

# Exam FAU Foundations in Audit

**Pocket Notes** 



### Foundations in Audit (FAU)

Contents		
Chapte	r 1 The rules governing audit	1
Chapte	r 2 The auditor	7
Chapte	r 3 The client	17
Chapte	r 4 Responsibilities	23
Chapte	r 5 Audit overview	27
Chapte	r 6 Risk	31
Chapte	r 7 Materiality	
Chapte	r 8 Planning	45
Chapte	r 9 Systems and controls	57
Chapte	r 10 Gathering evidence	75
Chapte	r 11 Audit verification work	
Chapte	r 12 Final review	
Chapte	r 13 Reporting	115
Index		

#### **Chapter 2**



#### **KAPLAN PUBLISHING**

# The auditor's rights

#### Key Point

The auditor has statutory rights provided by the respective legislation in their country.

# Typical rights during the audit/continued appointment

- Access to the company's books and records.
- Receive information and explanations
  necessary for the audit.
- Receive notice of and attend any meeting of members of the company.
- To be heard at such meetings on matters of concern to the auditor.

### On resignation

- Request an extraordinary general meeting of the company to explain the circumstances of the resignation.
- Require the company to circulate the statement of circumstances relating to the resignation.

### The auditor

Rights and duties			
On appointment	While in post	On cessation	
Consider legal and ethical issues	Form opinion Issue report	Statement of circumstances	
Clearance from outgoing auditor	Accounting records Info/explanations Returns from branches All information in Annual Report is consistent with the financial statements Directors' pay and balances	Request EGM Make representations Clearance to new auditor	

#### The auditor



#### The client

# **Engagement considerations**

The following factors need to be taken into consideration prior to formalising an auditor-client relationship;



#### **KAPLAN PUBLISHING**

# The engagement process

The diagram represents an overview of the engagement process, which is formalised by the issue of an engagement letter.



The audit firm may be invited by the directors of a company to become their auditor, or may be invited to take part in a tendering process alongside other firms.

Once the firm has been invited, and has decided that there are no legal or ethical

impediments to appointment, the firm must:

 follow the rules of anti-money laundering regulations to ensure that the business is legitimate (e.g. confirm the identity of senior management by inspecting their passport)



You are viewing a sample

# Interested in the full version?