Interpretations of AU Section 337

1. Specifying Relevant Dates in an Audit Inquiry Letter

01 Question—Should the auditor request the client to specify, in his audit inquiry letter to a lawyer prepared in accordance with section 337, “Inquiry of a Client’s Lawyer Concerning Litigation, Claims, and Assessments,” the date by which the lawyer’s response should be sent to the auditor? Also, should the letter request the lawyer to specify in his response the latest date covered by his review (the “effective date”)?

02 Interpretation—Yes. It should be recognized that, to adequately respond to an audit inquiry letter, lawyers will ordinarily employ some internal review procedures which will be facilitated by specifying the earliest acceptable effective date of the response and the latest date by which it should be sent to the auditor. Ordinarily, a two-week period should be allowed between the specified effective date of the lawyer’s response and the latest date by which the response should be sent to the auditor. Clearly stating the relevant dates in the letter and specifying these dates to the lawyer in a timely manner will allow the responding lawyer an adequate amount of time to complete his review procedures and assist the auditor in coordinating the timing of the completion of his field work with the latest date covered by the lawyer’s review.

03 Further, the lawyer should be requested to specify the effective date of his response. If the lawyer’s response does not specify an effective date, the auditor can assume that the date of the lawyer’s response is the effective date.

[Issue Date: March, 1977.]

2. Relationship Between Date of Lawyer’s Response and Auditor’s Report

04 Question—The illustrative form of audit inquiry letter included in the Appendix to section 337, “Inquiry of a Client’s Lawyer Concerning Litigation, Claims, and Assessments,” requests a response as to matters that existed at the balance sheet date and during the
period from that date to the date of the response. What is the relationship between the effective date of the lawyer's response and the date of the auditor's report, which is generally the date of the completion of field work?

.05 Interpretation—Section 560.10-.12 indicates that the auditor is concerned with events, which may require adjustment to, or disclosure in, the financial statements, occurring through the date of his report. Therefore, the latest date of the period covered by the lawyer's response (the "effective date") should be as close to the completion of field work as is practicable in the circumstances. Consequently, specifying the effective date of the lawyer's response to reasonably approximate the expected date of the completion of the field work will in most instances obviate the need for an updated response from the lawyer.

[Issue Date: March, 1977.]

3. Form of Audit Inquiry Letter when Client Represents that No Unasserted Claims and Assessments Exist

.06 Question—The illustrative audit inquiry letter included in the Appendix to section 337, "Inquiry of a Client's Lawyer Concerning Litigation, Claims, and Assessments," assumes that the client specifies certain unasserted claims and assessments. However, in some cases, clients have stated that there are no such claims or assessments (to be specified to the lawyer for comment) that are probable of assertion and that, if asserted, would have a reasonable possibility of an unfavorable outcome. What appropriate revision to the wording of the letter can be used in such situations?

.07 Interpretation—Wording that could be used in an audit inquiry letter, instead of the heading and first paragraph in the section relating to unasserted claims and assessments included in the Appendix to section 337, when the client believes that there are no unasserted claims or assessments (to be specified to the lawyer for comment) that are probable of assertion and that, if asserted, would have a reasonable possibility of an unfavorable outcome as specified by FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5 [AC section 4311], "Accounting for Contingencies," is as follows:

Unasserted claims and assessments—We have represented to our auditors that there are no unasserted possible claims that you have advised us are probable of assertion and must be disclosed, in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5 [AC section 4311]. (The second paragraph in the section relating to unasserted claims and assessments would not be altered.)

[Issue Date: March, 1977.]
4. Documents Subject to Lawyer-Client Privilege

.08 Question—Section 337.05c states: “Examine documents in the client's possession concerning litigation, claims, and assessments, including correspondence and invoices from lawyers.” Would this include a review of documents at the client's location considered by the lawyer and the client to be subject to the lawyer-client privilege?

.09 Interpretation—No. Although ordinarily an auditor would consider the inability to review information that could have a significant bearing on his examination as a scope restriction, in recognition of the public interest in protecting the confidentiality of lawyer-client communications (see section 337.13), section 337.05c is not intended to require an auditor to examine documents that the client identifies as subject to the lawyer-client privilege. In the event of questions concerning the applicability of this privilege, the auditor may request confirmation from the client's counsel that the information is subject to that privilege and that the information was considered by the lawyer in responding to the audit inquiry letter or, if the matters are being handled by another lawyer, an identification of such lawyer for the purpose of sending him an audit inquiry letter.

[Issue Date: March, 1977.]
Adherence to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles: Auditing Interpretations of AU Section 410

1. Accounting Principles Recommended by Trade Associations

.01 Question—Some trade associations, such as the one for real estate investment trusts, have proposed accounting principles for use in the financial statements of companies in the industries they serve. How, if at all, is an independent auditor’s report affected by a trade association’s recommendations on accounting principles?

.02 Interpretation—The first standard of reporting requires the independent auditor to state in his report whether the statements he has examined are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Deciding whether an accounting principle established by a body other than the one designated by the Council of the AICPA to establish accounting principles (at present, the Financial Accounting Standards Board) is a generally accepted accounting principle requires the use of judgment. Section 411.04 states that the auditor should determine whether “the accounting principles selected and applied have general acceptance.” Section 411.06 cautions the auditor to “be alert to changes [in principles] that become acceptable as a result of common usage in business, rather than as a result of pronouncements.” The fact that an accounting principle has been adopted by a trade association may be an indication that it has found general acceptance. Other accounting principles might also be generally accepted. If the independent auditor decides that the principle adopted by a trade association is a generally accepted accounting principle, he may express an unqualified opinion on the financial statements. [References updated July, 1975 by SAS No. 5.]

.03 If a principle adopted by a trade association and used in preparing the financial statements has been disapproved by the body designated by the Council of the AICPA to establish accounting principles, and the effects are material, the independent auditor should
ordinarily qualify his opinion or express an adverse opinion, notwithstanding the adoption by the trade association of the principle used.¹

[Issue Date: November, 1974.]

[2.] **The Impact of FASB Statement No. 2 on Auditor's Report Issued Prior to the Statement's Effective Date**

[.04—.12] [Superseded October, 1979 by Interpretation No. 3, paragraphs .13—.19.]

3. **The Impact on an Auditor's Report of an FASB Statement Prior to the Statement's Effective Date**

.13 **Question**—What is the impact on the auditor's report when he is reporting on financial statements issued before the effective date of a Statement of Financial Accounting Standards and the financial statements will have to be restated in the future because the FASB statement will require retroactive application of its provisions by prior period adjustment?

.14 **Interpretation**—In considering whether financial statements are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), section 411.08 states: "The auditor should be familiar with alternative accounting principles that may be applicable to the transaction or facts under consideration and realize that an accounting principle may have only limited usage but still have general acceptance." (Italics added.)

.15 For example, Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 2 [AC section 4211], *Accounting for Research and Development Costs*, was issued in October 1974, but was effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 1975. This Statement requires companies to expense research and development costs encompassed by the Statement in the period they are incurred. Companies that had deferred research and development costs were required to restate their financial statements by prior period adjustment in the period in which FASB Statement No. 2 [AC section 4211] became effective. Deferring research and development costs before FASB Statement No. 2 [AC section 4211] became effective was an acceptable alternative principle under GAAP, although FASB Statement No. 2 [AC section 4211] proscribed such treatment for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 1975. Where the accounting principles being

¹Rule 203 of the Rules of Conduct of the AICPA's *Code of Professional Ethics* deals with departures from principles promulgated by the body designated by the Council to establish GAAP. [ET section 203.01, Volume 2, *AICPA Professional Standards.*]

followed are currently acceptable, the auditor should not qualify his report if a company does not adopt before an FASB Statement becomes effective accounting principles that will be prescribed by that Statement. Other reporting considerations are addressed in the following paragraphs.

.16 Section 509.17 states: “Information essential for a fair presentation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles should be set forth in the financial statements.” Similarly, APB Statement No. 4, paragraph 106 [AC section 1024.34] on adequate disclosure states: “The headings, captions and amounts must be supplemented by enough additional data so that their meaning is clear. . . .” For financial statements that are prepared on the basis of accounting principles that are acceptable at the financial-statement date but that will not be acceptable in the future, the auditor should consider whether disclosure of the impending change in principle and the resulting restatement are essential data. If he decides that the matter should be disclosed and it is not, the auditor should express a qualified or adverse opinion as to conformity with GAAP, as required by section 545.01.

.17 To evaluate the adequacy of disclosure of the prospective change in principle, the auditor should assess the potential effect on the financial statements. Using the research and development cost example given above, the effect of the anticipated prior period adjustment to write off previously deferred research and development costs would in some instances be so material that disclosure would be essential for an understanding of the financial statements. In cases such as this, where the estimated impact is so material, disclosure can best be made by supplementing the historical financial statements with pro forma financial data that give effect to the future adjustment as if it had occurred on the date of the balance sheet. (See section 560.05.) The pro forma data may be presented in columnar form alongside the historical statements, in the notes to the historical statements, or in separate pro forma statements presented with the historical statements.

.18 Even if the auditor decides that the disclosure of the forthcoming change and its effects are adequate and, consequently, he decides not to qualify his opinion, he nevertheless may decide to include an explanatory paragraph in his report if the effects of the change are expected to be unusually material. The explanatory paragraph should not be construed as a qualification of the auditor’s opinion; it is intended to highlight circumstances of particular importance and to aid in interpreting the financial statements (see section 509.27).
.19 The auditor should also consider the effect of an uncertainty that may result upon a required future adoption of an accounting principle. For example, such an uncertainty may arise where the future adoption of such a principle will result in a reduction to stockholders' equity that may cause the company to be in violation of its debt covenants, which in turn may accelerate the due date for repayment of debt. In such case, the auditor should consider the effect on his report of the uncertainty and if he concludes a material uncertainty exists, he should appropriately qualify his opinion (see section 509.21—.26).

[Issue Date: October, 1979.]
AU Section 9411

The Meaning of "Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" in the Independent Auditors' Report: Auditing Interpretations of AU Section 411

1. The Auditor's Consideration of Accounting Principles Set Forth in Industry Audit and Accounting Guides

.01 Question—In expressing an unqualified opinion on financial statements, does the auditor have an obligation to consider an applicable AICPA industry accounting and audit guide or a statement of position that amends a guide in concluding whether financial statements are in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles?

.02 Interpretation—Yes. The auditor has an affirmative responsibility to determine that accounting principles applied in the financial statements he is examining have general acceptance and are appropriate. Section 411 states: "The auditor's opinion that financial statements present fairly an entity's financial position, results of operations, and changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles should be based on his judgment as to whether (a) the accounting principles selected and applied have general acceptance [and] (b) the accounting principles are appropriate in the circumstances. . . ."

.03 Rule 203 [ET section 203.01] of the AICPA Code of Professional Ethics requires compliance with accounting principles promulgated by the body designated by Council to establish such principles, unless due to unusual circumstances the financial statements would otherwise be misleading.⁠¹ Section 411 states: "In the absence of pronouncements comprehended by Rule 203 [ET section 203.01], the auditor should consider other possible sources of established accounting principles, such as AICPA accounting interpretations, AICPA industry audit guides and accounting guides, and industry accounting practices."

¹The pronouncements comprehended by Rule 203 [ET section 203.01] are statements and interpretations issued by the FASB, APB opinions, and AICPA accounting research bulletins.
.04 AICPA industry accounting and audit guides present recommendations on financial accounting and reporting standards. These guides, and statements of position that amend these guides, represent the considered opinion of an AICPA Committee as to the best practice of the profession in a particular industry. As such, the AICPA accounting and audit guides state: “An AICPA member may have to justify departures from the guide if their work is challenged.” Accordingly, in expressing an unqualified opinion on financial statements, the auditor has an obligation to consider an applicable AICPA industry accounting and audit guide or statement of position that amends such a guide in concluding whether the financial statements are in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

[Issue Date: September, 1980.]
Consistency of Application of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles: Auditing Interpretations of AU Section 420

[1.] The Effect of APB Opinion No. 30 on Consistency

[.01—.10] [Superseded October, 1979 by Interpretation No. 5, paragraphs .28—.31.]

2. The Effect of APB Opinion No. 28 on Consistency

.11 Question—Independent auditors may be engaged to report on financial information for an annual period and a subsequent interim period. Should the auditor qualify his opinion as to consistency in those circumstances where accounting principles and practices used in preparing the annual financial information have been modified in accordance with APB Opinion No. 28 [AC section 2071] in preparing the interim financial statements?

.12 Response—No. The auditor should not qualify his opinion as to consistency. Although the modifications deemed appropriate under Opinion No. 28 [AC section 2071] may appear to be changes in the methods of applying accounting principles, they differ from changes in methods that require a consistency qualification since the modifications are made in order to recognize a difference in circumstances, that is, a difference between presenting financial information for a year and presenting financial information for only a part of a year.

.13 Section 420.02 states: “The objective of the consistency standard is (a) to give assurance that the comparability of financial statements between periods has not been materially affected by changes in accounting principles . . . or (b) if comparability has been materially affected by such changes, to require appropriate reporting by the independent auditor regarding such changes.” Section 420.02 refers to changes in methods that lessen the usefulness of financial statements in comparing the financial information of one period with that of an earlier period. Thus, the purpose of an exception as to consistency in the auditor’s report is to alert readers of the report not to make an unqualified comparison of the financial information for two periods.

.14 The modifications introduced by Opinion No. 28 [AC section 2071], however, do not lessen the comparability of the financial information of an interim period with that of a preceding annual period. On the contrary, those modifications are intended to enhance com-

\[1\] Originally issued under the title “Reporting on Consistency and Extraordinary Items” (Journal of Accountancy, Jan. ’74, p. 67).
parability between the two sets of financial information. As paragraph 10 of Opinion No. 28 [AC section 2071.10] states, the modifications are needed “so that the reported results for the interim period may better relate to the results of operations for the annual period.”

.15 Thus the modifications introduced by Opinion No. 28 [AC section 2071] are not of the type that would require a qualification of the auditor’s opinion as to consistency. Independent auditors should, of course, qualify their opinions as to consistency if changes of the type that lessen comparability are introduced in the interim financial information.

[Issue Date: February, 1974.]

3. Impact on the Auditor’s Report of FIFO to LIFO Change in Comparative Financial Statements

.16 Question—Changing economic conditions have caused some companies to change their inventory pricing methods from the first in, first out (FIFO) method to the last in, first out (LIFO) method. When a company presents comparative financial statements and the year of the FIFO to LIFO change is the earliest year both presented and reported on, should the auditor refer to that change in accounting principle in his report?

.17 Interpretation—Ordinarily, the auditor need not refer in his report to a FIFO to LIFO change in the circumstances described above.

.18 A change in accounting principle usually results in including the cumulative effect of the change in net income of the period of the change. A change in inventory pricing method from FIFO to LIFO, however, is a change in accounting principle that ordinarily does not affect retained earnings at the beginning of the period in which the change was made. (See APB Opinion No. 20, paragraphs 14(d) and 26.)

.19 An example of typical disclosure of a FIFO to LIFO change in the year of the change is as follows:

“In 1974, the company adopted the last in, first out (LIFO) method of costing inventory. Previously, the first in, first out (FIFO) method of costing inventory was used. Management believes that the LIFO method has the effect of minimizing the impact of price level changes on inventory valuations and generally matches current costs against current revenues in the income statement. The effect of the change was to reduce net income by $xxxx ($xx per share) from that which would otherwise have been reported. There is no cumulative effect on prior years since the ending inventory as previously reported

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2 See AC sections 1051.14(d) and 1051.26.
Consistency of Application

(1973) is the beginning inventory for LIFO purposes. Accordingly, pro forma results of operations for the prior year had LIFO been followed is not determinable."

.20 Section 420.20 discusses the periods to which the consistency standard relates: "When the independent auditor reports on two or more years, he should report on the consistency of the application of accounting principles between such years. . . ." If the change from FIFO to LIFO was made in the earliest year both presented and reported on, the principle has been applied consistently in the comparative financial statements.

.21 Section 546.03, discusses reporting on changes in accounting principle that should be accounted for by means other than by restating the financial statements of prior years. Thus, it applies to accounting changes accounted for in the current period, such as FIFO to LIFO. It states, in pertinent part: "If the year of change is the earliest year being reported upon, there is no inconsistency in the application of accounting principles during the period subsequent to the change, but the auditor should make reference to the change having been made in such year."

.22 Section 546.03 requires the auditor to refer to a change made in the earliest period reported on even though there is no inconsistency in the application of accounting principles because of a lack of comparability between the earliest year statements and those of subsequent years that results from presenting a material cumulative effect in the earliest year. Factors affecting comparability but not consistency ordinarily need not be commented on by the auditor (see section 420.05), but when comparability is affected by a change in accounting principle the auditor should refer to the change in his report.

.23 For a FIFO to LIFO change made in the earliest year presented and reported on, there is no inconsistency in the application of accounting principles, and comparability between the earliest year and subsequent years is not affected since no cumulative effect is reported in the year of the change. Consequently, the independent auditor need not refer to the change in inventory pricing methods.

[Issue Date: January, 1975.]

4. The Effect of FASB Statement No. 13 on Consistency

.24 Question—Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13 [AC section 4053], Accounting for Leases, applies to leasing transactions and lease agreement revisions entered into on or after January 1, 1977. Lease transactions preceding that date need not be retroactively restated in the financial statements until the fiscal year beginning after December 31, 1980.3 (In the context of this question, and

3 The SEC has adopted rules that require early application by public companies of the provisions of FASB Statement No. 13 [AC section 4053]; see Accounting Series Release No. 225.
with respect to enterprises having a fiscal year of 52 or 53 weeks, "December 31" includes dates within the last seven days of December or the first seven days of January.) If an entity changes its method of accounting for leases entered into in 1977 to conform with FASB Statement No. 13 [AC section 4053], and does not initially retroactively apply the provisions of the Statement to leases that existed or were committed as of December 31, 1976, what is the effect on the auditor's report on the financial statements for 1977 and subsequent years?

.25 Interpretation—Paragraph 7 of APB Opinion No. 20 [AC section 1051.07], Accounting Changes, states, "A change in accounting principle results from the adoption of a generally accepted accounting principle different from the one used previously for reporting purposes." Since the entity has adopted a new accounting principle for lease transactions entered into in the current year, as required by FASB Statement No. 13 [AC section 4053], a change in accounting principle has occurred. Section 420.05 states, "Changes in accounting principle having a material effect on the financial statements require recognition in the independent auditor's opinion as to consistency." Consequently, if there is a material effect on the financial statements in the first year that leases entered into on or after January 1, 1977, are accounted for in conformity with FASB Statement No. 13 [AC section 4053], the auditor should give recognition in his report to the inconsistency.

.26 In subsequent years, but before the year in which the entity restates its financial statements, the auditor need not qualify his opinion as to consistency, provided the earliest year presented does not precede the year of change. In such circumstances, there is no inconsistency in the application of accounting principles and comparability between the earliest year and subsequent years is not affected, since no cumulative effect is reported in the year of the change.

.27 In the year that the entity restates its financial statements retroactively for leases entered into or committed before January 1, 1977, the auditor should also qualify his opinion as to consistency. Although the entity previously disclosed in the financial statements the relevant information for leases existing as of December 31, 1976, the actual restatement of prior years' financial statements requires the auditor to comment on consistency in his report (see section 546.02).

[Issue Date: January, 1978.]

5. The Effects of Changes in Accounting Principles and Classification on Consistency

.28 Question—In what circumstances, if any, should an auditor qualify his opinion as to the consistent application of accounting
principles when there has been a change in financial statement classification?

.29 Interpretation—Section 420.14 states: "Classifications in the current financial statements may be different from classifications in the prior year's financial statements. . . . These changes . . . ordinarily would not affect the independent auditor's opinion as to consistency and need not be referred to in his report." An example of the type of change contemplated by section 420.14 is combining "Cash on hand" with "Cash in bank" to create a new classification, "Cash."

.30 However, section 420.14 does not contemplate a change in classification that affects significantly the measurement of financial position or results of operations. Such a change would call for a consistency qualification in the auditor's report. For example, APB Opinion No. 30 [AC section 2012] changed significantly the types of items that are to be reported as extraordinary, and this in turn changed the measurement of "income before extraordinary items" and the related per share amounts. Many accountants believe that the amount of income before extraordinary items is a very important aspect of an income statement. As evidence of its importance, APB Opinion No. 15 [AC section 2011] requires that earnings per share be presented for income before extraordinary items. By changing the determination of income before extraordinary items, Opinion No. 30 [AC section 2012] changed the measurement of results of operations.

.31 Such a change would call for a consistency qualification whether or not it was elective or mandatory. In either case, if the change in principle has a material effect on comparability, the auditor should comment on the change in his report and should qualify his opinion as to consistency unless the financial statements for the prior year have been restated to apply the change retroactively.

[Issue Date: October, 1979.]

6. The Effect of FASB Statement No. 34 on Consistency

.32 Question—Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 34 [AC section 5155], Capitalization of Interest Cost, is to be applied prospectively in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1979. Earlier application is permitted, but not required.

.33 Among other matters, the Statement prescribes the method of determining the amount of interest cost to be capitalized and restricts the types of assets which qualify for interest capitalization. Consequently, some entities that capitalized interest costs in their 1978 financial statements may need to:
a change their method of determining capitalized interest in their 1980 statements (1979, if earlier application is adopted) to conform with the provisions of FASB Statement No. 34 [AC section 5155], or

b discontinue capitalizing interest costs in their 1980 statements (1979, if earlier application is adopted) with respect to those assets that do not qualify under FASB Statement No. 34 [AC section 5155].

.34 In either event, no adjustment to the amounts of interest cost previously capitalized is to be made.

.35 Conversely, an entity that did not capitalize interest cost in its 1978 statements may need to begin capitalizing interest with respect to its existing qualifying assets prospectively in its 1980 statements (1979, if earlier application is adopted).

.36 Under the circumstances described above, should the auditor's report on the entity's financial statements be qualified as to consistency of application of generally accepted accounting principles for 1980 (1979 if earlier application is adopted) and subsequent years?

.37 Interpretation—APB Opinion No. 20, Accounting Changes, par. 7 [AC section 1051.07], states: "A change in accounting principle results from the adoption of a generally accepted accounting principle different from the one used previously for reporting purposes. The term accounting principle includes not only accounting principles and practices, but also the methods of applying them." Also, section 420.05 states, "Changes in accounting principle having a material effect on the financial statements require recognition in the independent auditor's opinion as to consistency."

.38 Since under each of the circumstances described above, the entity has adopted a new accounting principle or new method for determining interest costs to be capitalized in the current year, a change in accounting principle has occurred. Thus, if the change has a material effect on the financial statements in the first year that the provisions of FASB Statement No. 34 [AC section 5155] are adopted, the auditor should give recognition in his report to the inconsistency (see section 546.03).

.39 The auditor's reporting decision should not be influenced by the fact that the company's change in accounting principle does not result from an election, but instead was made necessary by the adoption of an FASB Statement. As discussed in section 420.02:

"The objective of the consistency standard is (a) to give assurance that the comparability of financial statements between periods has not been materially affected by changes in accounting principles, which
include not only accounting principles and practices but also the methods of applying them, or (b) if comparability has been materially affected by such changes, to require appropriate reporting by the independent auditor regarding such changes.”

.40 The effect of a change in accounting principles on the comparability of financial statements is the same, whether the accounting change is elective or mandatory. In either case, if the change in principles has a material effect on comparability, the auditor should comment on the change in his report and should qualify his opinion as to consistency unless the financial statements for the prior year have been restated to apply the change retroactively (not permissible in the cases under discussion).

.41 In subsequent years, the auditor need not qualify his opinion as to consistency provided the earliest year presented does not precede the year of change. In such circumstances, there will be no inconsistency in the application of accounting principles and comparability between the earlier year and subsequent years will not be affected, since no cumulative effect will be reported in the year of change.

.42 The effect of interest capitalization and its subsequent amortization or other disposition under FASB Statement No. 34 [AC section 5155] compared with the effect of charging it to expense when incurred, may not be material. Section 420.18, in the context of changes expected to have a material future effect, states: “If an accounting change has no material effect on the financial statements in the current year, but the change is reasonably certain to have substantial effect in later years, the change should be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements whenever the statements of the period of change are presented, but the independent auditor need not recognize the change in his opinion as to consistency.”

.43 Also, if the type of asset affected by the criteria of FASB Statement No. 34 [AC section 5155] exists, or the entity incurs interest, in only one of the years presented, the auditor need not qualify his opinion as to consistency.

[Issue Date: February, 1980.]

7. The Effect of FASB Statement No. 31 on Consistency

.44 Question—The FASB recently issued its Statement No. 31 [AC section 4097] to specify how an enterprise subject to United States generally accepted accounting principles should account for income taxes relating to recent changes in the United Kingdom tax law concerning “stock relief,” which permits an income tax deduction for increases in inventory. The changes in the tax law modified the
provisions for recapture of the tax benefit of that deduction. Statement No. 31 [AC section 4097] requires that certain previously deferred tax benefits related to "stock relief" be recognized as of July 26, 1979, when the legislation was enacted. Other tax benefits related to "stock relief" should be deferred unless it is probable that those tax benefits will not be recaptured.

.45 Does the effect of the application of the provisions of Statement No. 31 [AC section 4097], if material, require an independent auditor to modify his opinion as to consistency of application of generally accepted accounting principles in the auditor's report?

.46 Interpretation—No. While the application of the provisions of Statement No. 31 [AC section 4097] will result in a lack of comparability of financial statements between years, this is not caused by a change in accounting principle. Thus, the auditor should not modify his report.

.47 The FASB concluded that "the change in the U. K. tax law with regard to 'stock relief' creates a unique situation in accounting for income taxes . . ." (Statement No. 31, paragraph 2 [AC section 4097.02]). The legislation eliminated the potential for recapture of "stock relief" tax benefits in 1973-1974 and 1974-1975 fiscal years, and provided for the termination of the potential for recapture of a benefit received in a subsequent year if it is not recaptured during a six-year period. Thus, the new legislation created a new type of tax item, that does not have the character of either a timing difference or a permanent difference. An item of this type has no exact counterpart in the U. S. tax law and is not specifically covered by APB Opinion No. 11 [AC section 4091], "Accounting For Income Taxes."

.48 Section 420.04 states that "A comparison of the financial statements of an entity between years may be affected by . . . events or transactions substantially different from those accounted for in previously issued statements." Sections 420.12 and 420.17 discuss two types of such events, either of which could be considered to characterize the change in the U. K. tax law with regard to "stock relief."

.49 Section 420.12 states:
Accounting estimates change as new events occur. . . . This type of accounting change is required by altered conditions that affect comparability but do not involve the consistency standard. The independent auditor . . . need not comment on the change in his report because it does not affect his opinion as to consistency. However, an accounting change of this type having a material effect on the financial statements may require disclosure in a note to the financial statements.
.50 Section 420.17 states that "modification or adoption of an accounting principle necessitated by transactions or events that are clearly different in substance from those previously occurring, do not involve the consistency standard although disclosure in the notes to the financial statements may be required."

.51 In accordance with section 420.12, the auditor should satisfy himself "with respect to the conditions giving rise to the change in accounting estimate" when management adjusts previous deferrals based on a revision of its judgment concerning recapture.

[Issue Date: March, 1980.]

8. The Effect of Accounting Changes by an Investee on Consistency

.52 Question—Does a change in accounting principle by an investee accounted for by the equity method require a reference to consistency in the auditor's report on the financial statements of the investor?

.53 Interpretation—Changes in accounting principle affect the comparability of financial statements regardless of whether such changes originate at the investor level or are made solely by an investee. Section 420.02 states: "The objective of the consistency standard is (a) to give assurance that the comparability of financial statements between periods has not been materially affected by changes in accounting principles . . . or (b) if comparability has been materially affected by such changes, to require appropriate reporting by the independent auditor regarding such changes."

.54 Thus, the auditor would need to modify his opinion as to consistency when there has been a change in accounting principle by an investee accounted for by the equity method that causes a material lack of comparability in the financial statements of an investor.

.55 The form of modification of the auditor's opinion that is appropriate depends on the manner in which the change is reported in the financial statements of the investor. Although the equity method is generally considered a "one-line" consolidation, a change in accounting principle that is accounted for either by a cumulative effect adjustment or a restatement of prior years' financial statements would, if material, be classified in the same manner in the financial statements of the investor (see APB Opinion No. 18, The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock, paragraph 19d [AC section 5131.19d]). Accordingly, if the investee's change in accounting prin-

*For a discussion of comparability of financial statements of a single enterprise, see paragraphs 95 through 97 of Accounting Principles Board Statement No. 4 [AC section 1024.23-25], "Basic Concepts and Accounting Principles Underlying Financial Statements of Business Enterprises".
ciple is one which should be reported by restating the financial statements of prior periods (for example, a change from LIFO to FIFO) the auditor of the investor's financial statements should, in accordance with section 546.02, report that the statements are consistent after giving retroactive effect to the change. If, on the other hand, the investee's change in accounting principle is one which should be reported either by including a cumulative effect adjustment in the income statement for the year of change (for example, a change in depreciation method for all assets in a class) or accounted for in the current period (for example, a change from FIFO to LIFO) the auditor of the investor's financial statements should, in accordance with section 546.03, report that accounting principles have been consistently applied except for the change.

.56 If an auditor of the financial statements of the investor (the "principal auditor") makes reference in his report to the examination of the investee's financial statements by another auditor, he should also make reference in his report to the other auditor's concurrence with any accounting changes (see section 543.14-.15). This could be done in the scope paragraph or in the opinion paragraph. If reference is made to the other auditor's concurrence in the opinion paragraph, a phrase similar to the following would be added: "except for [after restatement for] the change in accounting, with which the other auditors have expressed their concurrence, by the (investee company) . . . ." The principal auditor would not also have to express concurrence with the change.

.57 If the principal auditor does not make reference in his report to the examination of the other auditor, the principal auditor should make whatever inquiries or perform whatever procedures he deems necessary in the circumstances to satisfy himself as to the appropriateness of the change (see section 543.12) and he should state his concurrence with the investee's change in accounting.

[Issue Date: July, 1980.]

9. The Effect of Adoption of FASB Statement No. 35 on Consistency

.58 Question—Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 35 [AC section 6110], Accounting and Reporting by Defined Benefit Pension Plans, establishes standards of financial accounting for defined benefit pension plans and prescribes the general form and content of the financial statements of those plans.

.59 FASB Statement No. 35 [AC section 6110] is effective for plan years beginning after December 15, 1980, but earlier application is encouraged. Financial statements of prior plan years are required to be restated to comply with the provisions of the Statement only if
presented together with financial statements for plan years beginning after December 15, 1980.

.60 What is the effect on the auditor's reference to the consistency of application of accounting principles when a plan prepares its financial statements following the provisions of FASB Statement No. 35 [AC section 6110]?

.61 Interpretation—The adoption of the provisions of FASB Statement No. 35 [AC section 6110] may result in changes in accounting principles. For example, a plan may be required to change from the cash basis to the accrual basis of accounting, from the cost basis to the fair value basis for reporting investments, or from recording employee receivables in symmetry with sponsor accruals (or not recording employee receivables) to the method of recording such receivables prescribed by FASB Statement No. 35 [AC section 6110].

.62 Changes in accounting principles, such as those described above, that have a material effect on the financial statements require recognition in the independent auditor's opinion as to consistency. Section 546.02-.03 describes the auditor's reporting responsibilities when there has been a change in accounting principles that has a material effect on the financial statements.

.63 FASB Statement No. 35 [AC section 6110] specifies that the financial statements of a defined benefit pension plan include information regarding the actuarial present value of accumulated plan benefits and changes therein. The adoption of the provisions of FASB Statement No. 35 [AC section 6110] may result in the presentation of information regarding accumulated plan benefits that differs from or is in addition to the benefit information provided in prior years' financial statements. A change in the presentation of benefit information from that which was provided in prior years is new or additional information and thus is not a change in accounting principle that requires reference in the auditor's opinion as to consistency.

[Issue Date: December, 1980.]

10. Change in Presentation of Accumulated Benefit Information in the Financial Statements of a Defined Benefit Pension Plan

.64 Question—FASB Statement No. 35 [AC section 6110], Accounting and Reporting by Defined Benefit Pension Plans, requires the presentation of information regarding the actuarial present value of accumulated plan benefits and year-to-year changes therein of a defined benefit pension plan but permits certain flexibility in presenting such information. The information may be included on the face of a financial statement (a separate statement or one that combines accumu-
lated benefit information with asset information), or it may be included in the notes to the financial statements. Furthermore, the benefit information may be as of the beginning of the period being reported upon or as of the end of that period. Does a change in the format of presentation of accumulated benefit information or a change in the date as of which such information is presented require a reference in the auditor’s opinion as to consistency?

.65 Interpretation—Such changes in the presentation of information regarding accumulated benefits are considered reclassifications or variations in the nature of information presented. Changes such as these that are material should be explained in the financial statements or notes, but these changes ordinarily would not affect the auditor’s opinion as to consistency and need not be referred to in his report (see section 420.14).

[Issue Date: December, 1980.]

11. The Effect of the Adoption of FASB Statement No. 36 on Consistency

.66 Question—FASB Statement No. 36 [AC section 4065], Disclosure of Pension Information, revised the required disclosures in the employer’s financial statements about defined benefit pension plans. The revised disclosures include the actuarial present value of accumulated plan benefits and the pension plan assets available for those benefits, both as determined in accordance with FASB Statement No. 35 [AC section 6110], Accounting and Reporting by Defined Benefit Pension Plans. The Statement is effective for annual financial statements for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1979.

.67 Does the change in disclosure required by FASB Statement No. 36 [AC section 4065] necessitate a reference in the auditor’s report as to consistency in the financial statements of an employer?

.68 Interpretation—No. The change in disclosure provides additional information in the employer’s financial statements and is not a change that requires a reference as to consistency in the auditor’s opinion.

[Issue Date: December, 1980.]
Association with Financial Statements: Auditing Interpretations of AU Section 504

1. Annual Report Disclosure of Unaudited Fourth Quarter Interim Data

.01 Question—APB Opinion No. 28, paragraph 31 [AC section 2071.31], which applies to publicly traded companies, states: "When interim financial data and disclosures are not separately reported for the fourth quarter, security holders often make inferences about that quarter by subtracting data based on the third quarter interim report from the annual results. In the absence of a separate fourth quarter report or disclosure of the results . . . for that quarter in the annual report, disposals of segments of a business and extraordinary, unusual, or infrequently occurring items recognized in the fourth quarter, as well as the aggregate effect of year-end adjustments which are material to the results of that quarter . . . should be disclosed in the annual report in a note to the annual financial statements." Does the auditor have an obligation, arising from the disclosure requirements of paragraph 31 of Opinion No. 28 [AC section 2071.31], to audit interim data?

.02 Interpretation—No. If the auditor has not been specifically engaged to audit interim information, he does not have an obligation to audit interim data as a result of his examination of the annual financial statements.

.03 Disclosure of fourth quarter adjustments and other disclosures required by paragraph 31 [AC section 2071.31] would appear in a note to the annual financial statements of a publicly traded company only if fourth quarter data were not separately distributed or did not appear elsewhere in the annual report. Consequently, such disclosures are not essential for a fair presentation of the annual financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

.04 If interim financial data and disclosures are not separately reported (as outlined in paragraph 30 of Opinion No. 28 [AC section 2071.30]) for the fourth quarter, the independent auditor during his examination of the annual financial statements should inquire as to whether there are fourth quarter items that need to be disclosed in a note to the annual financial statements.
.05 Information on fourth quarter adjustments and similar items that appear in notes to the annual financial statements to comply with paragraph 31 of Opinion No. 28 [AC section 2071.31] would ordinarily not be audited separately and, therefore, the information would be labeled "unaudited" or "not covered by auditor's report."

.06 If a publicly traded company fails to comply with the provisions of paragraph 31 of Opinion No. 28 [AC section 2071.31], the auditor should suggest appropriate revision; failing that, he should call attention in his report to the omission of the information. The auditor need not qualify his opinion on the annual financial statements since the disclosure is not essential for a fair presentation of those statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

.07 Reference should be made to section 722* for guidance with respect to reviews of interim financial information of public entities.

[Issue Date: November, 1979]

[2.] Association of the Auditor of an Acquired Company with Unaudited Statements in a Listing Application
[.08—.12] [Deleted May, 1980.]

[3.] Association of the Auditor of the Acquiring Company with Unaudited Statements in a Listing Application
[.13—.14] [Deleted May, 1980.]

4. Auditor's Identification with Condensed Financial Data

.15 Question—Section 150.02 states in part: "In all cases where an auditor's name is associated with financial statements, the report should contain a clear-cut indication of the character of the auditor's examination, if any, and the degree of responsibility he is taking." Section 504.03 states that "An accountant is associated with financial statements when he has consented to the use of his name in a report, document, or written communication containing the statements." Is the auditor "associated" with condensed financial data when he is identified by a financial reporting service as being a company's independent auditor or when his report is reproduced and presented with such data?

.16 Interpretation—No. The accountant has not consented to the use of his name when it is published by a financial reporting service. Financial data released to the public by a company and the name of its auditor are public information. Accordingly, neither the auditor nor his client has the ability to require a financial reporting service to withhold publishing such information.

.17 Financial reporting services, such as Dun & Bradstreet and Moody's Investors Service, furnish to subscribers information and

* Reference changed by issuance of SAS No. 36.
ratings concerning commercial enterprises as a basis for credit, insurance, marketing and other business purposes. Those reports frequently include condensed financial data and other data such as payments to trade creditors, loan experience with banks, a brief history of the entity and a description of its operations. Also, as part of its report, the financial service often discloses the names of the officers and directors or principals or owners of the company and the name of the company's auditor.

.18 In the context in which the auditor's name appears, it is doubtful that readers will assume that he has audited the information presented. However, the AICPA has suggested to certain financial reporting services that they identify data as "unaudited" if the data has been extracted from unaudited financial statements. Also, the AICPA has suggested that when summarized financial data is presented together with an auditor's report on complete financial statements (including notes), the financial reporting services state that the auditor's report applies to financial statements not presented.

[Issue Date: November, 1979]

5. Applicability of Guidance on Reporting When Not Independent

.19 Question—Section 504 describes the reporting responsibilities of the certified public accountant who has determined that he is not independent with respect to financial statements with which he is associated. That section, however, does not indicate how he should determine whether he is independent. What should the certified public accountant consider in determining whether he is independent? Also, should his consideration be any different for an engagement to prepare unaudited financial statements?

.20 Interpretation—Section 504 explains the certified public accountant's reporting responsibilities when he is not independent. However, it does not attempt to explain how the certified public accountant determines whether he is independent because that is a question of professional ethics. Section 220.04 states: "The profession has established, through the Institute's Code of Professional Ethics, precepts to guard against the ... loss of independence." The AICPA, state CPA societies and state boards of accountancy have issued pronouncements to provide the certified public accountant with guidance to aid him in determining whether he is independent.

.21 The certified public accountant should consider the AICPA's Code of Professional Ethics, its Rules of Conduct, Interpretations under the Rules and Ethics rulings in determining whether he is independent and whether the reporting requirements of section 504 apply. He should also consider the ethical requirements of his state CPA society or state board of accountancy.
.22 Section 504.10 states that the reporting guidance applies, regardless of the extent of procedures applied, (emphasis added) in all circumstances other than when the financial statements are those of a non-public entity.¹ Thus, the accountant's consideration of whether he is independent should be the same whether the financial statements are audited or unaudited.

[Issue Date: November, 1979]

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¹If the financial statements are those of a non-public entity, the accountant should look to the guidance in Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services.
Reports on Comparative Financial Statements: Auditing Interpretations of AU Section 505

1. Updated Reports Resulting from the Retroactive Suspension of Earnings per Share and Segment Information Disclosure Requirements

.01 Question—An auditor’s opinion on the 1977 financial statements of a nonpublic entity was modified because the financial statements did not comply with the requirements of APB Opinion No. 15 [AC section 2011] or FASB Statement No. 14 [AC section 2081] to disclose earnings per share or segment information. Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 21 [AC section 2083], issued in April 1978, suspended for nonpublic entities the requirements to disclose earnings per share and segment information. FASB Statement No. 21 [AC section 2083] is retroactive to fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1976.

.02 Comparative financial statements for the years 1977 and 1978 will be issued. If the modification of the auditor’s report on the 1977 financial statements is removed because of the retroactive suspension of the disclosure requirements, is it necessary for the auditor’s updated report on the financial statements for 1977 that accompany the 1978 financial statements to explain the change in the auditor’s opinion? Similarly, if the 1977 financial statements of a nonpublic entity are revised to remove disclosures of earnings per share and segment information, is it necessary for the auditor to refer to the revision in his report?

.03 Interpretation—Section 505.06 states that if an auditor previously modified his opinion on financial statements of a prior period because of a departure from generally accepted accounting principles and the financial statements are later restated to conform to generally accepted accounting principles, the auditor may express an unqualified opinion on the restated financial statements. Paragraph 6 also states that the auditor’s report should indicate that the financial statements have been restated to conform to generally accepted accounting principles.

.04 In Statement No. 21 [AC section 2083], the FASB retroactively suspended the disclosure requirements while they reconsider whether the disclosure of earnings per share and segment information are necessary for nonpublic enterprises. The requirement of section
505 to refer to the earlier nonconformity with those disclosure requirements is inconsistent with the intentions of the FASB contained in Statement No. 21 [AC section 2083]. Thus, in the circumstances, the auditor would be justified in departing from the requirement of section 505 and need not refer to the restatement of the financial statements. The auditor may issue an unqualified opinion on the financial statements without referring to the earlier modified opinion and without referring to the previous lack of disclosure of earnings per share or segment information.

.05 Since the suspension of the disclosure requirements is retroactive, 1977 financial statements of nonpublic companies may be revised to remove earnings per share or segment information. It would not be necessary for the auditor to comment on such revisions in his report on comparative financial statements in the next year.

[Issue Date: March, 1979.]
AU Section 9509

Reports on Audited Financial Statements: Auditing

Interpretations of

AU Section 509

1. Report of an Outside Inventory-Taking Firm as an Alternative Procedure for Observing Inventories

.01 Question—Section 509.12 states that “common restrictions on the scope of the auditor’s examination include those applying to the observation of physical inventories and the confirmation of accounts receivable by direct communication with debtors. . . .” A footnote to that paragraph states: “Circumstances such as the timing of his work may make it impracticable or impossible for the auditor to accomplish these procedures. In such case, if he is able to satisfy himself as to inventories or accounts receivable by applying alternative procedures, there is no significant limitation on the scope of his work, and his report need not include reference to the omission of the procedures or to the use of alternative procedures.” Outside firms of nonaccountants specializing in the taking of physical inventories are used at times by some companies, such as retail stores, hospitals, and automobile dealers, to count, list, price and subsequently compute the total dollar amount of inventory on hand at the date of the physical count. Would obtaining the report of an outside inventory-taking firm be an acceptable alternative procedure to the independent auditor's own observation of physical inventories?

.02 Interpretation—Sufficient competent evidential matter for inventories is discussed in section 331.09—12. Section 331.09 states that “. . . it is ordinarily necessary for the independent auditor to be present at the time of count and, by suitable observation, tests, and inquiries, satisfy himself respecting the effectiveness of the methods of inventory-taking and the measure of reliance which may be placed upon the client’s representations about the quantities and physical condition of the inventories.”

.03 Section 331.10—11 discusses two variations of that procedure when the client has well-kept perpetual records that are checked periodically by comparisons with physical counts or when the client uses statistical sampling to determine inventories. In such instances, the auditor may vary the timing and extent of his observation of physical counts, but he “must be present to observe such
counts as he deems necessary and must satisfy himself as to the effectiveness of the counting procedures used."

.04 Section 331.12 deals with circumstances in which the auditor has not satisfied himself as to inventories in the possession of the client through procedures described in section 331.09—.11. In those circumstances, the general requirement for satisfactory alternative procedures is that "... tests of the accounting records alone will not be sufficient for him to become satisfied as to quantities; it will always be necessary for the auditor to make, or observe, some physical counts of the inventory and apply appropriate tests of intervening transactions."

.05 The fact that the inventory is counted by an outside inventory firm of nonaccountants is not, by itself, a satisfactory substitute for the auditor's own observation or taking of some physical counts. The auditor's concern, in this respect, is to satisfy himself as to the effectiveness of the counting procedures used. If the client engages an outside inventory firm to take the physical inventory, the auditor's primary concern would be to evaluate the effectiveness of the procedures used by the outside firm and his auditing procedures would be applied accordingly.

.06 Thus, the auditor would examine the outside firm's program, observe its procedures and controls, make or observe some physical counts of the inventory, recompute calculations of the submitted inventory on a test basis and apply appropriate tests to the intervening transactions. The independent auditor ordinarily may reduce the extent of his work on the physical count of inventory because of the work of an outside inventory firm, but any restriction on the auditor's judgment concerning the extent of his contact with the inventory would be a scope restriction.

[Issue Date: July, 1975.]

[2.] Reporting on Comparative Financial Statements of Nonprofit Organizations

[.07—.10] [Superseded by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 15, effective for periods ending after June 30, 1977.] (See section 505.)

3. Reporting on Loss Contingencies

.11 Question—Statement on Financial Accounting Standards No. 5,* "Accounting for Contingencies," of the Financial Accounting Standards Board specifies criteria for accruing and disclosing loss contingencies. What is the relationship between the criteria established in

* AC section 4311.
Reports on Audited Financial Statements

Statement No. 5 [AC section 4311] and the auditor's reporting obligations when the financial statements on which he is reporting are affected by such uncertainties?

.12 Interpretation—In discussing loss contingencies Statement No. 5 [AC section 4311] uses the terms probable, reasonably possible and remote to describe different degrees of likelihood that future events will confirm a loss or an impairment of an asset or incurrence of a liability and the accounting standards for accrual and disclosure are based on those terms. Paragraph 3 of that Statement defines those terms as follows:

Probable. The future event or events are likely to occur.

Reasonably possible. The chance of the future event or events occurring is more than remote but less than likely.

Remote. The chance of the future event or events occurring is slight.

.13 Section 509.22 states: “In certain instances, the outcome of matters that may affect the financial statements or the disclosures required therein is not susceptible of reasonable estimation; such matters are to be regarded as uncertainties. . . .” Section 509.24 states: “The auditor need not modify his opinion because of the existence of an uncertainty when he concludes that there is only a minimal likelihood that resolution of the uncertainty will have a material effect on the financial statements.” The meaning of “minimal likelihood” as used in section 509 is equivalent to “remote” as used in FASB Statement No. 5.* Consequently, an independent auditor need not modify his opinion because of the existence of an uncertainty when he concludes that there is only a remote likelihood that resolution of the uncertainty will have a material effect on the financial statements on which he is reporting.

.14 When a future event or events that will resolve an existing contingency are reasonably possible (chance of occurrence is more than remote but less than likely) and the amount of the potential liability cannot be estimated, the auditor might modify his opinion if he concludes the potential effect of the resolution of the uncertainty is material. When the events that will resolve a contingency are probable (likely to occur), but the amount of the loss cannot be estimated, an uncertainty exists. In this case, the auditor should modify his opinion when he believes that the resolution of the uncertainty will have material effect on the financial statements he is examining.

[Issue Date: January, 1976.]

[4.] Reports on Consolidated Financial Statements That Include Supplementary Consolidating Information

[.15—.20] [Superseded December 31, 1980, by SAS No. 29.] (See section 551.)

*AICPA Professional Standards

AU § 9509.20
5. Disclosures of Subsequent Events

.21 Question—Section 509.31 on “Reports on Audited Financial Statements” states that notes to financial statements may contain “unaudited information, pro forma calculations or other similar disclosures. These disclosures may be required in connection with a particular transaction (e.g., a business combination) or may otherwise be considered informative (e.g., in connection with subsequent events).” Does this mean that a note on a subsequent event which should be disclosed may be labeled unaudited?

.22 Interpretation—No. Section 530.05 states that if the auditor is aware of a material subsequent event that has occurred after the completion of field work but before issuance of the report which should be disclosed, the only options are to dual date the report or date the report as of the date of the subsequent event and extend the procedures for review of subsequent events to that date. Labeling the note unaudited is not an acceptable alternative in these circumstances.

.23 Section 560.05 states that a subsequent event “may be so significant that disclosure can best be made by supplementing the historical financial statements with pro forma financial data giving effect to the event as if it had occurred on the date of the balance sheet.” For example, the auditor may decide that disclosure of a business combination or the destruction of assets after the date of the financial statements should be made by presenting the pro forma effect in a note to the financial statements. It is such pro forma presentation of the effects of a subsequent event that may be marked unaudited. Thus, although a note describing a subsequent event may include unaudited information which is appropriately labeled, the information on the event itself should not be marked unaudited.

.24 However, according to section 530.08 a note disclosing a subsequent event may be labeled unaudited when the event occurs between the date of the independent auditor’s original report and the date of the reissuance of such report.

[Issue Date: July, 1979.]

6. The Materiality of Uncertainties

.25 Question—Section 509.24 states that “When there are material uncertainties, the outcome of which is not susceptible of reasonable estimation, the auditor should consider whether to express an unqualified opinion or to qualify his opinion. . . .” What approach should the auditor use in considering whether the potential effect of an uncertainty is material?

.26 Interpretation—Materiality is a relative concept and the basis of comparison is thus an important aspect of the auditor's consider-
tion of whether an uncertainty is material. Some uncertainties relate primarily to financial position while others more closely relate to results of operations. Thus the auditor should consider the potential effect on the financial statement that is most appropriate in the circumstances.

.27 Some uncertainties are unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence and thus more closely related to financial position than to normal, recurring operations. Examples include the recoverability of start-up costs and litigation relating to alleged violations of antitrust or securities laws. In such instances the auditor should evaluate the materiality of the uncertainty by comparing the potential effect to shareholders' equity and also to other relevant balance sheet components such as total assets, total liabilities, current assets or current liabilities.

.28 In other instances the nature of an uncertainty may be more closely related to normal, recurring operations, for example, litigation with a party to a royalty agreement concerning whether a royalty fee should be paid on certain revenues, and revenues of certain public utilities collected subject to refund. In such circumstances it is appropriate to consider the materiality of the uncertainty in relation to the potential effect on the income statement.

[Issue Date: October, 1979.]

7. Reporting on an Uncertainty

.29 Question—Section 509.39 on "Reports on Audited Financial Statements" gives two examples of an opinion that is qualified because of an uncertainty. In light of FASB Statement No. 16 [AC section 2014] which virtually eliminates prior period adjustments, is it equally acceptable to word a qualified opinion "subject to the effects, if any" either "on the financial statements of the ultimate resolution of the matter . . ." or "of such adjustments as might have been required had the outcome of the uncertainty been known . . ."?

.30 Interpretation—No. The language in the first example, which refers to the effects, if any, on the financial statements of the ultimate resolution, ordinarily should no longer be used. It implies that the financial statements being reported on may be adjusted when the uncertainty is resolved. Since FASB Statement No. 16 [AC section 2014] has eliminated prior period adjustments for all but a few items that are typically unrelated to uncertainties, the resolution of an uncertainty will either be recognized in the financial statement of a later period or have no monetary effect.

.31 The language in the second example, which refers to adjustments that might have been required, normally is preferable.
It makes clear that the qualification relates to a matter that would have a material effect on the financial statements if resolved unfavorably in the current period without the implication that the statements could be adjusted in the future.

32 The language in the first example is appropriate in the rare instances when the resolution of an uncertainty will be accounted for as a prior period adjustment, such as an uncertainty related to utility revenue under rate-making processes for certain regulated companies.

[Issue Date: October, 1979.]
Part of Examination Made by Other Auditors: Auditing Interpretations of AU Section 543

1. Specific Procedures Performed by the Other Auditor at the Principal Auditor's Request

.01 Question—An independent auditor is examining the financial statements of a component in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and is issuing a report to his client that will also be used by another independent auditor who is acting as a principal auditor. The principal auditor requests the other auditor to perform specific procedures, for example, to furnish or test amounts to be eliminated in consolidation, such as intercompany profits, or to read other information in documents containing audited financial statements. In those circumstances, who is responsible to determine the extent of the procedures to be performed?

.02 Interpretation—Section 543.10 states that the principal auditor “should adopt appropriate measures to assure the coordination of his activities with those of the other auditor in order to achieve a proper review of matters affecting the consolidating or combining of accounts in the financial statements.” Section 543.10c(iv) further states that those measures may include procedures such as ascertaining through communication with the other auditor “that a review will be made of matters affecting elimination of intercompany transactions and accounts.”

.03 Thus, when the principal auditor requests the other auditor to perform procedures, he should provide specific instructions on procedures to be performed, materiality considerations for that purpose, and other information that may be necessary in the circumstances. The other auditor should perform the requested procedures in accordance with the principal auditor’s instructions and, when requested to furnish a written report, should be guided by the provisions of section 621, “Special Reports.”

[Issue Date: April, 1979.]

1 For the purposes of this interpretation, the entities whose separate financial statements collectively comprise the consolidated or other financial statements are referred to as components.

2 See section 543 for the definition of a principal auditor. For the purposes of this interpretation, the auditor whose work is used by a principal auditor is referred to as the other auditor.
2. **Inquiries of the Principal Auditor by the Other Auditor**

**.04 Question**—Section 543 gives guidance to a principal auditor on making inquiries of the other auditor. Section 543.03 also states that “the other auditor remains responsible for the performance of his own work and for his own report.” Should the other auditor also make inquiries of the principal auditor to fulfill that responsibility?

**.05 Interpretation**—Section 335, “Related Party Transactions,” states that there may be inquiry of the principal auditor regarding related parties. In addition, before issuing his report, the other auditor should consider whether he should inquire of the principal auditor as to matters that may be significant to his own examination.

**.06** The other auditor’s consideration of whether to make the inquiry should be based on factors such as his awareness that there are transactions or relationships which are unusual or complex between the component he is examining and the component the principal auditor is examining, or his knowledge that in the past matters relating to his examination have arisen that were known to the principal auditor but not to him.

**.07** If the other auditor believes inquiry is appropriate he may furnish the principal auditor with a draft of the financial statements expected to be issued and of his report solely for the purpose of aiding the principal auditor to respond to the inquiry. The inquiry would concern transactions, adjustments, or other matters that have come to the principal auditor’s attention that he believes require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements of the component being examined by the other auditor. Also, the other auditor should inquire about any relevant limitation on the scope of the principal auditor’s examination.

**Issue Date: April, 1979.**

3. **Form of Inquiries of the Principal Auditor Made by the Other Auditor**

**.08 Question**—In those circumstances when the other auditor believes an inquiry of the principal auditor is appropriate, what form should the inquiry take and when should it be made?

**.09 Interpretation**—The other auditor’s inquiry ordinarily should be in writing. It should indicate whether the response should be in writing, and should specify the date as of which the principal auditor should respond. Ordinarily, that date should be near the anticipated date of the other auditor’s report. An example of a written inquiry from the other auditor is as follows:

“We are examining the financial statements of (name of client) as of (date) and for the (period of examination) for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to whether the finan-
cial statements present fairly the financial position, results of operations, and changes in financial position of (name of client) in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

A draft of the financial statements referred to above and a draft of our report are enclosed solely to aid you in responding to this inquiry. Please provide us (in writing) (orally) with the following information in connection with your current examination of the consolidated financial statements of (name of parent company):

1. Transactions or other matters (including adjustments made during consolidation or contemplated at the date of your reply) that have come to your attention that you believe require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements of (name of client) being examined by us.

2. Any limitation on the scope of your examination that is related to the financial statements of (name of client) being examined by us, or that limits your ability to provide us with the information requested in this inquiry.

Please make your response as of a date near (expected date of the other auditor's report)."

.10 The principal auditor's reply will often be made as of a date when the principal auditor's examination is still in progress; however, the other auditor should expect that ordinarily the response should satisfy his need for information. However, there may be instances when the principal auditor's response explains that it is limited because his examination has not progressed to a point that enables him to provide a response that satisfies the other auditor's need for information. If the principal auditor's response is limited in that manner, the other auditor should consider whether to apply acceptable alternative procedures, delay the issuance of his report until the principal auditor can respond, or qualify his report for a limitation on the scope of his examination.

[Issue Date: April, 1979]

4. Form of Principal Auditor's Response to Inquiries from Other Auditors

.11 Question—An independent auditor acting in the capacity of a principal auditor may receive an inquiry from another independent auditor examining the financial statements of a component concerning transactions, adjustments, or limitations on his examination. What should be the form of the principal auditor's response?

3See section 9543.04—.07, "Inquiries of the Principal Auditor by the Other Auditor," above.
Interpretation—The principal auditor should respond promptly to the other auditor's inquiry, based on his examination, and if applicable, on his reading of the draft financial statements and report furnished by the other auditor. His response may be written or oral, as requested by the other auditor. However, the principal auditor's response ordinarily should be in writing if it contains information that may have a significant effect on the other auditor's examination.

The principal auditor should identify the stage of completion of his audit as of the date of his reply. He should also indicate that no audit procedures were performed for the purpose of identifying matters that would not affect his examination and report, and therefore, not all the information requested would necessarily be revealed. If the principal auditor has been furnished with a draft of the financial statements being examined by the other auditor and a draft of his report, the principal auditor should state that he has read the draft only to aid him in making his reply.

An example of a written response from the principal auditor is as follows:

“This letter is furnished to you in response to your request that we provide you with certain information in connection with your examination of the financial statements of (name of component), a (subsidiary, division, branch or investment) of Parent Company for the year ended (date).

We are in the process of performing an examination of the consolidated financial statements of Parent Company for the year ended (date) (but have not completed our work as of this date). The objective of our examination is to enable us to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements of Parent Company and, accordingly, we have performed no procedures directed toward identifying matters that would not affect our examination or our report. However, solely for the purpose of responding to your inquiry, we have read the draft of the financial statements of (name of component) as of (date) and for the (period of examination) and the draft of your report on them, included with your inquiry dated (date of inquiry).

Based solely on the work we have performed (to date) in connection with our examination of the consolidated financial statements, which would not necessarily reveal all or any of the matters covered in your inquiry, we advise you that:

1. No transactions or other matters (including adjustments made during consolidation or contemplated at this date) have come to our attention that we believe require adjustment
Part of Examination Made by Other Auditors

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to or disclosure in the financial statements of (name of component) being examined by you.

2. No limitation has been placed by Parent Company on the scope of our examination that, to our knowledge, is related to the financial statements (of name of component) being examined by you, that has limited our ability to provide you with the information requested in your inquiry."

[Issue Date: April, 1979.]

5. Procedures of the Principal Auditor

.15 Question—What steps, if any, should the principal auditor take in responding to an inquiry such as that described in section 9543.11?

.16 Interpretation—The principal auditor’s response should ordinarily be made by the auditor with final responsibility for the engagement. He should take those steps that he considers reasonable under the circumstances to be informed of known matters pertinent to the other auditor’s inquiry. For example, the auditor with final responsibility may inquire of principal assistants responsible for various aspects of the engagement or he may direct assistants to bring to his attention any significant matters of which they become aware during the examination. The principal auditor is not required to perform any procedures directed toward identifying matters that would not affect his examination or his report.

.17 If between the date of his response and the completion of his examination, the principal auditor becomes aware of information that he would have included in his response to the other auditor’s inquiry had he been aware of it, the principal auditor should promptly communicate such information to the other auditor.5

[Issue Date: April, 1979.]

6. Application of Additional Procedures Concerning the Other Auditor’s Examination

.18 Question—If a principal auditor decides not to make reference to the examination of another auditor, section 543 requires him to consider whether to apply procedures to obtain information about the adequacy of the other auditor’s examination. In making a decision about (a) whether to apply one or more of the procedures listed in section 543.12 and (b), if applicable, the extent of those procedures, may the principal auditor consider his knowledge of the other auditor’s compliance with quality control policies and procedures?

4 See section 311, “Planning and Supervision” for the definition of “assistants.”

5 See section 561, “Subsequent Discovery of Facts Existing at the Date of the Auditor’s Report,” concerning procedures to be followed by the other auditor if he receives the information after the issuance of his report.

AICPA Professional Standards AU § 9543.18
.19 Interpretation—Yes. The principal auditor’s judgment about the extent of additional procedures, if any, to be applied in the circumstances may be affected by various factors including his knowledge of the other auditor’s quality control policies and procedures that provide the other auditor with reasonable assurance of conformity with generally accepted auditing standards in his audit engagements.

.20 Other factors that the principal auditor may wish to consider in making that decision include his previous experience with the other auditor, the materiality of the portion of the financial statements examined by the other auditor, the control exercised by the principal auditor over the conduct of the other auditor’s examination, and the results of the principal auditor’s other procedures that may indicate whether additional evidential matter is necessary.

[Issue Date: December, 1981.]
Lack of Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles: Auditing Interpretations of AU Section 544

[1.] Auditors' Reports Solely for Purposes of Filing with Insurance Regulatory Agencies

[.01—.09] [Superseded October, 1979 by Interpretation No. 4, section 9621.15—.16.]

2. Reports in Filings Other Than with the Regulatory Agency on Financial Statements Prepared Using FHLBB Accounting Practices—Savings and Loan Associations

.10 Question—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board (FHLBB) recently adopted rules permitting member savings and loan associations (S&Ls), to defer gains and losses from the sale of mortgage assets—a departure from generally accepted accounting principles. Some S&Ls that adopt this accounting treatment in financial statements filed with the FHLBB may also decide to follow such accounting in financial statements to be distributed to others, including the shareholders. Under such circumstances, what is the proper method of reporting by the independent auditor?

.11 Interpretation—Section 544 provides that the first reporting standard is equally applicable to opinions on financial statements of regulated companies presented for purposes other than filings with their respective supervisory agencies and, accordingly, material departures from generally accepted accounting principles should be dealt with in the same manner followed by companies that are not regulated. Ordinarily this will require either a qualified or an adverse opinion on such statements. The S&L could avoid an opinion qualified or adverse for the departure from generally accepted accounting principles by not deferring gains and losses from sale of mortgage assets in its financial statements for purposes other than filings with the FHLBB. This is permitted by the FHLBB as long as the financial statements are reconciled to those filed with the FHLBB.

1 Originally issued under the title "Auditors' Reports Solely for Purposes of Filing with Insurance Regulatory Agencies" (Journal of Accountancy, July '75, p. 69).
Before 1981, an S&L would not have been permitted to defer gains and losses from the sale of mortgage assets. Consequently, in the first year that an S&L elects to defer such gains and losses, the auditor's opinion would be qualified both as to conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and as to consistency of application.

Section 546.04 provides guidance to an auditor on the evaluation of a change in accounting principle. That section requires the auditor to satisfy himself that, among other things, management's justification for the change is reasonable. In this respect, a footnote to the section points out that Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 20, paragraph 16 [AC section 1051.16], states: "The presumption that an entity should not change an accounting principle may be overcome only if the enterprise justifies the use of an alternative acceptable accounting principle on the basis that it is preferable." Furthermore, the Addendum [AC section 6011] to Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 2 states that the financial statements of a regulated business other than those prepared for filing with the government for regulatory purposes should preferably be based on generally accepted accounting principles. Consequently, it would not be possible for an S&L to justify the adoption of the accounting policy of deferring gains and losses from the sale of mortgage assets in financial statements other than those prepared for filing with the FHLBB. Under these circumstances, the auditor should take exception to both the change having been made without reasonable justification and the particular accounting treatment of gains and losses from the sale of mortgage assets.

The following example illustrates a report, for filings other than with the FHLBB, on financial statements that have been prepared using the FHLBB deferral method for only the most recent year where the effect of the deferral is material to net earnings or net worth:

"We have examined the statements of financial condition of XYZ Savings and Loan Association as of December 31, 19X2 and 19X1, and the related statements of operations, retained earnings (deficit), and changes in financial position for the years then ended. Our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

"As further described in note X to the financial statements, during 19X2 the Association changed its method of accounting for gains and losses arising from the sale of certain mortgage assets from the current recognition of gains and losses to the deferral of such gains and losses as permitted by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (FHLBB). In our opinion, this method of accounting is not in conformity with
Lack of Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

generally accepted accounting principles and the Association has not provided reasonable justification for making such a change in financial statements prepared for other than filing with the FHLBB. If these gains and losses were recognized currently, deferred charges would be decreased by $, and capital by $ as of December 31, 19X2, and the net loss would be increased by $ for the year then ended.

“In our opinion, except for the change in the accounting for gains and losses as described in the preceding paragraph, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of XYZ Savings and Loan Association as of December 31, 19X2 and 19X1, and the results of its operations and changes in its financial position for the years then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.”

If the auditor deems an adverse opinion to be appropriate in such circumstances, the opinion paragraph of his report with respect to the 19X2 financial statements would read as follows:

“Because of the significance of the effects of the matter described in the preceding paragraph, in our opinion the 19X2 financial statements referred to above do not present fairly, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, the financial position of XYZ Savings and Loan Association as of December 31, 19X2, or the results of its operations and changes in its financial position for the year then ended.”

Section 544 permits the auditor to express an opinion on whether the financial statements are presented in conformity with a basis of accounting prescribed or permitted by a regulatory agency in an additional paragraph to the report, but a report of this type is not mandatory. The additional paragraph, if used, should be carefully worded so as not to mitigate the intended emphasis of the departure from generally accepted accounting principles. The report should not state or imply that the financial presentation under the accounting practices permitted by the FHLBB is an improved financial presentation. The following example illustrates an additional paragraph permitted under section 544.04:

“In our opinion, the 19X2 financial statements referred to above present fairly the assets, liabilities and retained earnings of XYZ Savings and Loan Association, at December 31, 19X2 and the income and expense and changes in its cash position for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting practices permitted by the FHLBB which, except for the change in accounting principle referred to above, have been applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.”

The substantial disposal of assets at a loss may be indicative of an S&L having liquidity and other pervasive financial problems. If, be-
cause of such factors, the auditor concludes that there is a substantial
doubt about the entity’s ability to continue in existence, he should
consider the need to modify his report for the uncertainty. The follow­
ing example illustrates additional explanatory paragraphs the auditor
might include in his report if he concludes there is a material uncer­
tainty that requires modification of his report (see section 340):

“As further described in Note Y to the financial statements, the
Association and the savings and loan industry in general are experi­
ceeing unfavorable operating results. Under its present asset-liability
structure, continuing net losses from operations and declining net
worth can be expected during periods of high interest rates. The
Association must maintain total net worth in accordance with applica­
able requirements of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corpora­
tion (FSLIC) and the FHLBB as further described in Note Z to the
financial statements. Should the Association fail to satisfy prescribed
net worth requirements, it would be subject to actions that might be
taken by the FSLIC or FHLBB.

“The accompanying 19X2 financial statements were prepared in
conformity with accounting principles which assume the continued
existence of the Association. Accordingly, under that assumption, the
accompanying 19X2 financial statements do not reflect adjustments
that would be necessary should the Association be unable to continue
in existence and, therefore, the recovery of non-cash assets may be
at amounts substantially less than those presented in the accompany­
ing 19X2 balance sheet.”

In these circumstances, the auditor should, because of the un­
certainty, appropriately modify his opinions on both conformity with
generally accepted accounting principles and conformity with ac­
counting practices permitted by the FHLBB.

[Issue Date: April, 1982.]
AU Section 9550

Other Information in Documents Containing Audited Financial Statements: Auditing Interpretations of AU Section 550

1. Reports by Management on Internal Accounting Control

.01 Question—Annual reports to shareholders may contain a report by management on its financial reporting responsibilities and related matters. A statement by management concerning the company’s system of internal accounting control is a common subject in such reports.¹ What is the auditor’s responsibility concerning such statement?

.02 Interpretation—Section 550, “Other Information in Documents Containing Audited Financial Statements,” makes clear that “the auditor has no obligation to corroborate other information contained in [such] a document.” Under section 550, the auditor is required to read the report by management and consider whether it is materially inconsistent with information appearing in the financial statements and, as a result, he may become aware of a material misstatement of fact.²

.03 The auditor would often be familiar with matters covered in a management statement on internal accounting control and may become aware of information that causes him to believe that management’s statement concerning internal accounting control contains a material misstatement of fact as described in section 550. If the auditor becomes aware of information in the report by management that conflicts with his knowledge or understanding of such matters, he should discuss the conflict with the client. If, after discussions with the client, the auditor concludes that a material misstatement of fact exists (for example, if he has in fact communicated to management a weakness

¹ For example, see Conclusions and Recommendations of the Special Advisory Committee on Reports by Management (AICPA) which states: “. . . the primary objective of the management report is to inform users of the various means, such as internal accounting control, by which management’s responsibility for the financial statements is fulfilled.” The Financial Executives Institute and the Securities and Exchange Commission also encourage the presentation of reports by management.

² Unless information on internal accounting control appears in the financial statements, which is not common, a management statement on internal accounting control could not be inconsistent with information appearing in financial statements.

AICPA Professional Standards AU § 9550.03
in internal accounting control he considers material, as required by section 323, and management states that he has not \(^3\), the auditor should consider steps such as notifying senior management and the board of directors or its audit committee in writing of his views concerning the information and consulting his legal counsel as to further appropriate action in the circumstances.

.04 An auditor can reasonably expect that any uncorrected weaknesses in internal accounting control that he considered material and thus had communicated to management, as required by section 323, will have been considered by management in developing its statement on internal accounting control. The auditor should recognize, however, that management's consideration of a weakness that the auditor considers material may be only one of several factors in management's assessment of the company's system of internal accounting control. For example, management, after evaluating the costs of correction in relation to the expected benefits to be derived, may have concluded that corrective action for such a weakness is not practicable. The auditor would not be expected to independently test and form an opinion on management's conclusion in this highly subjective area. However, the auditor should consider the factors underlying management's assessment and if the auditor believes that management's statement on internal accounting control fails to disclose a fact needed to complete the statement in order for the statement made not to be a material misstatement, he should consider the steps described in the preceding paragraph.

.05 The management report may refer to the independent auditor. However, the auditor should consider whether management's statement uses his name in such a way as to indicate or imply that his involvement is greater than is supported by the facts. For example, even though section 323 permits an auditor to report to management that he has not become aware of any material weaknesses during his examination, management should be discouraged from stating in a public report that the auditor has not identified any material weaknesses in internal accounting control in connection with his audit of

\(^3\)See the October 1978 auditing interpretation "Material Weaknesses in Accounting Control and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act," (AU § 9328.03-.06) for guidance on what course of action should be followed by the auditor of a public entity when a material weakness in internal accounting control comes to his attention. In the context of an audit of financial statements, section 323 defines a material weakness as "a condition in which the specific control procedures or the degree of compliance with them do not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions." (Emphasis added.) While section 323 provides that the auditor may wish to communicate immaterial weaknesses in internal accounting control, he is not required to do so.
the financial statements. The foundation for such a statement in a public report could be misunderstood because it is not practicable for a report by management to adequately describe the varying extent of auditor's studies and evaluations of internal accounting control. Further, the fact that an audit has not disclosed any weaknesses the auditor considers material does not necessarily mean none exists since the auditor is not required under generally accepted auditing standards to evaluate each control or to identify every material weakness.

.06 Reports by management may also discuss additional matters that management considers relevant to its operations, such as administrative controls. The auditor generally would have less familiarity with such matters than he has with matters of internal accounting control. Nevertheless, when an accountant believes there is a material misstatement of fact with respect to such information, he should discuss the matter with the client and consider whether any further action is needed in accordance with section 550.

[Issue Date: January, 1981.]

*However, when the study and evaluation made as part of the audit is sufficient for expressing an opinion on the system, management may state that the auditor has not identified any material weaknesses. In these circumstances, to reduce the risk of misunderstanding, management should be encouraged to include in the document the auditor's report expressing an opinion on the system (see section 642.48, footnote 8) since it describes the objectives and limitations of internal accounting control and of accountants' evaluations of it or alternatively, the management report could include these descriptions.*

.01 The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) requires, among other things, that, in certain instances, the administrator of an employee benefit plan engage an independent qualified public accountant to conduct an examination of the plan’s financial statements and certain schedules in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. The purpose of such examination is to enable the accountant to form an opinion as to whether the financial statements and schedules are presented fairly in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

.02 Pursuant to pertinent regulations, the financial statements and schedules of a plan need not be presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and/or the auditor need not examine and report on information prepared by a bank or similar institution or insurance carrier regulated and supervised and subject to periodic examination by a state or federal agency if such information is certified as complete and accurate by the bank, similar institution or insurance carrier. Thus, ERISA permits the plan administrator to restrict the auditor’s examination of the assets held and transactions executed by such institutions.

.03 **Question**—What should be the form of the auditor’s report if a plan administrator elects, as permitted by the Department of Labor rules and regulations, to restrict the auditor from performing auditing procedures on information prepared and certified by a bank or similar institution or insurance carrier and the auditor believes this is a significant limitation on the scope of his examination?

.04 **Answer**—An example of the appropriate form of reporting in these special circumstances is as follows:

To XYZ Pension Plan

We have examined the financial statements and schedules of XYZ Pension Plan as of December 31, 19XX and for the year then ended, as listed in the accompanying index. Except as stated in the following paragraph, our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests.
of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we con­
sidered necessary in the circumstances.

The plan administrator has elected the method of compliance per­
mitted by section 2520.103-8 of the Department of Labor Rules and
Regulations for Reporting and Disclosure under the Employee Retire­
ment Income Security Act of 1974. Accordingly, as permitted under
such election, the plan administrator instructed us not to perform, and
we did not perform, any auditing procedures with respect to the infor­
mation certified by the ABC Bank, the trustee of the plan, except for
comparing such information, which is summarized in note X, to the
related information included in the financial statements and schedules.
We have been informed by the plan administrator that the trustee holds
the plan's investment assets and executes transactions therein. The plan
administrator has obtained a certification from the trustee that the
information provided to the plan administrator by the trustee is com­
plete and accurate.¹

Because of the significance of the information that we did not
audit, we are unable to, and do not, express an opinion on the accom­
panying financial statements and schedules taken as a whole. The
form and content of the information included in the financial state­
ments and schedules, other than that derived from the information
certified by the trustee, has been examined by us and, in our opinion,
is presented in compliance with the Department of Labor Rules and
Regulations for Reporting and Disclosure under the Employee Retire­
ment Income Security Act of 1974.²

.05 Question—If the plan administrator elects the alternative
method of compliance and the financial statements and schedules of a
plan are not presented in conformity with generally accepted account­
ing principles, what modifications, if any, should be made in the
auditor’s report?

.06 Answer—Department of Labor rules and regulations require
that a note to the financial statements disclose departures from gen­
erally accepted accounting principles. If the auditor is satisfied that

¹ Certain data furnished and certified by a bank or similar institution or
insurance carrier are based on information supplied by the plan administrator.
Accordingly, the auditor should satisfy himself that the amounts reported by the
trustee as being received from, and disbursed at the direction of, the plan adminis­
trator or other authorized party have been properly determined in accordance
with the terms of the plan and that the information included in the financial
statements and schedules have been presented in compliance with the Department
of Labor Rules and Regulations for Reporting and Disclosure under the Em­

² Section 2520.103-1(b)(3) of the rules and regulations requires that the
financial statements include a footnote describing the accounting principles and
practices reflected in the financial statements, and, if applicable, variances from
generally accepted accounting principles.
the financial statements include adequate disclosure of departures from generally accepted accounting principles, the form of report illustrated above may be issued without modification. The auditor would modify his report, however, if such departures are not adequately disclosed because of the lack of compliance with the Department of Labor rules and regulations.

.07 Question—Can this type of auditor's report be distributed to third parties, such as plan participants?

.08 Answer—Yes, provided the financial statements and schedules referred to therein accompany the auditor's report.

[Issue Date: January, 1977.]

2. Reports on Elements, Accounts, or Items of a Financial Statement That Are Presented in Conformity with GAAP

.09 Question—Paragraph 10 of section 621, Special Reports, states in part: "since specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement are not considered to be a financial statement, the first standard of reporting does not apply." If a specified element, account, or item of a financial statement is intended to be presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles rather than, for example, in accordance with the provisions of a contract, law, or government regulation, should the independent auditor express an opinion that the element, account, or item is in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP)?

.10 Interpretation—Yes. Section 621.13 requires the independent auditor's report on one or more specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement to identify the basis on which the specified elements, accounts, or items are presented. Section 621.10 states that "the first standard of reporting does not apply" because, in engagements of the type discussed in sections 621.09—.14* and 622,* specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement are not required to be presented in conformity with GAAP. Section 621.10 also states: "the second standard of reporting as to consistency is applicable if the elements . . . on which the auditor is to express an opinion are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles" (emphasis added). Hence, GAAP is an appropriate basis for presenting an element, account, or item of a financial statement under the provisions of sections 621 and 622.*

[Issue Date: July, 1978.]

* References changed by issuance of SAS No. 35.
[3.] Compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977
[.11—.14] [Transferred to AU section 9642.]

[4.] Reports on Engagements Solely to Meet State Regulatory Examination Requirements
[.15—.16] [Deleted April, 1981 by SAS No. 35.] (See section 622.)

5. Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with Accounting Practices Specified in an Agreement

.17 Question—An agreement may specify accounting practices to be used in the preparation of financial statements that depart from generally accepted accounting principles. A loan agreement, for example, may require the borrower to prepare consolidated financial statements in which investments in certain unconsolidated subsidiaries are presented on the equity method of accounting and investments in other unconsolidated subsidiaries are presented at cost (a basis that is not in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the borrower’s circumstances). Also, an acquisition agreement may require the financial statements of the entity being acquired (or a segment of it) to be prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles except for certain assets, such as receivables, inventories, and properties for which a valuation basis is specified in the agreement.

.18 Are such bases of accounting a “comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles” as discussed in section 621.04d, Special Reports, that is, “a definite set of criteria having substantial support that is applied to all material items appearing in financial statements . . .”?  

.19 Interpretation—No. A basis of accounting specified in an agreement, as discussed above, is not a comprehensive basis of accounting as contemplated by section 621.04d, because it would not meet the requirement of being “criteria having substantial support” even though the criteria are definite.

.20 Question—In the circumstances described above would it be appropriate for the auditor to report in a manner similar to section 544.04 applicable to regulated companies, which states that “the auditor should use the standard form of report . . ., modified as appropriate . . . because of the departures from generally accepted accounting principles, and then, in an additional paragraph to the report, express an opinion on whether the financial statements are presented in conformity with the prescribed basis of accounting.”?

.21 Interpretation—Yes, provided the auditor modifies his report as to the conformity of the special-purpose financial statements with
generally accepted accounting principles, it would be appropriate for him to express in an additional paragraph of his report an opinion on whether the statements are presented fairly on the basis of accounting specified in an agreement such as those described above. In those circumstances, the basis of accounting and the reason for the basis should be described in the auditor’s report and in a note to the financial statements. Also, if financial statements have previously been issued in the same special circumstances, the auditor’s report should indicate whether in his opinion the disclosed basis of accounting used has been applied in a manner consistent with that of the preceding period.

.22 As discussed in section 509.42, when the auditor expresses an adverse opinion, he should disclose in a separate paragraph of his report the principal monetary effects of the subject matter on the entity’s financial position, results of operations, and changes in financial position, if reasonably determinable. If the financial statements are presented in conformity with a basis such as those described above, the requirement that the principal effects of the departures from generally accepted accounting principles be disclosed may also be satisfied by referring to a note to the financial statements that discloses such effects or by referring to coexisting audited financial statements of the same entity prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as of (and, when applicable, for the period ended on) the same date as the special-purpose financial statements.

.23 Coexisting financial statements prepared by the entity in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles is not a requirement for the auditor to be able to report on the special-purpose financial statements. When the financial statements have been prepared on a basis specified in an agreement and the effects of departures from generally accepted accounting principles have not been determined by the company, the auditor may be able to reasonably estimate whether such effects would be sufficiently material to require issuance of a qualified opinion, or would be so material as to require issuance of an adverse opinion. If the auditor is not able to reasonably estimate the effects of departures, he should disclaim an opinion regarding conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Such a disclaimer of opinion, however, would not preclude an auditor from expressing an opinion regarding whether the special-purpose financial statements are presented fairly in conformity with a basis of accounting such as those described above.

.24 The auditor should consider the need to include a paragraph that describes and indicates (or refers to a note that describes and indicates) the source of any significant interpretations made by the client regarding provisions of the agreement relating to the financial statements.
The following examples illustrate reports on special-purpose financial statements that have been prepared pursuant to a loan agreement and an acquisition agreement and the different ways the effects of departures from generally accepted accounting principles may be disclosed.

Report on Financial Statements Prepared Pursuant to a Loan Agreement
( Disclosure of Effects of Departures from Generally Accepted Accounting Principles by Referring to a Note to the Financial Statements)

We have examined the special-purpose balance sheet of ABC Company as of December 31, 19X1, and the related special-purpose statements of income, retained earnings, and changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

The accompanying special-purpose financial statements have been prepared for the purpose of complying with, and on the basis of accounting practices specified in, Section 4 of a loan agreement between DEF Bank and the Company dated (date). These practices differ, as described in Note X, from generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, the financial statements are not intended to present and, in our opinion, do not present fairly the financial position, results of operations and changes in financial position of ABC Company in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

In our opinion, however, the accompanying special-purpose financial statements of ABC Company are presented fairly on the basis of accounting described in Note X, which basis has been applied in a manner consistent with that of the preceding year.

Report on Financial Statements Prepared Pursuant to a Loan Agreement
( Disclosure of Effects of Departures from Generally Accepted Accounting Principles by Referring to Coexisting Audited Financial Statements)

We have examined the special-purpose balance sheet of ABC Company as of December 31, 19X1, and the related special-purpose statements of income, retained earnings, and changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

The accompanying special-purpose financial statements have been prepared for the purpose of complying with, and on the basis of
accounting practices specified in, section 4 of a loan agreement be­
tween DEF Bank and the Company dated (date). These practices
differ, as described in Note X, from generally accepted accounting
principles. Accordingly, the financial statements are not intended to
present and, in our opinion, do not present fairly the financial position,
results of operations and changes in financial position of ABC Com­
pany in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.
The monetary effects of the departures from generally accepted ac­
counting principles can be determined by comparing the special-purpose
financial statements with the financial statements of ABC Company
for the year ended December 31, 19X1, prepared in conformity with
generally accepted accounting principles on which we issued our report
dated February 14, 19X2.

In our opinion, however, the accompanying special purpose finan­
cial statements of ABC Company are presented fairly on the basis of
accounting described in Note X, which basis has been applied in a
manner consistent with that of the preceding year.

Report on Financial Statements Prepared Pursuant to an Acquisition
Agreement (Effects of Departures from Generally Accepted Account­
ing Principles Have Not Been Determined)

We have examined the special-purpose balance sheet of ABC Com­
pany as of June 30, 19XX, and the related special-purpose statements
of income, retained earnings, and changes in financial position for the
year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with
generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such
tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as
we considered necessary in the circumstances.

The accompanying special-purpose financial statements have been
prepared for the purpose of complying with, and on the basis of
accounting practices specified in, an acquisition agreement dated May
15, 19XX, between ABC Company and DEF Company. These prac­
tices differ, as described in Note X, from generally accepted accounting
principles; the monetary effects on the accompanying financial state­
ments of such differences have not been determined. Accordingly,
we are unable to and do not express an opinion on whether the
accompanying special-purpose financial statements fairly present the
financial position, results of operations and changes in financial posi­
tion of ABC Company in conformity with generally accepted account­
ing principles.

In our opinion, however, the accompanying special-purpose finan­
cial statements of ABC Company are presented fairly on the basis of
accounting described in Note X.

[Issue Date: February, 1980.]
6. Reporting on Special-Purpose Financial Presentations

.26 Question—An auditor may be requested to report on special-purpose financial presentations that do not constitute a complete presentation of historical financial position or results of operations of an entity. For example, a governmental agency may require a schedule of gross income and certain expenses of an entity’s real estate operation in which income and expenses are measured in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, but expenses are defined to exclude certain items such as interest, depreciation, and income taxes. Such a schedule may also present the excess of gross income over defined expenses. Also, a buy-sell agreement may specify a schedule of certain assets and liabilities of the entity, representing the assets to be sold and liabilities to be transferred pursuant to the buy-sell agreement, in which the assets and liabilities are measured in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, but do not constitute substantially all of the assets and liabilities of the entity.

.27 How should the auditor report in such circumstances?

.28 Interpretation—The term financial statement is defined in section 621.02, Special Reports. That paragraph includes a list of financial presentations which should be considered by an independent auditor to be a financial statement for reporting purposes. These include, among others, a statement of revenue and expenses, a statement of assets and liabilities that does not include owners’ equity accounts, and a summary of operations. The concept of specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement in section 621, on the other hand, refers to accounting information that is part of but significantly less than a financial statement. The financial presentations described above generally should be regarded as financial statements.

.29 Thus, when an auditor is requested to examine and express an opinion on such special-purpose financial presentations, the measurement of materiality should be related to the presentation taken as a whole. The auditor’s report should indicate his opinion on the fairness of the presentation of the information (for example, net assets sold, or income before depreciation, interest, and taxes) in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

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*Examples of such governmental agency requirements include (a) Regulation S-X of the Securities and Exchange Commission which requires registrants to present for certain significant real estate properties acquired, audited income statements that exclude items not comparable to the proposed future operations of such properties and (b) certain applications to municipalities in connection with the assessed valuation of rental properties. [Modified, October, 1980, by Auditing Standards Board.]

*The concept of materiality is inherent in the auditor’s judgments. That concept involves qualitative as well as quantitative judgments (see sections 150.04 and 509.16).
.30 To avoid any implication that the special-purpose financial statement being reported on is intended to present financial position, results of operations, or changes in financial position, the auditor's report should clearly state what the statement is intended to represent and the auditor should be satisfied that the statement is suitably titled. The extent to which the special-purpose financial statement differs from a complete financial statement should be limited to that necessary to meet the special purpose for which the presentation was prepared and, accordingly, in all other respects, including matters of informative disclosures, generally accepted accounting principles should be followed.

.31 The following examples illustrate reports expressing an opinion on such special-purpose financial statements:

*Report on a Schedule of Gross Income and Certain Expenses*

We have examined the accompanying Historical Summary of Gross Income and Direct Operating Expenses of ABC Apartments, City, State, for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 19XX. Our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

The accompanying historical summary was prepared for the purpose of complying with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (for inclusion in the registration statement on Form S-11 of DEF Corporation) and excludes certain material expenses, described in Note X, that would not be comparable to those resulting from the proposed future operations of the property.

In our opinion, the historical summary referred to above presents fairly the gross income and direct operating expenses described in Note X of ABC Apartments for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 19XX, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

*Report on a Statement of Assets Sold and Liabilities Transferred*

We have examined the statement of net assets of ABC Company as of June 8, 19XX, sold pursuant to the Purchase Agreement as described in Note X, between ABC Company and XYZ Corporation dated May 8, 19XX. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying statement presents fairly the net assets of ABC Company as of June 8, 19XX, sold pursuant to the
purchase agreement referred to above, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

[Issue Date: February, 1980; modified: October, 1980.]

[7.] Understanding of Agreed-Upon Procedures

[.32—.33] [Deleted April, 1981 by SAS No. 35.] (See section 622.)

8. Adequacy of Disclosure in Financial Statements Prepared on a Comprehensive Basis of Accounting Other Than Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

.34 Question—Section 621.05, Special Reports, footnote 3, states that “In reporting on financial statements on a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles, the auditor should consider whether the financial statements (including the accompanying notes) include all informative disclosures that are appropriate for the basis of accounting used.” Also, section 621.02 states that generally accepted auditing standards apply when the auditor examines and reports on such financial statements. Thus, in accordance with the third standard of reporting, “informative disclosures in the financial statements are to be regarded as reasonably adequate unless otherwise stated in the report.”

.35 However, the disclosure requirements under other comprehensive bases of accounting (for example, accounting practices prescribed by a regulatory agency, income tax basis, or cash basis) are not as well defined in accounting literature as they are under generally accepted accounting principles. How should the auditor evaluate whether informative disclosures in financial statements prepared on an other comprehensive basis of accounting are appropriate?

.36 Interpretation—The criteria the auditor should apply are essentially the same as those applicable to financial statements prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. These criteria are discussed in section 411.04, The Meaning of “Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles” in the Independent Auditor’s Report. The auditor’s opinion should be based on his judgment regarding whether the financial statements, including the related notes, are informative of matters that may affect their use, understanding, and interpretation.

.37 Whenever an auditor reports on financial statements prepared on an other comprehensive basis of accounting, a note to the financial statements that states the basis of presentation and a description of how the basis of presentation differs from generally accepted accounting principles is required by section 621.05.
.38 In addition, when the financial statements contain items that are the same as, or similar to, those in financial statements prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, the same degree of informative disclosures is generally appropriate. For example, financial statements prepared on an income tax basis or a modified cash basis of accounting usually reflect depreciation, long-term debt and owners’ equity. Thus, the informative disclosures for depreciation, long-term debt and owners’ equity in such financial statements should be comparable to those in financial statements prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

.39 To comply with the third standard of reporting, the auditor should also consider other matters that could reasonably be expected to materially affect the understanding of the financial statements, independent of the basis of accounting used, such as (a) contingencies and uncertainties, (b) changes in accounting principles or estimates, (c) related party transactions, (d) restrictions on assets and owners’ equity, and (e) subsequent events.

[Issue Date: February, 1980.]

9. Auditors’ Special Reports on Property and Liability Insurance Companies’ Loss Reserves

.40 Question—The instructions to the 1980 statutory annual statement to be filed by property and liability insurance companies with state regulatory agencies include the following:

If a company is required by its domiciliary commissioner, there is to be submitted to the commissioner as an addendum to the Annual Statement by April 1 of the subsequent year a statement of a qualified loss reserve specialist setting forth his or her opinion relating to loss and loss adjustment expense reserves.

The term “qualified loss reserve specialist” includes an independent auditor who has competency in loss reserve evaluation.

.41 If an independent auditor who has made an examination of the insurance company’s financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards is engaged to express a separate opinion on the company’s loss and loss adjustment expense reserves for the purpose of compliance with the above instruction, what form of report should be used by the independent auditor?

.42 Interpretation—Section 621.10-.14 provides guidance on auditors’ reports expressing an opinion on one or more specified elements, accounts, or items of a financial statement. Following are illustrations of the auditor’s report expressing an opinion on a company’s loss and
Illustrative report
Board of Directors
X Insurance Company

We are members of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) and are the independent public accountants of X Insurance Company. We acknowledge our responsibility under the AICPA's Code of Professional Ethics to undertake only those engagements which we can complete with professional competence.

We have examined the financial statements prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles [or prepared in conformity with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Insurance Department of the State of ...] of X Insurance Company as of December 31, 19X0, and have issued our report thereon dated March 1, 19X1. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. In the course of our examination, we have examined the estimated liabilities for unpaid losses and unpaid loss adjustment expenses of X Insurance Company as of December 31, 19X0, as set forth in the accompanying schedule including consideration of the assumptions and methods relating to the estimation of such liabilities.

In our opinion, the accompanying schedule presents fairly the estimated unpaid losses and unpaid loss adjustment expenses of X Insurance Company that could be reasonably estimated at December 31, 19X0, in conformity with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Insurance Department of the State of ... on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

This report is intended solely for filing with regulatory agencies and is not intended for any other purpose.

Signature
Date

*If a significant period of time has elapsed between the date of the independent auditor's report on the financial statements and the date he is reporting on the loss and loss adjustment expense reserves, the auditor may wish to include the following paragraph in his special report: Because we have not examined any financial statements of X Insurance Company as of any date or for any period subsequent to December 31, 19X0, we have no knowledge of the effects, if any, on the liability for unpaid losses and unpaid loss adjustment expenses of events that may have occurred subsequent to the date of our examination.
X Insurance Company
Schedule of Liabilities for Losses
and Loss Adjustment Expenses
December 31, 19X0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liability</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liability for losses</td>
<td>$xx.xxx.xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liability for loss adjustment expenses</td>
<td>x.xxx.xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$xx.xxx.xxx</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1—Basis of presentation

The above schedule has been prepared in conformity with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Insurance Department of the State of ............ (Significant differences between statutory practices and generally accepted accounting principles for the calculation of the above amounts should be described but the monetary effect of any such differences need not be stated.)

Losses and loss adjustment expenses are provided for when incurred in accordance with the applicable requirements of the insurance laws [and/or regulations] of the State of ............ Such provisions include (1) individual case estimates for reported losses, (2) estimates received from other insurers with respect to reinsurance assumed, (3) estimates for unreported losses based on past experience modified for current trends, and (4) estimates of expenses for investigating and settling claims.

Note 2—Reinsurance

The Company reinsures certain portions of its liability insurance coverages to limit the amount of loss on individual claims and purchases catastrophe insurance to protect against aggregate single occurrence losses. Certain portions of property insurance are reinsured on a quota share basis.

The liability for losses and the liability for loss adjustment expenses were reduced by $xxx,xxx and $xxx,xxx, respectively, for reinsurance ceded to other companies.

Contingent liability exists with respect to reinsurance which would become an actual liability in the event the reinsuring companies, or any of them, might be unable to meet their obligations to the Company under existing reinsurance agreements.
.43 **Question**—The instructions to the 1980 statutory annual statement also include the following:

If there has been any material change in the assumptions and/or methods from those previously employed, that change should be described in the statement of opinion by inserting a phrase such as:

A material change in assumptions (and/or methods) was made during the past year, but such change accords with accepted loss reserving standards.

.44 A brief description of the change should follow.

In what circumstances is it appropriate for the independent auditor to modify his special report on loss and loss adjustment expense reserves for material changes in assumptions and/or methods?

.45 **Interpretation**—Section 420.06 states that changes in accounting principles and methods of applying them affect consistency and require recognition in the auditor’s opinion on the audited financial statements as to consistency. Section 621.13 states that, if applicable, any modifications of the auditor’s standard report on the related financial statements should be indicated in the special report on an element, account, or item of a financial statement.

.46 Section 420.12 states that a change in accounting estimate is not a change affecting consistency requiring recognition in the auditor’s report. However, such changes in estimates that are disclosed in the financial statements on which the auditor has reported should also be disclosed in the notes to the schedule of liabilities for unpaid losses and unpaid loss adjustment expenses accompanying the auditor’s special report. (See APB Opinion No. 20, *Accounting Changes*, paragraph 33 [AC section 1051.33].)

[Issue Date: May, 1981.]
Letters for Underwriters: Auditing Interpretations of AU Section 631

1. Letters to Directors Relating to Annual Reports on Form 10-K *

.01 Question—Annual reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on Form 10-K must be signed by at least a majority of the registrant’s board of directors. In reviewing the Form 10-K, directors may seek the involvement of the registrant’s independent auditors and other professionals.

.02 What types of services could the auditor perform at the request of the board of directors in connection with the Form 10-K? For example, is it permissible for an auditor to comment in the form of negative assurance concerning the compliance of the registrant’s Form 10-K with the requirements of the various SEC rules and regulations?

.03 Interpretation—The auditor can express an opinion to the board of directors on whether the financial statements and schedules examined by him comply as to form with the applicable accounting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the published rules and regulations thereunder. Except with respect to requirements for financial statements and schedules, the question of what constitutes appropriate information for compliance with the requirements of a particular item of Form 10-K generally involves matters of legal interpretation not within the professional capabilities of independent auditors. Accordingly, the auditor should not express negative assurance concerning the compliance with SEC requirements of information not covered by the auditor’s report.

.04 The auditor may affirm to the board of directors that under generally accepted auditing standards the auditor is required to read the information in addition to audited financial statements contained in the Form 10-K, for the purpose of considering whether such infor-

* Transferred from section 9630.11—.19, as modified by issuance of SAS No. 38, Letters for Underwriters, April, 1981. (See section 631.)

1 Negative assurance consists of a statement by auditors to the effect that nothing came to their attention as a result of specified procedures that caused them to believe that specified matters do not meet a specified standard.

2 The auditor should not provide any assurance on compliance with the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 regarding internal accounting control. See the October 1978 auditing interpretation, “Compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977” (AU section 9642.10—.13).
Information may be materially inconsistent with information appearing in the financial statements. (See section 550.) However, the report to the board of directors should state that the auditor has no obligation to perform any procedures to corroborate such information.

.05 In addition, the auditor could perform at the request of the board of directors specified procedures and report his findings concerning various information contained in the Form 10-K such as tables, statistics and other financial information provided there is a clear understanding with the Board as to the nature, extent and limitations of the procedures to be performed and as to the kind of report to be issued. The guidance provided in section 631 is intended primarily for the auditor issuing a letter to underwriters in connection with a registration statement filed under the Securities Act of 1933. However, much of the guidance in paragraphs .38 through .43 of section 631 would also be applicable when the auditor is asked to furnish a letter to the board of directors in connection with the filing of Form 10-K under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.3

.06 The types of information on which the auditor may comment are described in section 631.39. In general, the auditor should comment only on information that has been obtained from financial statements or accounting records subject to the client's internal accounting controls, or derived directly from such reports by analysis or computation. The comments should be made in the form of descriptions of the procedures followed and of the auditor's findings, ordinarily expressed in terms of agreement between items compared.

.07 The auditor should not comment on matters that are primarily subjective or judgmental in nature such as those included in Item 7 of Form 10-K, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." For example, changes between periods in gross profit ratios may be caused by factors that are not necessarily within the expertise of auditors. In addition, the discussion may contain certain forward-looking information for which it generally would be inappropriate for the auditor to provide any form of assurance. However, the auditor can comment on specific changes in comparative amounts that are included in management's discussion if the amounts used to compute such changes are obtained from the financial statements or accounting records as discussed above, but cannot comment with respect to the appropriateness of the explanations.

.08 There are no criteria by which to measure the sufficiency of the procedures performed by the auditor for the directors' purposes.

3 Section 631.02 states in part: "Accountants will normally be willing to assist the underwriter, but the assistance accountants can provide by way of comfort letters is subject to limitations. One limitation is that an independent accountant can properly comment in his professional capacity only on matters to which his professional expertise is substantially relevant."
Ordinarily, the auditor should discuss with the directors or the audit committee the procedures to be followed and may suggest procedures that might be meaningful in the circumstances. However, the auditor should clearly indicate to the board of directors that the auditor cannot make any representations as to whether the agreed-upon procedures are sufficient for the directors' purposes.

.09 It should not ordinarily be necessary for the auditor to reaffirm his independence to the board of directors. If such a representation is requested, however, the auditor may include in his letter a paragraph as follows:

[We are independent certified public accountants with respect to the Company within the meaning of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the applicable published rules and regulations thereunder.]

[Issue Date: April, 1981; modified: May, 1981.]

\[\rightarrow \textit{The next page is 2011.} \]
AU Section 9642

**Reporting on Internal Accounting Control: Auditing Interpretations of AU Section 642**

1. Pre-Award Surveys

.01 **Question**—If an independent auditor is engaged to perform a pre-award survey in connection with a government grant program, how should he report on the design of the system of internal accounting control, including incorporation of comments on the agency's criteria?

.02 **Interpretation**—The report illustrated in section 642.59 should be modified in the following way to recognize the circumstances of a pre-award survey:

We understand that (applicant) has applied for a grant of $... from (agency) for the period from ... to ... for use in accordance with the (title or description of program). We have made a study of the design of those internal accounting control and administrative control procedures of (applicant) that we considered relevant to the criteria established by (agency) as set forth in section ... of its Audit Guide issued (date). Since our study related to procedures (applicant) proposes to follow if the grant is awarded, it did not include tests of compliance with such procedures. Our study did not constitute an audit of any financial statements prepared by (applicant).

The management of (applicant) is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of control procedures. The objectives of a system are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. We understand that the objective of those administrative control procedures comprehended in the (agency's) criteria is to provide similar assurance as to compliance with its related requirements.
Because of inherent limitations in any system of internal accounting control, errors or irregularities may nevertheless occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of the system to future periods is subject to the risk that procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the procedures may deteriorate.

We understand that procedures in conformity with the criteria referred to in the first paragraph of this report are considered by the (agency) to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the (name of act) and related regulations, and that procedures not in conformity therewith indicate some inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe the (applicant's) procedures would be adequate for the agency's purposes, assuming satisfactory compliance, except for the conditions described (reference to appropriate section of report) which we believe would be material weaknesses in relation to the grant to which this report refers.* In addition to these weaknesses, other conditions that we believe would not be in conformity with the criteria referred to above are described (reference to appropriate section of report).

This report is intended for the information of (applicant) and (agency) and should not be used for any other purpose.

.03 Since neither a pre-award nor post-award survey constitutes an audit of financial statements, the survey report should include a statement to that effect.

[Issue Date: January, 1973; modified: August, 1980.]

2. Award Survey Made in Conjunction with an Audit

.04 Question—How should the report differ when the study is made in conjunction with an audit engagement?

.05 Interpretation—The last sentence of the scope paragraph of the illustrative report in section 642.59 should be replaced by the following:

........... We have examined the financial statements of (recipient) for the year ended ........... and have issued our report thereon dated ............

Also, the following sentence should be included in the paragraph that describes material weaknesses, if any:

* If the auditor is aware of a material weakness in internal accounting control, whether or not he is specifically engaged by the client to review and report on the system of internal accounting control, a communication as described in section 323, “Required Communication of Material Weaknesses in Internal Accounting Control,” is required.
These conditions were considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests to be applied in our examination of the financial statements for the year ended. and this report does not affect our report on these financial statements dated  

[Issue Date: January, 1973; modified: August, 1980.]

3. Reporting on Matters Not Covered by Government-Established Criteria  

.06 Question—The reports illustrated for pre-award and other surveys refer to the criteria set forth in an agency's audit guide. May the auditor provide negative assurance on other matters?  

.07 Interpretation—Since it is not possible to anticipate all matters which may be of interest to the governmental agency, the auditor should not make a general statement in his report that nothing else has come to his attention that would be of interest to the agency.  

[Issue Date: January, 1973; modified: August, 1980.]

4. Limited Scope  

.08 Question—At times the terms of an engagement do not permit the examination of a delegate agency's (agencies') financial statements, internal accounting controls and compliance with provisions of an act and related regulations or instructions. How should the auditor modify his report on internal accounting control if he is not in a position to report on the delegate agency's (agencies') operations?  

.09 Interpretation—If the operations of the delegate agency (agencies) are sufficiently material in the combined operations of the principal grant recipient and the delegate agency (agencies) and the latter is either unaudited or the work of other auditors is not acceptable to the primary auditor, an unqualified opinion cannot be expressed on the financial statements covering the combined operations of the principal grant recipient and the delegate agency (agencies). The report on internal accounting control, however, need not be an overall disclaimer if it clearly indicates in its scope and concluding paragraphs that it pertains only to the organization covered by the auditor's engagement. This distinction is appropriate if conditions with respect to internal accounting control in several organizations cannot be combined in a meaningful way and therefore there is no overall or combined system to which a disclaimer could relate.  

[Issue Date: January, 1973; modified: August, 1980.]

5. Compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977  

.10 Question—Certain provisions of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, generally referred to as the accounting provisions, amend

AICPA Professional Standards  

AU § 9642.10
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and provide in part that every issuer which has a class of securities registered under section 12 and every issuer which is required to file reports under section 15(d) shall devise and maintain a system of internal accounting control sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that—

- transactions are executed in accordance with management's general or specific authorization;
- transactions are recorded as necessary (1) to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or any other criteria applicable to such statements, and (2) to maintain accountability for assets;
- access to assets is permitted only in accordance with management's general or specific authorization; and
- the recorded accountability for assets is compared with the existing assets at reasonable intervals and appropriate action is taken with respect to any differences.

Section 621.18—.19 provides guidance with respect to reports on compliance with aspects of contractual agreements or regulatory requirements related to audited financial statements. May the auditor issue a report that provides assurance on an entity’s compliance with this provision of the Act?

Interpretation—No. The auditor should not issue a report that provides assurance on compliance with the internal accounting control provision of the Act. Section 621.18—.19 was not intended to cover reports on internal accounting control. Sections 323 and 642 apply to reports on internal accounting control. Although section 642 permits an auditor to express an opinion on an entity’s system of internal accounting control, as explained in section 642.12: “Whether a company is in compliance with those provisions of the FCPA is a legal determination. An independent accountant’s opinion does not indicate whether the company is in compliance with those provisions . . . .”

Nevertheless, communications by the auditor as specified in sections 323 and 642 may be useful to an entity’s management and its legal counsel in evaluating compliance with the internal accounting control provision of the Act. However, since the standards for determining a violation of the Act may differ from those applied by an auditor in determining material weaknesses, the auditor may wish to include a statement to that effect in any communication concerning internal accounting control.

[Issue Date: October, 1978; modified: August, 1980.]
6. Reports on Internal Accounting Control of Trust Departments of Banks

.14 Question—Independent accountants may be engaged to report on a system of internal accounting control maintained by the department of a bank or similar entity which is responsible for safeguarding assets held for others in trust or in custody accounts ("trust departments"). Trust departments may also execute investment transactions and be responsible for various administrative functions. While the trust department may have responsibility for the custody of trust assets, they are not assets of the bank and, therefore are not included in the bank's financial statements. Is it permissible for an accountant to express an opinion on the system of internal accounting control maintained by a trust department?

.15 Interpretation—Yes. Section 642.37 states: "An independent accountant may express an opinion on a system of internal accounting control of any entity for which financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, or any other criteria applicable to such statements, can be prepared." (Emphasis added.) This does not mean that financial statements of the entity necessarily have to be prepared. When the "entity" is a segment, such as a subsidiary, a branch, or a department, the primary concern in applying the criterion of section 642.37 is that the assets and activities of the segment can be clearly distinguished, physically and operationally and for financial reporting purposes, from the other assets and activities of the organization. Accordingly, if the activities of the trust department are clearly distinguishable from other activities of the bank, and the scope of his work is not limited, an accountant can express an opinion on the system of internal accounting control maintained by the trust department.

.16 Ordinarily, the form of opinion on a system of internal accounting control is that the system taken as a whole was sufficient to meet the broad objectives of internal accounting control "insofar as those objectives pertain to the prevention or detection of errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to the [entity's] financial statements." However, in engagements of this nature, the basis for assessing the materiality of potential errors or irregularities is the bank's financial statements since the responsibility for errors or irregularities occurring in the trust department would generally be borne by the bank.

.17 Also, the standard form of report should be revised to recognize the special objectives that exist when an accountant is expressing an opinion on a system of internal accounting control maintained by a trust department. The following type of report is considered appropriate in such circumstances. The description of the responsibilities
of the trust department should be modified as appropriate based on the circumstances of the individual engagement.

We have made a study and evaluation of the system of internal accounting control of the Trust Department of Blank Bank and Trust Company in effect at [that existed during the year ended] (date), which department has responsibility for personal, custodial, and corporate trust accounts. Our study and evaluation was conducted in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

The management of Blank Bank and Trust Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of control procedures. The objectives of a system are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets for which the Trust Department has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed and recorded in accordance with management's authorization and in conformity with the governing instruments.

Because of inherent limitations in any system of internal accounting control, errors or irregularities may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of the system to future periods is subject to the risk that procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the system of internal accounting control of the Trust Department of Blank Bank and Trust Company in effect at [that existed during the year ended] (date), taken as a whole, was sufficient to meet the objectives stated above insofar as those objectives pertain to the prevention or detection of errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements of Blank Bank and Trust Company.

[Issue Date: January, 1981.]

7. Report Required by U. S. General Accounting Office

.18 Question—Section 642, "Reporting on Internal Accounting Control," paragraph .48, states that an auditor may be requested by a specified regulatory agency to report on internal accounting control based solely on a study and evaluation made in an audit of financial statements. The United States General Accounting Office's (GAO) "Standards for Audit of Governmental Organizations, Programs,
Activities and Functions,” 1981 revision (the Yellow Book), requires such a report on the study and evaluation of internal accounting controls made as part of the financial and compliance audit, and it makes reference to the sample report given in section 642.49. The GAO reporting standards, however, go beyond section 642 and require the auditor to identify in his report the entity’s significant accounting controls and those controls identified that were and were not evaluated.1 How should the auditor identify and classify accounting controls, and how should the sample report given in section 642 be modified to include those representations?

19 Interpretation—The GAO’s standards state that they incorporate generally accepted auditing standards, and they make reference to section 320, “The Auditor’s Study and Evaluation of Internal Control,” and to section 642 as giving applicable guidance. Auditing literature does not give a comprehensive list of internal accounting controls applicable to all entities. Nevertheless, section 320.04 recognizes the need to clearly identify the elements of an entity’s total management information system, which includes information required for financial and other operating purposes, that are comprehended in internal accounting control. Section 320.20 states that “transactions are the basic components of business operations and, therefore, are the primary subject matter of internal control.” “Transaction” is defined as the entire cycle of steps necessary to complete the exchange of assets or services with parties outside the entity or the transfer or use of assets or services within it. The definition of accounting control given in section 320.28 is expressed in relation to the functions involved in the authorization, execution and recording of transactions and maintenance of accountability for assets.

20 Thus, section 642.20 states, with respect to a study and evaluation of an internal accounting control system made for the purpose of expressing an opinion on it, that “the accountant should identify the classes of transactions processed and the related assets and, for each significant class, identify the flow of transactions from authorization through execution and recording of transactions and the accountability for the resulting assets.” The GAO standards also recognize this approach for the GAO’s reporting purposes by stating that the requirement to identify the entity’s significant internal accounting controls may be satisfied by identifying significant classes of transactions and related assets. Authoritative and other auditing literature recognizes that transactions may be grouped in a variety of ways and it gives examples of some possible ways.

1 The Yellow Book states on page 29 that the requirement for a report “does not require any additional audit effort other than that required as part of a normal financial and compliance audit . . . .”
.21 Section 642.20 states that groupings may be made on the basis of cycles of business activity or business functions. Business activity can be categorized by balance sheet accounts, accounting applications or significant transaction cycles. For example, classification by accounting system application could include cash receipts and disbursements, program receipts from the federal government, billings and receivables, purchasing, receiving and accounts payable, property and equipment, payroll and indirect costs. Classification by transaction cycles could include the financing or treasury cycle, revenue, production, purchasing or disbursement, and external reporting cycles. With respect to controls of federal agencies, departments and programs, for example, four cycles could be identified—disbursements, receipts, production and time cycles—the first three of which represent categories of federal government transactions that occur daily and the last representing other federal government events that occur periodically.

.22 Several variations are possible in the classification. An entity might classify its transactions into fewer or more than the four cycles mentioned in the preceding paragraph. For example, the financing or treasury cycle might be classified as separate investments and debt cycles. For federal agencies, departments and programs, the disbursements cycle could be subdivided into, among others, grants, loans, entitlements, payroll, purchasing, property and equipment; the receipts cycle could include taxes, duties, fines and licenses, sales of goods and services and cash receipts, and the time cycle could include inventories, financial reports and doubtful accounts receivable. An entity might make its classifications on an entity-wide basis or on a departmental basis at the local operating units.

.23 Section 320.67 notes that classification generally should be broad, for example, cash disbursements rather than specific types of disbursements, although the section points out that there may be circumstances when a more narrow distinction may be appropriate because controls differ for certain transactions within a class.

.24 For reporting purposes, the sample auditor's report, given in section 642.49, on a study and evaluation made as part of the audit that is not sufficient for expressing an opinion on the system taken as a whole should be modified to include the identification of the entity's significant accounting controls and those controls identified that were and were not evaluated. An example of such a report follows.

“We have examined the financial statements of (name of entity) for the year ended June 30, 19X1, and have issued our report thereon dated August 23, 19X1. As part of our examination, we made a study and evaluation of the system of internal accounting control of (name
of entity) to the extent we considered necessary to evaluate the
system as required by generally accepted auditing standards and
the standards for financial and compliance audits contained in the
U. S. General Accounting Office ‘Standards for Audit of Govern­
mental Organizations, Programs, Activities and Functions.’ For
the purpose of this report, we have classified the significant internal
accounting controls in the following categories (identify control
categories). Our study included all of the control categories listed
above except that we did not evaluate the accounting controls over
(identify any category not evaluated) because (state reasons for
excluding any category from the evaluation). The purpose of our
study and evaluation was to determine the nature, timing, and extent
of the auditing procedures necessary for expressing an opinion on
the entity’s financial statements. Our study and evaluation was more
limited than would be necessary to express an opinion on the system
of internal accounting control taken as a whole or on any of the cate­
gories of controls identified above.

“The management of (name of entity) is responsible for estab­
lishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control. In
fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by manage­
ment are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of
control procedures. The objectives of a system are to provide man­
agement with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets are
safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and

1 Given below are examples of three different ways in which controls might
be classified. The auditor should modify these examples or use other classifica­
tions as appropriate for the particular circumstances on which he is reporting.

1. Cycles of the Entity’s Activity
   - Treasury or financing
   - Revenue/receipts
   - Purchases/disbursements
   - External financial reporting

2. Financial Statement Captions
   - Cash and cash equivalents
   - Receivables
   - Inventory
   - Property and equipment
   - Payables and accrued liabilities
   - Debt
   - Fund balance

3. Accounting Applications
   - Billings
   - Receivables
   - Cash receipts
   - Purchasing and receiving
   - Accounts payable
   - Cash disbursements
   - Payroll
   - Inventory control
   - Property and equipment
   - General ledger
that transactions are executed in accordance with management’s authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Because of inherent limitations in any system of internal accounting control, errors or irregularities may nevertheless occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of the system to future periods is subject to the risk that procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the procedures may deteriorate.

“Our study and evaluation made for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph would not necessarily disclose all material weaknesses in the system. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the system of internal accounting control of (name of entity) taken as a whole or on any of the categories of controls identified in the first paragraph. However, our study and evaluation disclosed the following conditions that we believe result in more than a relatively low risk that errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements of (name of entity) may occur and not be detected within a timely period. (A description of the material weaknesses that have come to the auditor’s attention would follow.)

“These conditions were considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of the audit tests to be applied in our examination of the 19X1 financial statements, and this report does not affect our report on the financial statements dated August 23, 19X1.

“This report is intended solely for the use of management and (name of regulatory agency or other third party) and should not be used for any other purpose.”

The Yellow Book, page 30, states that

“There are a number of reasons why a study and evaluation of internal accounting control may not be made. They include:

(1) The entity is so small that it is not feasible to have an adequate internal control system.

If the study and evaluation discloses no material weaknesses, this sentence would state, “However, our study and evaluation disclosed no condition that we believed to be a material weakness,” and the following paragraph of this report that begins, “These conditions . . .” would be omitted.

All material weaknesses that have come to the auditor’s attention during the audit would be described, whether or not they relate to a category of controls that was excluded from the study and evaluation. Section 323 “Required Communication of Material Weaknesses in Internal Accounting Control,” paragraph .03 notes that the auditor may become aware of material weaknesses through the preliminary review of the system or by performing substantive tests of account balances.

Section 642 footnote 7 states that this form of reporting is appropriate even though by law or regulation the accountant’s report may be made a matter of public record.
(2) The auditor may conclude that the audit can be performed more efficiently by expanding substantive audit tests, thus placing very little reliance on the internal control system. *

(3) The existing internal control system may contain so many weaknesses that the auditor has no choice but to rely on substantive testing, thus virtually ignoring the internal control system."

The Yellow Book, page 30, also states that if a study and evaluation is not made, "... the auditors must state in their report why a study was not made."

[Issue Date: April 1, 1982.]

*Section 320.55 states that the auditor's conclusion that it is more efficient not to test compliance with controls to justify reliance on them in making substantive tests may result from consideration of the nature and amount of the transactions or balances involved, the data processing methods being used, and the auditing procedures that can be applied in making substantive tests.

The auditing standards division is considering an auditing interpretation to provide guidance on the wording of the report in such situations.
AU Section 9722

Review of Interim Financial Information: Auditing Interpretations of AU Section 722

1. Inquiry Concerning Litigation, Claims, and Assessments *

.01 Question—Does a review of interim financial information, as specified by section 722 ["Review of Interim Financial Information"], require the reporting accountant to inquire of a client's lawyer concerning litigation, claims, and assessments?

.02 Interpretation—A review of interim financial information does not contemplate obtaining corroborating evidential matter for responses to inquiries as a basis for issuing an unmodified accountant's report (see section 722.03). Consequently, it is not necessary to send an audit inquiry letter to a client's lawyer concerning litigation, claims, and assessments. However, if information comes to the accountant's attention that leads him to question whether the unaudited interim information, insofar as litigation, claims, or assessments may be concerned, departs from generally accepted accounting principles and the accountant believes the client's lawyer may have information concerning that question, an inquiry of the lawyer concerning the specific question is appropriate.

.03 When an accountant's report on audited financial statements is included in a filing under the Securities Act of 1933, regardless of whether unaudited interim information is included, he should inquire of the client's legal counsel concerning litigation, claims, and assessments (see sections 560.12 and 711.10). In those instances, it is appropriate to request an update of the lawyer's previous audit inquiry response. A request to a lawyer to update an audit inquiry response previously obtained during an audit could ordinarily be limited to information concerning changes from the lawyer's prior evaluation of matters covered by the audit inquiry response occasioned by interim developments plus any new matters arising since the last response.

[Issue Date: March, 1977; modified: May, 1981.]

* Transferred from section 9721, as modified by the issuance of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 36, Review of Interim Financial Information, April, 1981 (see section 722), and SAS No. 37, Filings Under Securities Statutes, April, 1981 (see section 711).
APPENDIXES

... historical background ... statements on auditing procedure/standards ... sources of sections ... cross-references for auditing interpretations ... audit and accounting guides, and statements of position ... changes in statements on auditing standards ...

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The next page is 2061.
Historical Background

The "Bulletins" of 1917, 1918, 1929, and 1936

In 1917, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, then known as the American Institute of Accountants, at the request of the Federal Trade Commission, prepared "a memorandum on balance-sheet audits," which the Commission approved and transmitted to the Federal Reserve Board.

The Federal Reserve Board, after giving the memorandum its provisional endorsement, published it in the Federal Reserve Bulletin of April 1917; reprints were widely disseminated for the consideration of "banks, bankers, banking associations; merchants, manufacturers, and associations of manufacturers; auditors, accountants, and associations of accountants" in pamphlet form with the title of "Uniform Accounting: a Tentative Proposal Submitted by the Federal Reserve Board.”

In 1918, it was reissued under the same sponsorship, with a new title—“Approved Methods for the Preparation of Balance-Sheet Statements.” There was practically no change from 1917 except that, as indicated by the respective titles and corresponding change in the preface, instead of the objective of "a uniform system of accounting to be adopted by manufacturing and merchandising concerns," the new objective was “the preparation of balance-sheet statements” for the same businesses.

In 1929, a special committee of the American Institute undertook revision of the earlier pamphlet in the light of the experience of the past decade; again under the auspices of the Federal Reserve Board, the revised pamphlet was issued in 1929 as “Verification of Financial Statements.”

The preface of the 1929 pamphlet spoke of its predecessors as having been criticized, on the one hand, by some accountants for being “more comprehensive than their conception of the so-called balance-sheet audit,” and, on the other hand, by other accountants because “the procedure would not bring out all the desired information.” This recognition of opposing views evidenced the growing realization of the impracticability of uniform procedures to fit the variety of situations encountered in practice. Of significance is the appearance in the opening paragraph of “General Instructions” in the 1929 publication of the statement:
The extent of the verification will be determined by the conditions in each concern. In some cases, the auditor may find it necessary to verify a substantial portion or all of the transactions recorded upon the books. In others, where the system of internal check is good, tests only may suffice. The responsibility for the extent of the work required must be assumed by the auditor.

Between 1932 and 1934, there was correspondence, dealing with both accounting and auditing matters, between the Institute's special committee on cooperation with stock exchanges and the committee on stock list of the New York Stock Exchange. The views expressed were an important development in the recognition of the position of accountancy in finance and business. The series of letters was published in 1934 under the title *Audits of Corporate Accounts*.

In 1936, a committee of the Institute prepared and published a further revision of the earlier pamphlets under the title of "Examination of Financial Statements by Independent Public Accountants." The Institute availed itself of the views of persons outside the ranks of the profession whose opinions would be helpful, but the authority behind and responsibility for the publication of the pamphlet rested wholly with the Institute as the authoritative representative of a profession that had by that time become well established in the business community.

In the 1936 revision, aside from the very briefly noted "Modifications of Program for Larger or Smaller Companies," the detailed procedures were restrictively stated to be an "outline of examination of financial statements of a small or moderate size company." Moreover, the nature and extent of such examinations were based on the purpose of the examination, the required detail to be reported on, the type of business, and, most important of all, the system of internal control; variations in the extent of the examination were specifically related to "the size of the organization and the personnel employed" and were said to be "essentially a matter of judgment which must be exercised by the accountant."

It is possible from the foregoing narrative to trace the development of the profession's view of an audit based on the experience of three decades. The succession of titles is illustrative. The earliest ambition for "uniform accounting" was quickly realized to be unattainable, and the same listed procedures were related instead to "balance-sheet statements." Then, with the gradually greater emphasis on periodic earnings, the earlier restrictive consideration of the balance sheet was superseded in the 1929 title, "Verification of Financial Statements," by according the income statement at least equal status. When in turn the 1936 revision was undertaken, there was a growing realization that, with the complexity of modern business and the need of the independent auditor to rely on testing, such a word as "verification" was not an accurate portrayal of the independent auditor's function.
Accordingly, the bulletin of that year was stated to cover an “examination” of financial statements.

**Statements on Auditing Procedure**

The Committee on Auditing Procedure had its beginning on January 30, 1939, when the executive committee of the Institute authorized the appointment of a small committee “to examine into auditing procedure and other related questions in the light of recent public discussion.”

On May 9 of that year, the report “Extensions of Auditing Procedure” of this special committee was adopted by the Council of the Institute and authority given for its publication and distribution, and in the same year the bylaws were amended to create a standing Committee on Auditing Procedure.

In 1941, the executive committee authorized the issuance to Institute members, in pamphlet form, of the “Statements on Auditing Procedure,” prepared by the Committee on Auditing Procedure, previously published only in *The Journal of Accountancy*.

The “Statements on Auditing Procedure” were designed to guide the independent auditor in the exercise of his judgment in the application of auditing procedures. In no sense were they intended to take the place of auditing textbooks; by their very nature textbooks must deal in a general way with the description of procedures and refinement of detail rather than the variety of circumstances encountered in practice that require the independent auditor to exercise his judgment.

Largely to meet this need, the Institute began the series of Statements on Auditing Procedure. The first of these presented the report of the original special committee, as modified and approved, at the Institute’s annual meeting on September 19, 1939, and issued under the title of “Extensions of Auditing Procedure.”

Statement No. 1 presented conclusions drawn from the experience and tradition of the profession which largely furnished the foundation for the Committee’s present structural outline of auditing standards; the other Statements on Auditing Procedure appropriately fit into that structural outline.

The “Codification of Statements on Auditing Procedure” was issued by the Committee on Auditing Procedure in 1951 to consolidate the features of the first 24 pronouncements which were of continuing usefulness.

When the Securities and Exchange Commission adopted the requirement that a representation on compliance with generally accepted auditing standards be included in the independent auditor’s report on financial statements filed with the Commission, it became apparent that a pronouncement was needed to define these standards. Accord-
ingly, the Committee undertook a special study of auditing standards (as distinguished from auditing procedures) and submitted a report that was published in October 1947 under the title “Tentative Statement of Auditing Standards—Their Generally Accepted Significance and Scope.” The recommendations of this brochure ceased to be tentative when, at the September 1948 meeting, the membership of the Institute approved the summarized statement of auditing standards.

In 1954 the “tentative” brochure was replaced by the booklet *Generally Accepted Auditing Standards—Their Significance and Scope*, which was issued as a special report of the Committee on Auditing Procedure. This pronouncement also gave recognition to the approval of Statement on Auditing Procedure No. 23 (Revised), “Clarification of Accountant’s Report When Opinion Is Omitted” (1949) and the issuance of the “Codification” (1951).

Statement on Auditing Procedure No. 33 was issued in 1963 as a consolidation of, and a replacement for, the following pronouncements of the Committee on Auditing Procedure: Internal Control (1949), *Generally Accepted Auditing Standards* (1954), *Codification of Statements on Auditing Procedure* (1951), and Statements on Auditing Procedure Nos. 25-32, which were issued between 1951 and 1963. Statement No. 33 was a codification of earlier Committee pronouncements which the Committee believed to be of continuing interest to the independent auditor.

**Statements on Auditing Standards**

After issuance of Statement on Auditing Procedure No. 33, 21 additional Statements on Auditing Procedure, Nos. 34 to 54, were issued by the Committee on Auditing Procedure. In November 1972, these pronouncements were codified in Statement on Auditing Standards No. 1, *Codification of Auditing Standards and Procedures*. Also, in 1972, the name of the Committee was changed to the Auditing Standards Executive Committee to recognize its role as the AICPA’s senior technical committee charged with interpreting generally accepted auditing standards.

The Auditing Standards Executive Committee issued 22 additional statements through No. 23. These statements were incorporated in the AICPA’s looseleaf service, *Professional Standards*, as issued. The looseleaf service began in 1974 and is administered by the AICPA staff. It provides a continuous codification of Statements on Auditing Standards.

**The Auditing Standards Board**

As a result of the recommendations of the Commission on Auditors’ Responsibilities, an independent study group appointed by the AICPA, a special committee was formed to study the structure of
the AICPA's auditing standard-setting activity. In May 1978, the AICPA Council adopted the recommendations of that committee to restructure the Committee. Accordingly, in October 1978 the Auditing Standards Board was formed as the successor to prior senior technical committees on auditing matters. The Board was given the following charge:

The AICPA Auditing Standards Board shall be responsible for the promulgation of auditing standards and procedures to be observed by members of the AICPA in accordance with the Institute's rules of conduct.

The board shall be alert to new opportunities for auditors to serve the public, both by the assumption of new responsibilities and by improved ways of meeting old ones, and shall as expeditiously as possible develop standards and procedures that will enable the auditor to assume those responsibilities.

Auditing standards and procedures promulgated by the board shall—

a. Define the nature and extent of the auditor's responsibilities.
b. Provide guidance to the auditor in carrying out his duties, enabling him to express an opinion on the reliability of the representations on which he is reporting.
c. Make special provision, where appropriate, to meet the needs of small enterprises.
d. Have regard to the costs which they impose on society in relation to the benefits reasonably expected to be derived from the audit function.

The auditing standards board shall provide auditors with all possible guidance in the implementation of its pronouncements, by means of interpretations of its statements, by the issuance of guidelines, and by any other means available to it.

Appendix B begins on page 2071.
List of Statements on Auditing Procedure Nos. 1-54, and Statements on Auditing Standards Issued to Date

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