Audit Evidence 26 October 2017 Petr Mališ Petr Blažek



Agenda



Theory

Actual audit approaches

Questions

Theory on audit evidence

Main objective

The main task of an auditor is to form an audit opinion. This opinion needs to be based on **sufficient and appropriate** evidence, not only based on judgement and good feeling.

Financial statements are complex documents consisting typically of:

- Income statement;
- Statement of financial position;
- Cash flow statement;
- > Notes.

Nature of evidence

How much evidence does the auditor need depends on:

- The **risk** of material misstatement
- The **quality** of the evidence obtained
- The **purpose** of the procedure (test of controls or substantive test)

'The objective of the auditor is to design an perform audit procedures in such a way to enable the auditor to obtain **sufficient appropriate audit evidence** to be able to draw reasonable conclusions on which to base the auditor's opinion.'

Sufficient versus Appropriate

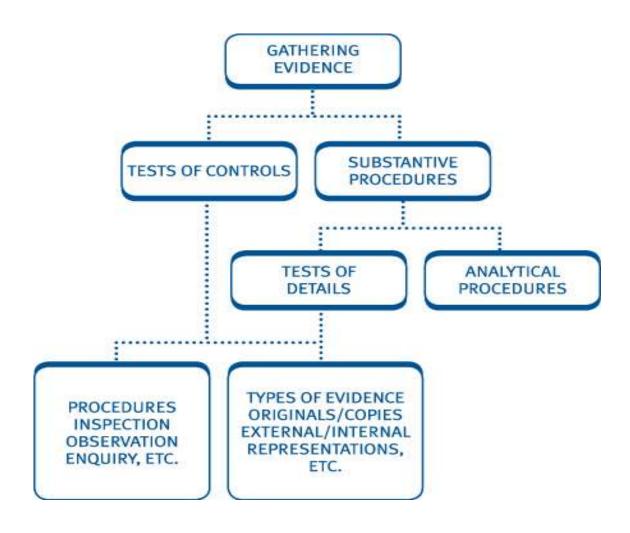
Sufficient

There needs to be **'enough'** evidence to support the auditor's conclusion. **What is 'enough' is a matter of professional judgement**.

Appropriate

- > Reliability
- > Relevance

Evidence tree



Control vs Substantive evidence

For material areas some substantive testing needs to be carried out always.

The auditor may rely solely on substantive testing.

Type of audit procedures

Types of audit procedures

- Reperformance
- Analytical procedures
- Confirmation
- Inspection of documents
- Inspection of tangible assets
- Observation
- Recalcualtion
- Enquiry

Actual audit approaches 1/2

Agree detail to general ledger

Fluctuation analysis

Confirmations

Receivables



Equity

Agree share capital to commercial register

General meeting agreement on distribution of profit/loss

Movement table

Cost of Sales, Operating costs

Detailed testing

Substantive analytical procedure



Substantive analytical procedure

Questions

Thank you for your attention.

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