

Agenda Item 4-E.1

Analysis of ISA 500 and Mapping Document

1. Exhibit 1 sets out statements in ISA 500 that use the present tense to describe auditor actions, and the proposed treatment of whether the actions should be redrafted as a requirement, or redrafted to make clear that it is explanatory material. Paragraph references to extant ISA 500 and to the redrafted ISA 500 (presented in Agenda Item 4-E) are provided.
2. Exhibit 2 sets out extant ISA 500 and maps each of its paragraphs (which may have been reworded as necessary) to the redrafted ISA 500 (Agenda Item 4-E). The highlight material indicates sentences and paragraphs that are proposed to be deleted as part of the redrafting. An explanation of the proposed deletion and other comments are provided, where appropriate.

Exhibit 1

Para	<u>Existing Present Tense Statements</u>	Change to "shall"	New Para	Rationale and Comments
	Concept of Audit Evidence			
5	The auditor obtains some audit evidence by testing the accounting records, for example, through analysis and review, reperforming procedures followed in the financial reporting process, and reconciling related types and applications of the same information.... ...However, because accounting records alone do not provide sufficient audit evidence on which to base an audit opinion on the financial statements, the auditor obtains other audit evidence.	N Y	- 8	Explanatory in nature. Fundamental to concept of sufficient appropriate evidence. Applicable to all audits.
	Sufficient Appropriate Audit Evidence			
10	However, the auditor considers the reliability of the information to be used as audit evidence...., including consideration of controls over their preparation and maintenance where relevant.	Y	7	Fundamental to the concept of appropriate evidence.
12	...when audit evidence obtained from one source is inconsistent with that obtained from another, the auditor determines what additional audit procedures are necessary to resolve the inconsistency.	Y	11	Essential to a high quality audit, and fundamental application of the concept of skepticism.
13	The auditor considers the relationship between the cost of obtaining audit evidence and the usefulness of the information obtained. However, the matter of difficulty or expense involved is not in itself a valid basis for omitting an audit procedure for which there is no alternative.	N	-	To be repositioned to redrafted ISA 200 in the context of reasonable assurance (or possibly as a future principle)
14	...the auditor ordinarily finds it necessary to rely on audit evidence that is persuasive rather than conclusive; however, to obtain reasonable assurance, the auditor is not satisfied with audit evidence that is less than persuasive. The auditor uses professional judgment and exercises professional skepticism in evaluating the quantity and quality of audit evidence, and thus its sufficiency and appropriateness, to support the audit opinion.	N	-	Observations that support the Requirement to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, rather than primary requirements in their own right
	The Use of Assertions in Obtaining Audit Evidence			
16	The auditor uses assertions in assessing risks by	Y	6	Integrated with requirement to

	considering the different types of potential misstatements that may occur, and thereby designing audit procedures that are responsive to the assessed risks.			use assertions.
	Audit Procedures for Obtaining Audit Evidence			
19	The auditor obtains audit evidence to draw reasonable conclusions on which to base the audit opinion by performing audit procedures to: (a) Obtain an understanding of the entity and its environment, including its internal control, to assess the risks of material misstatement at the financial statement and assertion levels (audit procedures performed for this purpose are referred to in the ISAs as “risk assessment procedures”); (b) When necessary or when the auditor has determined to do so, test the operating effectiveness of controls in preventing, or detecting and correcting, material misstatements at the assertion level (audit procedures performed for this purpose are referred to in the ISAs as “tests of controls”); and (c) Detect material misstatements at the assertion level (audit procedures performed for this purpose are referred to in the ISAs as “substantive procedures” and include tests of details of classes of transactions, account balances, and disclosures and substantive analytical procedures).	N	-	Covered by ISA 315 and ISA 330.
20	The auditor always performs risk assessment procedures to provide a satisfactory basis for the assessment of risks at the financial statement and assertion levels. Risk assessment procedures by themselves do not provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence on which to base the audit opinion, however, and are supplemented by further audit procedures in the form of tests of controls, when necessary, and substantive procedures.	N	-	Covered by ISA 315.
21	Tests of controls are necessary in two circumstances. When the auditor’s risk assessment includes an expectation of the operating effectiveness of controls, the auditor is required to test those controls to support the risk assessment. In addition, when substantive procedures alone do not provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence, the auditor is required to perform tests of controls to obtain audit evidence about their operating effectiveness.	N	-	Covered by ISA 315 and ISA 330.
22	The auditor plans and performs substantive procedures to be responsive to the related assessment of the risks of material misstatement, which includes the results of tests of controls, if any. The auditor’s risk assessment is judgmental, however, and may not be sufficiently precise to identify all risks of material misstatement....Therefore, substantive procedures for material classes of transactions, account balances, and	N	-	Covered by ISA 330.

	disclosures are always required to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence.			
23	The auditor uses one or more types of audit procedures described in paragraphs 26-38 below.	Y	9	Requirement to perform procedures to obtain audit evidence is important to the achievement of the stated objective and applicable to all audits.
	Inquiry			
32	The auditor performs audit procedures in addition to the use of inquiry to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence. Inquiry alone ordinarily does not provide sufficient audit evidence to detect a material misstatement at the assertion level. Moreover, inquiry alone is not sufficient to test the operating effectiveness of controls.	Y	9	Appears essential to a high quality audit in all circumstances.
		N	-	Covered by ISA 315 and 330.

Other Statements

	Sufficient Appropriate Audit Evidence			
7	...The quantity of audit evidence needed is affected by the risk of misstatement (the greater the risk, the more audit evidence is likely to be required) and also by the quality of such audit evidence (the higher the quality, the less may be required). ...	Y	12	To clarify the broad matters the auditor considers in obtaining sufficient evidence.
9	The reliability of audit evidence is influenced by its source and by its nature and is dependent on the individual circumstances under which it is obtained.	Y	7	To clarify the broad matters the auditor considers in obtaining appropriate evidence.

Changes as a result of redrafting ISA 315, 330 and 240

ISA 315.3 9	... When the auditor intends to make use of the performance measures for the purpose of the audit (for example, for analytical procedures), the auditor considers whether the information related to management's review of the entity's performance provides a reliable basis and is sufficiently precise for such a purpose. If making use of performance measures, the auditor considers whether they are precise enough to detect material misstatements.	Y	10	Moved from ISA 315 to reduce repetition.
ISA 315.9 9	...When the auditor intends to make use of the entity's information produced for monitoring activities, such as internal auditor's reports, the auditor considers whether the information provides a reliable basis and is sufficiently detailed for the auditor's purpose.			
ISA 240.2 2	When obtaining reasonable assurance, an auditor maintains an attitude of professional skepticism.... and recognizes the fact that audit procedures that are effective for detecting error may not be appropriate in the context of an identified risk of material misstatement due to fraud.	N	-	An observation rather than a requirement per se.

ISA 240.26	...During the audit, the auditor considers the reliability of the information to be used as audit evidence including consideration of controls over its preparation and maintenance where relevant.	Y	7	Moved from ISA 240. Appears fundamental to the auditor's consideration of the appropriateness/reliability of audit evidence.
	Unless the auditor has reason to believe the contrary, the auditor ordinarily accepts records and documents as genuine.	N	A35	
	However, if conditions identified during the audit cause the auditor to believe that a document may not be authentic or that terms in a document have been modified, the auditor investigates further, for example confirming directly with the third party or considering using the work of an expert to assess the document's authenticity	Y	11	Appears fundamental to the auditor's consideration of the appropriateness/reliability of audit evidence.
ISA 240.42	... When responses to inquiries are inconsistent, the auditor seeks to resolve the inconsistencies	Y	11	Moved from ISA 240. Appears fundamental to the auditor's consideration of the appropriateness/reliability of audit evidence.
ISA 330.70 and .71	...In developing an opinion, the auditor considers all relevant audit evidence, regardless of whether it appears to corroborate or to contradict the assertions in the financial statements.	Y	13	Moved from ISA 330. Appears fundamental to the objectives of the ISA.
	The sufficiency and appropriateness of audit evidence to support the auditor's conclusions throughout the audit are a matter of professional judgment. The auditor's judgment as to what constitutes sufficient appropriate audit evidence is influenced by such factors as the following:	N	A3	Placement in ISA 500 appears more relevant than in ISA 330.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Significance of the potential misstatement in the assertion and the likelihood of its having a material effect, individually or aggregated with other potential misstatements, on the financial statements. ▪ Effectiveness of management's responses and controls to address the risks. ▪ Experience gained during previous audits with respect to similar potential misstatements ▪ Results of audit procedures performed, including whether such audit procedures identified specific instances of fraud or error. ▪ Source and reliability of the available information. ▪ Persuasiveness of the audit evidence ▪ Understanding of the entity and its environment, including its internal control. 		A37	

Mapping Document**Exhibit 2**

Original ISA 500	New Para. Ref.	Comment on proposed deletion of highlighted material and other notes.
Introduction		
1. The purpose of this International Standard on Auditing (ISA) is to establish standards and to provide guidance on what constitutes audit evidence in an audit of financial statements, the quantity and quality of audit evidence to be obtained, and the audit procedures that auditors use for obtaining that audit evidence.	1	Note: Paragraph has been redrafted.
2. The auditor should obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to be able to draw reasonable conclusions on which to base the audit opinion.	4	Note: Redrafted as objective.
Concept of Audit Evidence		
3. “Audit evidence” is all the information used by the auditor in arriving at the conclusions on which the audit opinion is based, and includes the information contained in the accounting records underlying the financial statements and other information. Auditors are not expected to address all information that may exist. Audit evidence, which is cumulative in nature, includes audit evidence obtained from audit procedures performed during the course of the audit and may include audit evidence obtained from other sources such as previous audits and a firm’s quality control procedures for client acceptance and continuance.	5d A2, A1 and A14	
4. Accounting records generally include the records of initial entries and supporting records, such as checks and records of electronic fund transfers; invoices; contracts; the general and subsidiary ledgers, journal entries and other adjustments to the financial statements that are not reflected in formal journal entries; and records such as work sheets and spreadsheets supporting cost allocations, computations, reconciliations and disclosures. The entries in the accounting records are often initiated, recorded, processed and reported in electronic form. In addition, the accounting records may be part of integrated systems that share data and support all aspects of the entity’s financial reporting, operations and compliance objectives.	5a	Unnecessary statement and repetitive of guidance in IA 315.
5. Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements based upon the accounting records of the entity. The	A11	

*Note: Highlights indicate material that has been deleted.

<p>auditor obtains some audit evidence by testing the accounting records, for example, through analysis and review, reperforming procedures followed in the financial reporting process, and reconciling related types and applications of the same information. Through the performance of such audit procedures, the auditor may determine that the accounting records are internally consistent and agree to the financial statements. However, because accounting records alone do not provide sufficient audit evidence on which to base an audit opinion on the financial statements, the auditor obtains other audit evidence.</p>	8 & A12	Note: Last sentence has been redrafted.
<p>6. Other information that the auditor may use as audit evidence includes minutes of meetings; confirmations from third parties; analysts' reports; comparable data about competitors (benchmarking); controls manuals; information obtained by the auditor from such audit procedures as inquiry, observation, and inspection; and other information developed by, or available to, the auditor that permits the auditor to reach conclusions through valid reasoning.</p>	A13	
<p>SUFFICIENT APPROPRIATE AUDIT EVIDENCE</p>		
<p>7. Sufficiency is the measure of the quantity of audit evidence. Appropriateness is the measure of the quality of audit evidence; that is, its relevance and its reliability in providing support for, or detecting misstatements in, the classes of transactions, account balances, and disclosures and related assertions.</p> <p>The quantity of audit evidence needed is affected by the risk of misstatement (the greater the risk, the more audit evidence is likely to be required) and also by the quality of such audit evidence (the higher the quality, the less may be required). Accordingly, the sufficiency and appropriateness of audit evidence are interrelated. However, merely obtaining more audit evidence may not compensate for its poor quality.</p>	5b and e A36	Note: Paragraph has been redrafted slightly.
<p>8. A given set of audit procedures may provide audit evidence that is relevant to certain assertions, but not others.</p> <p>For example, inspection of records and documents related to the collection of receivables after the period end may provide audit evidence regarding both existence and valuation, although not necessarily the appropriateness of period-end cutoffs. On the other hand, the auditor often obtains audit evidence from different sources or of a different nature that is relevant to the same assertion.</p> <p>For example, the auditor may analyze the aging of accounts receivable and the subsequent collection of receivables to obtain audit evidence relating to the valuation of the allowance for doubtful accounts.</p> <p>Furthermore, obtaining audit evidence relating to a particular assertion, for example, the physical existence of inventory, is not a substitute for obtaining audit evidence regarding another assertion, for example, the valuation of inventory.</p>	A7&A9 A7	Example not considered necessary. <p>Does not further the point already made in the first sentence of the paragraph.</p>

<p>9. The reliability of audit evidence is influenced by its source and by its nature and is dependent on the individual circumstances under which it is obtained.</p> <p>Generalizations about the reliability of various kinds of audit evidence can be made; however, such generalizations are subject to important exceptions. Even when audit evidence is obtained from sources external to the entity, circumstances may exist that could affect the reliability of the information obtained. For example, audit evidence obtained from an independent external source may not be reliable if the source is not knowledgeable. While recognizing that exceptions may exist, the following generalizations about the reliability of audit evidence may be useful:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit evidence is more reliable when it is obtained from independent sources outside the entity. • Audit evidence that is generated internally is more reliable when the related controls imposed by the entity are effective. • Audit evidence obtained directly by the auditor (for example, observation of the application of a control) is more reliable than audit evidence obtained indirectly or by inference (for example, inquiry about the application of a control). • Audit evidence is more reliable when it exists in documentary form, whether paper, electronic, or other medium (for example, a contemporaneously written record of a meeting is more reliable than a subsequent oral representation of the matters discussed). • Audit evidence provided by original documents is more reliable than audit evidence provided by photocopies or facsimiles. 	<p>7</p> <p>A10</p>	<p>Note: First sentence has been redrafted slightly.</p>
<p>10. An audit rarely involves the authentication of documentation, nor is the auditor trained as or expected to be an expert in such authentication.</p> <p>However, the auditor considers the reliability of the information to be used as audit evidence, for example, photocopies, facsimiles, filmed, digitized or other electronic documents, including consideration of controls over their preparation and maintenance where relevant.</p>	<p>A35</p> <p>7 & A10</p>	<p>Note: Examples are included in A10(5th bullet)</p>
<p>11. When information produced by the entity is used by the auditor to perform audit procedures, the auditor should obtain audit evidence about the accuracy and completeness of the information.</p> <p>In order for the auditor to obtain reliable audit evidence, the information upon which the audit procedures are based needs to be sufficiently complete and accurate. For example, in auditing revenue by applying standard prices to records of sales volume, the auditor considers the accuracy of the price information and the completeness and accuracy of the sales volume data.</p>	<p>10</p> <p>A31</p>	<p>Note: Redrafted to pick up new requirement moved from ISA 315. See Exhibit 1 for comments.</p>

<p>Obtaining audit evidence about the completeness and accuracy of the information produced by the entity's information system may be performed concurrently with the actual audit procedure applied to the information when obtaining such audit evidence is an integral part of the audit procedure itself. In other situations, the auditor may have obtained audit evidence of the accuracy and completeness of such information by testing controls over the production and maintenance of the information. However, in some situations the auditor may determine that additional audit procedures are needed. For example, these additional procedures may include using computer-assisted audit techniques (CAATs) to recalculate the information.</p>	A32	
<p>12. The auditor ordinarily obtains more assurance from consistent audit evidence obtained from different sources or of a different nature than from items of audit evidence considered individually.</p> <p>In addition, obtaining audit evidence from different sources or of a different nature may indicate that an individual item of audit evidence is not reliable.</p> <p>For example, corroborating information obtained from a source independent of the entity may increase the assurance the auditor obtains from a management representation.</p> <p>Conversely, when audit evidence obtained from one source is inconsistent with that obtained from another, the auditor determines what additional audit procedures are necessary to resolve the inconsistency.</p>	A12	Note: Sentence has been redrafted.
	A34	Note: Sentence has been redrafted.
	A12	
	11	Note: Sentence has been redrafted.
<p>13. The auditor considers the relationship between the cost of obtaining audit evidence and the usefulness of the information obtained. However, the matter of difficulty or expense involved is not in itself a valid basis for omitting an audit procedure for which there is no alternative.</p>	-	Proposed to be moved to redrafted ISA 200.18.1
<p>14. In forming the audit opinion the auditor does not examine all the information available because conclusions ordinarily can be reached by using sampling approaches and other means of selecting items for testing. Also, the auditor ordinarily finds it necessary to rely on audit evidence that is persuasive rather than conclusive; however, to obtain reasonable assurance, the auditor is not satisfied with audit evidence that is less than persuasive.</p> <p>The auditor uses professional judgment and exercises professional skepticism in evaluating the quantity and quality of audit evidence, and thus its sufficiency and appropriateness, to support the audit opinion.</p>	A2	Note: Paragraph has been redrafted.
	A3	Note: Sentence has been redrafted.
The Use of Assertions in Obtaining Audit Evidence		
<p>15. Management is responsible for the fair presentation of financial statements that reflect the nature and operations of the entity.</p> <p>In representing that the financial statements give a true and fair view (or are presented fairly, in all material respects) in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, management implicitly or explicitly makes assertions regarding</p>	A4	Unnecessary statement.

the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of the various elements of financial statements and related disclosures.		
<p>16. The auditor should use assertions for classes of transactions, account balances, and presentation and disclosures in sufficient detail to form a basis for the assessment of risks of material misstatement and the design and performance of further audit procedures. The auditor uses assertions in assessing risks by considering the different types of potential misstatements that may occur, and thereby designing audit procedures that are responsive to the assessed risks.</p> <p>Other ISAs discuss specific situations where the auditor is required to obtain audit evidence at the assertion level.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>2</p>	<p>Note: Sentence has been redrafted.</p>
<p>17. Assertions used by the auditor fall into the following categories:</p> <p>(a) Assertions about classes of transactions and events for the period under audit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Occurrence—transactions and events that have been recorded have occurred and pertain to the entity. (ii) Completeness—all transactions and events that should have been recorded have been recorded. (iii) Accuracy—amounts and other data relating to recorded transactions and events have been recorded appropriately. (iv) Cutoff—transactions and events have been recorded in the correct accounting period. <p>(v) Classification—transactions and events have been recorded in the proper accounts.</p> <p>(b) Assertions about account balances at the period end:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Existence—assets, liabilities, and equity interests exist. (ii) Rights and obligations—the entity holds or controls the rights to assets, and liabilities are the obligations of the entity. (iii) Completeness—all assets, liabilities and equity interests that should have been recorded have been recorded. (iv) Valuation and allocation—assets, liabilities, and equity interests are included in the financial statements at appropriate amounts and any resulting valuation or allocation adjustments are appropriately recorded. <p>(c) Assertions about presentation and disclosure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Occurrence and rights and obligations—disclosed events, transactions, and other matters have occurred and pertain to the entity. (ii) Completeness—all disclosures that should have been included in the financial statements have been included. (iii) Classification and understandability—financial information is appropriately presented and described, and disclosures are clearly expressed. (iv) Accuracy and valuation—financial and other information are disclosed fairly and at appropriate amounts. 	A5	

18.	The auditor may use the assertions as described above or may express them differently provided all aspects described above have been covered. For example, the auditor may choose to combine the assertions about transactions and events with the assertions about account balances. As another example, there may not be a separate assertion related to cutoff of transactions and events when the occurrence and completeness assertions include appropriate consideration of recording transactions in the correct accounting period.	A6	The further example not considered necessary.
Audit Procedures for Obtaining Audit Evidence			
19.	<p>The auditor obtains audit evidence to draw reasonable conclusions on which to base the audit opinion by performing audit procedures to:</p> <p>(a) Obtain an understanding of the entity and its environment, including its internal control, to assess the risks of material misstatement at the financial statement and assertion levels (audit procedures performed for this purpose are referred to in the ISAs as “risk assessment procedures”);</p> <p>(b) When necessary or when the auditor has determined to do so, test the operating effectiveness of controls in preventing, or detecting and correcting, material misstatements at the assertion level (audit procedures performed for this purpose are referred to in the ISAs as “tests of controls”); and</p> <p>(c) Detect material misstatements at the assertion level (audit procedures performed for this purpose are referred to in the ISAs as “substantive procedures” and include tests of details of classes of transactions, account balances, and disclosures and substantive analytical procedures).</p>	A15	<p>Note: Paragraph has been redrafted.</p> <p>Covered by ISA 315 and ISA 330.</p>
20.	The auditor always performs risk assessment procedures to provide a satisfactory basis for the assessment of risks at the financial statement and assertion levels. Risk assessment procedures by themselves do not provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence on which to base the audit opinion, however, and are supplemented by further audit procedures in the form of tests of controls, when necessary, and substantive procedures.	-	Covered by ISA 315.
21.	Tests of controls are necessary in two circumstances. When the auditor’s risk assessment includes an expectation of the operating effectiveness of controls, the auditor is required to test those controls to support the risk assessment. In addition, when substantive procedures alone do not provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence, the auditor is required to perform tests of controls to obtain audit evidence about their operating effectiveness.	-	Covered by ISA 330.
22.	The auditor plans and performs substantive procedures to be responsive to the related assessment of the risks of material	-	Covered by ISA 330.

	misstatement, which includes the results of tests of controls, if any. The auditor's risk assessment is judgmental, however, and may not be sufficiently precise to identify all risks of material misstatement. Further, there are inherent limitations to internal control, including the risk of management override, the possibility of human error and the effect of systems changes. Therefore, substantive procedures for material classes of transactions, account balances, and disclosures are always required to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence.		
23.	The auditor uses one or more types of audit procedures described in paragraphs 26-38 below. These audit procedures, or combinations thereof, may be used as risk assessment procedures, tests of controls or substantive procedures, depending on the context in which they are applied by the auditor. In certain circumstances, audit evidence obtained from previous audits may provide audit evidence where the auditor performs audit procedures to establish its continuing relevance.	A16	
24.	<p>The nature and timing of the audit procedures to be used may be affected by the fact that some of the accounting data and other information may be available only in electronic form or only at certain points or periods in time. Source documents, such as purchase orders, bills of lading, invoices, and checks, may be replaced with electronic messages. For example, entities may use electronic commerce or image processing systems. In electronic commerce, the entity and its customers or suppliers use connected computers over a public network, such as the Internet, to transact business electronically. Purchase, shipping, billing, cash receipt, and cash disbursement transactions are often consummated entirely by the exchange of electronic messages between the parties. In image processing systems, documents are scanned and converted into electronic images to facilitate storage and reference, and the source documents may not be retained after conversion.</p> <p>Certain electronic information may exist at a certain point in time. However, such information may not be retrievable after a specified period of time if files are changed and if backup files do not exist. An entity's data retention policies may require the auditor to request retention of some information for the auditor's review or to perform audit procedures at a time when the information is available.</p>	<p>A17</p> <p>A18</p>	Unnecessary 'educational' guidance.
25.	When the information is in electronic form, the auditor may carry out certain of the audit procedures described below through CAATs.	A17	
Inspection of Records or Documents			
26.	Inspection consists of examining records or documents, whether internal or external, in paper form, electronic form, or other media. Inspection of records and documents provides audit evidence of varying degrees of reliability, depending on their nature and source and, in the case of internal records and documents, on the effectiveness of the controls over their production. An example of inspection used as a test of controls is inspection of records or documents for evidence of	A19	

authorization.		
27. Some documents represent direct audit evidence of the existence of an asset, for example, a document constituting a financial instrument such as a stock or bond. Inspection of such documents may not necessarily provide audit evidence about ownership or value. In addition, inspecting an executed contract may provide audit evidence relevant to the entity's application of accounting policies, such as revenue recognition.	A20	
Inspection of Tangible Assets		
28. Inspection of tangible assets consists of physical examination of the assets. Inspection of tangible assets may provide reliable audit evidence with respect to their existence, but not necessarily about the entity's rights and obligations or the valuation of the assets. Inspection of individual inventory items ordinarily accompanies the observation of inventory counting.	A21	
Observation		
29. Observation consists of looking at a process or procedure being performed by others. Examples include observation of the counting of inventories by the entity's personnel and observation of the performance of control activities. Observation provides audit evidence about the performance of a process or procedure, but is limited to the point in time at which the observation takes place and by the fact that the act of being observed may affect how the process or procedure is performed. See ISA 501, "Audit Evidence—Additional Considerations for Specific Items" for further guidance on observation of the counting of inventory.	A22	
Inquiry		
30. Inquiry consists of seeking information of knowledgeable persons, both financial and non-financial, throughout the entity or outside the entity. Inquiry is an audit procedure that is used extensively throughout the audit and often is complementary to performing other audit procedures. Inquiries may range from formal written inquiries to informal oral inquiries. Evaluating responses to inquiries is an integral part of the inquiry process.	A23	
31. Responses to inquiries may provide the auditor with information not previously possessed or with corroborative audit evidence. Alternatively, responses might provide information that differs significantly from other information that the auditor has obtained, for example, information regarding the possibility of management override of controls. In some cases, responses to inquiries provide a basis for the auditor to modify or perform additional audit procedures.	A24	

32.	The auditor performs audit procedures in addition to the use of inquiry to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence. Inquiry alone ordinarily does not provide sufficient audit evidence to detect a material misstatement at the assertion level. Moreover, inquiry alone is not sufficient to test the operating effectiveness of controls.	9	Note: Sentence has been redrafted. Unnecessary as this is stated in redrafted ISA 315 and ISA 330.
33.	Although corroboration of evidence obtained through inquiry is often of particular importance, in the case of inquiries about management intent, the information available to support management's intent may be limited. In these cases, understanding management's past history of carrying out its stated intentions with respect to assets or liabilities, management's stated reasons for choosing a particular course of action, and management's ability to pursue a specific course of action may provide relevant information about management's intent.	A25	
34.	In respect of some matters, the auditor obtains written representations from management to confirm responses to oral inquiries. For example, the auditor ordinarily obtains written representations from management on material matters when other sufficient appropriate audit evidence cannot reasonably be expected to exist or when the other audit evidence obtained is of a lower quality. See ISA 580, "Management Representations" for further guidance on written representations.	A26	Repetitive of ISA 580.
Confirmation			
35.	Confirmation, which is a specific type of inquiry, is the process of obtaining a representation of information or of an existing condition directly from a third party. For example, the auditor may seek direct confirmation of receivables by communication with debtors. Confirmations are frequently used in relation to account balances and their components, but need not be restricted to these items. For example, the auditor may request confirmation of the terms of agreements or transactions an entity has with third parties; the confirmation request is designed to ask if any modifications have been made to the agreement and, if so, what the relevant details are. Confirmations also are used to obtain audit evidence about the absence of certain conditions, for example, the absence of a "side agreement" that may influence revenue recognition. See ISA 505, "External Confirmations" for further guidance on confirmations.	A27	Note: Paragraph has been redrafted slightly in terms of ordering of sentences.
Recalculation			
36.	Recalculation consists of checking the mathematical accuracy of documents or records. Recalculation can be performed through the use of information technology, for example, by obtaining an electronic file from the entity and using CAATs to check the accuracy of the summarization of the file.	A28	
Reperformance			
37.	Reperformance is the auditor's independent execution of procedures or controls that were originally performed as part of the	A29	Note: Sentence has been redrafted

entity's internal control, either manually or through the use of CAATs, for example, reperforming the aging of accounts receivable.		slightly.
Analytical Procedures		
38. Analytical procedures consist of evaluations of financial information made by a study of plausible relationships among both financial and non-financial data. Analytical procedures also encompass the investigation of identified fluctuations and relationships that are inconsistent with other relevant information or deviate significantly from predicted amounts. See ISA 520, "Analytical Procedures" for further guidance on analytical procedures.	A30	
124. This ISA is effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2004.	3	
Public Sector Perspective		
<p>1. When carrying out audits of public sector entities, the auditor takes into account the legislative framework and any other relevant regulations, ordinances or ministerial directives that affect the audit mandate and any other special auditing requirements.</p> <p>In making assertions about the financial statements, management asserts that transactions and events have been in accordance with legislation or proper authority in addition to the assertions in paragraph 15 of this ISA.</p>	<p>-</p> <p>A4</p>	<p>A general statement applicable broadly to the audit as a whole. Proposed to be set up as part of ISA 200.</p>