# Navigating the Auditor-Audit Committee Relationship

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# Today's Agenda

- 1. Oversight of financial reporting and internal controls
- 2. Fraud, corruption and noncompliance responsibilities
- 3. Key matters to discuss with your auditors

90% of the battle is knowing what questions to ask!



### PART 1

Oversight of Financial Reporting and Internal Controls



### **Internal Controls**

- Processes designed to achieve organizational objectives in three areas:
  - Operational effectiveness
  - Financial and nonfinancial reporting
  - Compliance with laws, regulations and policies



# Types of Internal Controls

- Preventive
- Detective
- Corrective



## Components of Internal Control

- Control environment
- Risk assessment
- Information and communication
- Control activities
- Monitoring of controls



### **Auditor Responsibilities**

- Issue an opinion on whether the financial statements are fairly presented in all material respects
- Applies to the basic statements and all notes
  - Are the financial statements accurate?
  - Are they complete?
  - Do they conform to GAAP (or IFRS)



### Auditor Responsibilities – Public Companies

- An additional report attesting to the accuracy of management's report on internal controls (SOX section 404)
  - Whether management has identified any material weaknesses in internal controls over financial reporting



### Auditor Responsibilities – Grant Funded Organizations

- A report on compliance with laws and regulations applicable to certain federally-funded programs (i.e. "major" programs)
  - Including identification of weaknesses in internal controls over compliance



## **Internal Control Responsibilities**

#### **Management**

- Establish internal controls designed to achieve all three objectives
- Monitor internal controls
- Identify, report and remediate deficiencies
- Communicate deficiencies with auditors

#### **Auditor**

- Gain understanding of internal control over financial reporting
- Risk assessment impact on financial statements
- Limited testing of internal controls (404, government audits)
- Report significant deficiencies and material weaknesses to A.C.



## Key Auditor Steps Relating to I.C.

- · Conduct a risk assessment
  - How could FS be materially misstated as a result of error or fraud
- Discuss with audit committee
  - Gain an understanding of internal controls
    - · Only IC over financial reporting
  - Based on the understanding of internal controls, and other information gathered, design audit procedures to achieve the audit objectives
  - No requirement to test internal controls, unless 404
  - Communicate planned audit scope and key procedures to audit committee before audit commences
  - Communicate significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal controls at end of audit



#### PART 2

Fraud, Corruption and Noncompliance Responsibilities



# **Compliance Risks**

- Auditor responsibilities involving compliance risks are driven primarily by two factors
  - Fraud
  - Illegal acts



### Management's Responsibilities

- Part of the "new" (2013) COSO internal control framework considered by auditors requires that management perform a fraud risk assessment
- Audit committee:
  - Inquire of management about and discuss this fraud risk assessment
    - How was it performed?
    - What were the most material inherent fraud risks identified?
    - Were any fraud risks identified with higher than acceptable residual risks?
    - If so, what remediation actions are being taken?



#### Auditor's Fraud Risk Assessment

- Material misstatements in the FS caused by one of two factors
  - Error
  - Fraud
- Types of fraud considered by auditors
  - Asset misappropriation theft by employees, other insiders
  - Financial reporting/accounting fraud
- One type of fraud not considered by auditors:
  - Bribery and corruption why?
  - Not a direct effect on the financial statements (unless asset misappropriation is also involved or certain other illegal acts involved – more on this later)



#### Ask the Auditor

- How did they perform their fraud risk assessment (i.e. what information they considered, who they spoke with, etc)?
- What were the results of the fraud risk assessment?
- What audit procedures they performed in response to their fraud risk assessment?



# Illegal Acts

- Defined as violations of laws or government regulations
- Auditor must <u>consider</u> laws and regulations that have a <u>direct</u> and material effect on the financial statements
  - Responsibility is same as that for errors or fraud design appropriate audit procedures based on risk assessment
- Examples of direct effect on financial statements:
  - Income taxes, Internal Revenue Code
  - Revenue-related laws, such as False Claims Act
- Laws with an <u>indirect</u> effect on FS include those in which a violation could result in a fine or penalty (e.g. FCPA, environmental, FLSA, etc)
  - The majority of compliance considerations



# **Detection of Illegal Acts**

- No requirement to design audit procedures to detect violations of laws with <u>indirect</u> effect on financial statements
- Auditor must ask AC about possible illegal acts
- If information comes to auditor's attention concerning violations of laws that could have a material indirect effect, auditor must apply audit procedures to determine whether an illegal act occurred
- How does it come to auditor's attention:
  - Audit procedures applied to laws with direct effect
  - Disclosure by client (management or audit committee)
  - Awareness of regulatory investigations, enforcement proceedings, etc
  - Other audit procedures



# If Possible Illegal Acts Are Detected

- Gain an understanding of the act sufficient to assess impact on the financial statements
- Discuss with management at least one level above those involved
  - If senior management might be involved, the implication is that the auditor should discuss with the audit committee
- If management does not provide does not provide sufficient information that no illegal act occurred, consult with client's legal counsel or other specialists and perform additional audit procedures



### Financial Statement Effect

- Consider quantitative and qualitative aspects of materiality
- "An illegal payment of an otherwise immaterial amount could be material if there is a reasonable possibility that it could lead to a material contingent liability or a material loss of revenue"



# Other Key Audit Steps

- Auditor must make inquiries of management regarding compliance with laws and regulations
- Auditor should also obtain written representations from management concerning the absence of violations or possible violations of laws whose effects should be considered for disclosure or as a basis for recording a loss contingency



#### What's it Mean for You?

- Ask the auditor:
  - Which laws and regulations have they identified as having direct and possibly material effects on the ES?
  - What are their planned audit procedures in connection with those risks?
  - What were the results of their discussion with management concerning compliance with laws and regulations, and how did that discussion impact their risk assessment and design of procedures?



### PART 3

Other Key Matters to Discuss with your Auditor at the Conclusion of the Audit



# Illegal Acts

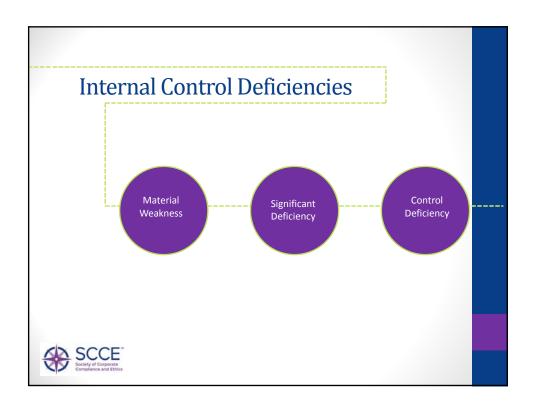
- What procedures they performed in connection with laws and regulations that could have a direct effect on the financial statements, and the results of those procedures?
- Did they become aware of possible violations of laws that could have an indirect effect on the financial statements and, if so, what did they do about it?
- Did they encounter any difficulties in performing their audit procedures relating to illegal acts (or fraud)?
- Did they have any disagreements with management in connection with assessing whether illegal acts occurred?



### Fraud

- What were the results of the procedures they performed in response to their fraud risk assessment?
- Did they need to modify any of their audit procedures as a result of new information that came to their attention during the audit?
  - Note the auditor's fraud risk assessment is expected to continue through to the end of the audit; It is not merely a planning step done before the audit commences.
- Did they discover any possible frauds?
- Did they identify any red flags of fraud that they looked into?





#### Material Weakness in I.C.

 A deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis



### Let's Analyze That a Bit...

 A deficiency, <u>or a combination</u> of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a <u>reasonable</u> <u>possibility</u> that a <u>material</u> misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a <u>timely</u> basis



### Significant Deficiency in I.C.

 A deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, that is <u>less severe than a material</u> weakness yet important enough to merit attention by those responsible for oversight of the company's financial reporting



### For Discussion

- 1. How/why did you determine that this particular weakness in internal control was material?
  - And, explain the corrective action
- 2. What deficiencies in internal controls did you identify during the audit that did <u>not</u> rise to the level of materiality that required reporting them to us?
  - Only material weaknesses and significant deficiencies are required to be reported
- 3. What else did you observe about our operations that could be improved or that we could benefit from discussing?



## **Conclusions**

- The auditor's primary role is to express an opinion on the financial statements
- Very little of their work is focused on compliance matters
- However, they do have specific areas of focus that are quite relevant to compliance, beyond compliance with GAAP
- There are numerous auditor communications responsibilities beyond those covered here
- The key is to understand the auditor's compliance-related responsibilities and to know what questions to ask and discussions to have with the auditors



### **QUESTIONS??**

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