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for the USCPA Exam

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Auditing & Attestation

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CPA EXAM REVIEW

Auditing

FINAL REVIEW



Simulation 対策&総まとめ講義



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NOTES

AUDITING 1A

Opinions

◆ Audit Opinions

◆ Comparative Financial Statements

◆ Other items

◆ Reporting on Other Information

NOTES

I. Audit Opinions

A. Opinion Types

1. **Unmodified opinion**—States that the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows of the entity, in conformity with the applicable financial reporting framework.

無修正適正意見—財務諸表は適用可能な財務報告基準に準拠し、全ての重要な点において、財政状態、経営成績、企業のキャッシュフローが適正に表示されていることについて意見を述べる。

- a. **Emphasis-of-Matter, Other-Matter, Key Audit Matters, Explanatory, and Critical Audit Matters paragraphs**—Additional communications added to the auditor's report without modifying the auditor's opinion.

強調事項区分、その他事項区分、監査上の重要な事項区分—監査人の意見を修正することなく監査報告書に追加の報告を記載する方法

2. **Modified opinions**—The auditor's report is modified when the auditor concludes that the financial statements as a whole are materially misstated (GAAP issue) or when the auditor is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to conclude that the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement (GAAS issue).

修正意見—財務諸表全体として重要な虚偽表示を含む(GAAP違反)場合や、財務諸表全体として重要な虚偽表示を含まないという結論に至るための十分かつ適切な監査証拠を収集することが出来なかった(GAAS違反)場合、監査報告書はmodify(修正)される。

- a. **Qualified Opinion**—States that except for the effects of the matter(s) to which the qualification relates, the financial statements present fairly..."—used for GAAS or GAAP issues.

限定付適正意見—“例外的な事象の影響を除き、財務諸表は適正に表示されている”と述べる。GAASやGAAPの準拠性に問題がある場合に用いる。

- b. **Adverse**—States that the financial statements do not present fairly—GAAP issue.

不適正意見—財務諸表は適正に表示されていないと述べる—GAAP準拠に問題がある場合。

- c. **Disclaimer**—States that auditor does not express an opinion on the financial statements—GAAS issue.

意見不表明—監査人は財務諸表について意見を表明しないと述べる—GAAS準拠に問題がある場合。

B. Unmodified/Unqualified Opinion

Financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects. The following is an unmodified opinion for a nonissuer reporting on a single year.

全ての重要な点において、財務諸表が適正に表示されている場合。

Unmodified Opinion (Nonissuer)

Independent Auditor's Report

[Appropriate Addressee]

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements¹

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of ABC Company, which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 20X1 and 20X0, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ABC Company as of December 31, 20X1 and 20X0, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. **We are required to be independent** of ABC Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that **the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion**.

Responsibilities of management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and **for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control** relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise **substantial doubt about ABC Company's ability to continue as a going concern** for *[insert the time period set by the applicable financial reporting framework]*.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. **Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance** and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

(continued)

(continued)

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise **professional judgment** and maintain **professional skepticism** throughout the audit.
- **Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement** of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- **Obtain an understanding of internal control** relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of ABC Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.²
- **Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used** and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about ABC Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control–related matters that we identified during the audit.

Other Information [*Included in the Annual Report*]

Management is responsible for the other information [*included in the annual report*]. The other information comprises the [*information included in the annual report*] but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements **does not cover the other information**, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

[*The form and content of this section of the auditor's report would vary depending on the nature of the auditor's other reporting responsibilities.*]

[*Signature of the auditor's firm*]

[*City and state where the auditor's report is issued*]

[*Date of the auditor's report*]

¹ The subtitle, "Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements," is unnecessary in circumstances in which the second subtitle, "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements," is not applicable.

² In circumstances in which the auditor also has a responsibility to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control in conjunction with the audit of the financial statements, omit the following: "but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of ABC Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed."

Unqualified Opinion (Issuer)

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the shareholders and the board of directors of X Company:

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of X Company (the "Company") as of December 31, 20X2 and 20X1, the related statements of income, comprehensive income, stockholders equity, and cash flows for each of the years then ended, and the related notes and schedules (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 20X2 and 20X1, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

[Include critical audit matters]

[Signature]

We have served as the Company's auditor since [year]

[City and state or country]

[Date]

C. Audits of Group Financial Statements

When an auditor acts as the auditor of group financial statements, the auditor must determine whether to make reference to any component auditors in the auditor's report on the group financial statements.

監査人がグループ財務諸表の監査を行う場合、監査報告書においてcomponent auditorについて言及するか決定しなければならない。

1. Making Reference to the Component Auditor

When making reference to the component auditor, the auditor's report on the group financial statements should clearly indicate that the component was audited by the component auditor and should include the magnitude of the portion of the financial statements audited by the component auditor.

監査報告書においてcomponent auditorに言及する場合、該当componentがcomponent auditorによって監査されたこと、及びmagnitude(影響の大きさ)をグループ監査報告書において明記しなければならない。

2. Assumption of Responsibility

When the group auditor decides to assume responsibility for the work of a component auditor, no reference to the component auditor is made in the auditor's report.

グループ監査人がcomponent auditorの実施した監査範囲も含め責任を負うという判断をした場合、グループ監査報告書においてcomponent auditorに言及しない。

D. Emphasis-of-Matter and Other-Matter Paragraphs, Explanatory, Key Audit Matters, and Critical Audit Matters Paragraphs

1. Emphasis-of-Matter Paragraphs (Nonissuer)

An emphasis-of-matter paragraph is included in the auditor's report when required by GAAS or at the auditor's discretion. An emphasis-of-matter paragraph is used when referring to a matter that is appropriately presented or disclosed in the financial statements and is of such importance that it is fundamental to the users' understanding of the financial statements.

GAASによって要求される場合または監査人が必要と判断した場合、監査報告書にemphasis-of-matter paragraph(強調事項区分)が付加される。強調事項区分は、財務諸表において適切に開示されている事項ではあるが、利用者の理解を得る必要がある重要な事項について言及する場合に使用される。(例: Acceptable/Justified change in accounting principle)

a. Report Requirements

When an emphasis-of-matter paragraph is included in the auditor's report, the auditor should:

1. Use the heading "Emphasis of Matter" or other appropriate heading,
"Emphasis-of-Matter"またはその他適切なパラグラフのタイトルを明記する
2. Describe the matter and the location of relevant disclosures, and
強調事項の内容を記載し、該当事項に関する情報の開示が行われている場所を明記する
3. State that the auditor's report is not modified with respect to the matter emphasized.
この強調事項によって監査人の意見が変わるものではないと記載する

2. Other-Matter Paragraphs (Nonissuer)

An other-matter paragraph is included in the auditor's report when required by GAAS or at the auditor's discretion. Other-matter paragraphs refer to matters other than those presented or disclosed in the financial statements that are relevant to the users' understanding of the audit, the auditor's responsibilities, or the auditor's report.

GAASによって要求される場合または監査人が必要と判断した場合、監査報告書にother-matter paragraph(その他事項区分)が付加される。その他事項区分は、財務諸表において開示されていない事項で、利用者の理解を得る必要がある事項について言及する場合に使用される。

a. Report Requirements

When an other-matter paragraph is included in the auditor's report, the auditor should:

1. Use the heading "Other Matter" or other appropriate heading, and "Other-Matter"またはその他適切なパラグラフのタイトルを明記する
2. Describe the matter and the location of relevant disclosures.
強調事項の内容を記載し、該当事項に関する情報の開示が行われている場所を明記する

3. Explanatory Paragraphs (Issuer)

An explanatory paragraph is included in the auditor's report when required by PCAOB auditing standards or at the auditor's discretion. The inclusion of an explanatory paragraph in the auditor's report does not affect the auditor's opinion.

PCAOBによって要求される場合または監査人が必要と判断した場合、監査報告書にexplanatory paragraphが付加される。この事項によって監査人の意見が変わるものではない。

* PCAOBに規定はないが、一般的にopinion sectionの後に挿入される。

4. Key Audit Matters (Nonissuers Only)

Key audit matters (KAMs) are those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period. Such matters are selected from the matters communicated with those charged with governance. Entities have the option of whether or not to engage the auditor to communicate key audit matters but should consider the needs of the users of the financial statements when making this determination.

監査人が当該期の財務諸表監査上、最も重要であると判断した事項について記述しておくべきであると判断した場合に使用される。

a. Report Requirements

When the auditor is engaged to communicate key audit matters, the audit report should include:

1. A separate section of the auditor's report with the heading "Key Audit Matters"; and
パラグラフのタイトルを"Key Audit Matters"と明記する
2. A description of why the matter was considered to be of most significance and how the matter was addressed.
KAMの内容、最も重要であるとの判断に至るまでの経緯、監査上の対応などを明記する

If the auditor is engaged to communicate key audit matters, but determines, based on the facts and circumstances of the audit, that there are no items to communicate, a statement to this effect should be included in the auditor's report under the subheading "Key Audit Matters."

5. Critical Audit Matters (Issuers Only)

The auditor's report for audits of issuers must include any critical audit matters (CAMs) arising from the current period's audit of the financial statements, or state that the auditor determined that there were no CAMs.

監査対象がissuerの場合、CAMの記載は必須項目であり、監査人が当該期の財務諸表監査上、最も重要であると判断した事項について明記する

A critical audit matter is a matter that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that:

1. relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements; and
2. involved especially challenging, subjective, or complex auditor judgment.

a. Report Requirements

For each CAM identified, the audit report should include:

1. Identification of the CAM;
CAMの特定
2. Description of the principal considerations that led the auditor to determine that the matter was a CAM;
最も重要であるとの判断に至るまでの経緯

3. Description of how the CAM was addressed in the audit; and
監査上の対応
4. Reference to the relevant financial statement accounts or disclosures.
関連する勘定や開示への参照

6. Going Concern – 継続企業

- a. The auditor is responsible for evaluating audit evidence to determine whether there is **"substantial doubt"** that the client will be able to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period (not to exceed one year from the date of the FS being audited). Note that under International Standards on Auditing, the going concern period can exceed one year.
監査人はクライアント企業が継続企業として、合理的な期間（FASBでは、financial statements の発行から1年以内）、事業を継続可能であることに“重大な疑義”があるかどうかを評価する責任がある。
- b. If substantial doubt exists, a separate section in the auditor's report with the heading "Substantial Doubt About the Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern" (nonissuer) or explanatory paragraph (issuer) stating the auditor's concerns should be added to the auditor's opinion. The words **"substantial doubt"** and **"going concern"** must be included. Note that International Standards on Auditing use the term "significant doubt."
重大な疑義が存在する場合、“Substantial Doubt About the Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern” (nonissuer) または explanatory paragraph (issuer) を追加し、“**Substantial doubt**”と“**going concern**”という用語を含めて監査人の懸念を明記する。

- c. **Conditions** that may indicate a problem:

問題を示す可能性のある状態

- (1) **Financial difficulties.**
財政難
- (2) **Internal matters (e.g., work stoppages, labor difficulties).**
内部要因（例；ストライキ、労働争議）
- (3) **Negative financial trends.**
悲観的な財政動向・傾向
- (4) **External matters (e.g., legal proceedings, new legislation).**
外部要因（例；法的手続、訴訟手続、新しい法規）

- d. The auditor should consider **mitigating factors**. Both intent and ability are required.

この状態の軽減要因について意思と能力両面から検討する。

そして、managementによるnoteの開示が十分であっても、managementの対処 (plan) の実施によってgoing concernの疑義が軽減されるとは考えられない場合は、“Substantial Doubt About the Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern” (nonissuer) or explanatory paragraph (issuer)を配置する。その際**"substantial doubt"** と**"Going Concern"**という2つの用語を含めなければならない。（managementによるnoteの開示が不十分な場合はqualified opinionまたはadverse opinion）

- e. If doubt is removed in a subsequent period, the going concern paragraph need not be repeated.

翌期以降に疑義が取り除かれた場合、継続企業に関する記載は繰り返される必要はない。

7. Lack of Consistency – Justified (acceptable/justified change in accounting principle)

監査人が同意する継続性の欠如

Consistency is implied in the auditor's report. **If a material change in GAAP has occurred** between periods and such change is justified, the auditor should **add an emphasis-of-matter paragraph** to the auditor's opinion describing the change and referring the reader to the note describing the change in detail.

監査報告書では継続性は暗黙の前提である。年度内にGAAPに重要な変更が起こり、そのような変更が正当化された場合、監査人は変更を記述し、詳細に変更を記述した注記を読み手に参照させる強調事項区分を加えなければならない。

8. Alert That Restricts the Use of the Auditor's Written Communication

監査人の文書によるコミュニケーションの利用制限

The auditor may be required by GAAS or may decide that it is necessary to include language in the auditor's report (or other written communication) that restricts the use of the auditor's written communication. In the auditor's report, such language is included in an **other-matter paragraph**.

GAASによって要求される場合、または必要と判断した場合、監査人は監査報告書やその他の文書による監査人の報告文書の使用を制限する。監査報告書において、そのような使用制限の文言は、その他区分に記載される。

E. GAAP Issues: Qualified or Adverse Opinion

The auditor uses professional judgment to determine whether to issue a qualified opinion or an adverse opinion when audit evidence indicates that there is material misstatement of the financial statements.
 財務諸表に重要な虚偽記載が含まれている場合、監査人は専門家としての判断により、限定付適正意見とするか不適正意見とするかを判断する。

<i>Materiality of Problem</i>	<i>Financial Statements are Materially Misstated (GAAP Issues)</i>	<i>Inability to Obtain Sufficient Appropriate Audit Evidence (GAAS Issues)</i>
None or immaterial	Unmodified	Unmodified
Material but not pervasive	Qualified Opinion	Qualified Opinion
Material and pervasive	Adverse Opinion	Disclaimer of Opinion

1. Qualified Opinion**限定付適正意見**

A qualified opinion should be expressed when the auditor concludes that misstatements, individually or in the aggregate, are material but not pervasive to the financial statements.

虚偽記載が、個別にまたは集計して、重要ではあるが広く広範に蔓延しているものではないと判断した場合、限定付適正が表明される。

2. Adverse Opinion**不適正意見**

An adverse opinion should be expressed when the auditor concludes that misstatements, individually or in the aggregate, are both material and pervasive to the financial statements.

虚偽記載が、個別にまたは集計して、重要でありかつ広く広範に蔓延しているものであると判断した場合、不適正意見が表明される。

3. Form and Content of Auditor's Report**監査報告書の形式と内容****Departure from GAAPによるqualified opinion（限定付適正意見）****< Nonissuer >**

- Opinion paragraphを**Qualified Opinion**と題し、限定的適正意見であることを表明する。
- Opinion paragraphの直後に**Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph**を設け、exceptionの説明をする。（← **Key Audit Matters section**ではないことに注意）

< Issuer >

- Opinion paragraphにおいて**qualified opinion**を表明する。
 - Opinion paragraphの直後にadditional paragraph（段落のheadingはなし）を設けてexceptionの説明をする。（← **Critical Audit Matters section**ではないことに注意）
- ※なおbasis for opinion paragraphではexceptionがあることにふれません（Scope limitationによるqualified opinionと異なる）。

Departure from GAAPによるadverse opinion（不適正意見）**< Nonissuer >**

- Opinion paragraphの代わりに**Adverse Opinion**と題し、意見不表明であることを表す。
- Opinion paragraphの直後に**Basis for Adverse Opinion paragraph**を設けてexceptionの説明をする。
- **Key Audit Matters paragraph**は省略される。

< Issuer >

- Opinion paragraphにおいて**adverse opinion**を表明する。
- Opinion paragraphの直後に**additional paragraph**（段落のheadingはなし）を設けてexceptionの説明をする。
- **Critical Audit Matters section**は省略される。

F. GAAS Issues: Qualified Opinion or Disclaimer**GAAS違反：限定付適正意見もしくは意見不表明**

The auditor uses professional judgment to determine whether to issue a qualified opinion or a disclaimer of opinion due to a limitation on the scope of the audit. A scope limitation occurs when the auditor is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to conclude that the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

監査範囲の制限がある場合、監査人は専門家としての判断により、限定付適正意見とするか意見不表明とするかを判断する。監査範囲の制限とは、財務諸表全体として重要な虚偽表示を含まないという結論に至るための必要十分な監査証拠を収集することが出来ないケースをいう。

<i>Materiality of Problem</i>	<i>Financial Statements are Materially Misstated (GAAP Issues)</i>	<i>Inability to Obtain Sufficient Appropriate Audit Evidence (GAAS Issues)</i>
None or immaterial	Unmodified	Unmodified
Material but not pervasive	Qualified Opinion	Qualified Opinion
Material and pervasive	Adverse Opinion	Disclaimer of Opinion

1. Qualified Opinion**限定付適正意見**

A qualified opinion due to a GAAS issue should be expressed when the auditor is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence on which to base an opinion and the auditor concludes that the possible effects of any undetected misstatements could be material but not pervasive.

意見表明の基礎となる必要十分な監査証拠を収集できず、その監査範囲の制限による未発見の虚偽記載の潜在的影響が重要ではあるが広く蔓延しているものではないと監査人が判断した場合、限定付適正意見が表明される。

2. Disclaimer of Opinion**意見不表明**

A disclaimer of opinion should be expressed when the auditor is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence on which to base an opinion and the auditor concludes that the

possible effects of any undetected misstatements could be both material and pervasive.

意見表明の基礎となる必要十分な監査証拠を収集できず、その監査範囲の制限による未発見の虚偽記載の潜在的影響が重要ではありかつ広く蔓延しているものではあると監査人が判断した場合、意見不表明となる。

3. Form and Content of the Auditor's Report

監査報告書の形式と内容

Scope limitationによるqualified opinion（限定付適正意見）

< Nonissuer >

- Opinion paragraphを**Qualified Opinion**と題し、限定付適正意見であることを表明する。
- Opinion paragraphの直後に**Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph**を設け、exceptionの説明をする。（← Key Audit Matters sectionではないことに注意）

< Issuer >

- Opinion paragraphにおいて**qualified opinion**を表明する。
- Opinion paragraphの直後にadditional paragraph（段落のheadingはなし）を設けてexceptionの説明をする。（← Critical Audit Matters sectionではないことに注意）
- Basis for opinion paragraphにおいても再度、exceptionがあることにふれる

Scope limitationによるdisclaimer（意見不表明）

< Nonissuer >

- Opinion paragraphの代わりに**Disclaimer of Opinion**と題し、意見不表明であることを表す。
- Opinion paragraphの直後に**Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph**を設けてexceptionの説明をする。
- Key Audit Matters paragraphは省略される。
- Auditor's responsibility paragraphを修正する。

< Issuer >

- Opinion paragraphにおいてdisclaimer of opinionを表明する。
- Opinion paragraphの直後にadditional paragraph（段落のheadingはなし）を設けてexceptionの説明をする。
- Critical Audit Matters sectionは省略される。

II. COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 比較財務諸表

Multiple periods are presented in the financial statements.

A. Change in Opinion – 意見の変更

1. A prior opinion may be changed. The auditor should update (i.e., either reaffirm or change) the opinion on any previously issued financial statement shown in comparative statements.
 前回の意見は変更される可能性がある。監査人は比較財務諸表で前回の意見を更新する。
2. If the updated opinion differs from the previous opinion, the auditor should disclose the reason(s) in an emphasis-of-matter or other-matter paragraph that discloses the following:
 更新された意見が前回の意見と異なる場合、強調事項区分で以下の理由を開示しなければならない。
 - a. **Date of the previous auditor's report.**
 前回報告書の日付
 - b. **Opinion type previously issued.**
 前回公表された意見の種類
 - c. **Reason for the prior opinion.**
 前回の意見の理由
 - d. **Changes that have occurred.**
 発生した変更事項
 - e. **Statement that "opinion... is different."**
 意見が前回と異なるという記述

B. Different Opinions 異なる意見

Some comparative reports will have different opinions for each year presented. Depending upon the situation, the appropriate paragraphs will be modified.

比較報告書は年ごとに異なる意見を出す場合がある。状況により、適切な区分が修正される。

C. Predecessor's Report Not Presented 前任監査人の報告書が表示されない場合

The successor auditor should express an opinion on the current period financial statements only and indicate in an other-matter paragraph (nonissuer) or explanatory paragraph (issuer):

後任監査人はan other-matter paragraph (nonissuer) / explanatory paragraph (issuer)で以下を示さなければならない。

1. That the financial statements of the prior period were audited by a predecessor auditor.
 前任監査人が前期の財務諸表を監査したこと。
2. The type of opinion expressed and, if the opinion was modified, the reasons for the modification.
 表明された意見の種類、また意見が無修正適正意見でなかった場合、その理由
3. The nature of any emphasis-of-matter or other-matter, or explanatory paragraph included in the predecessor auditor's report.
 強調事項又はその他事項で記載された内容
4. The date of the predecessor auditor's report.
 前任監査人の監査報告書の日付

D. Predecessor's Report Presented 前任監査人の報告書が表示される場合

A predecessor auditor can reissue his/her report, but prior to reissuance, he/she should:

前任監査人は前回監査の報告書を再発行する場合、再発行に先立ち、以下を実施しなければならない。

1. **Read the statements for the current period.**
 今期の財務諸表を読む
2. **Compare the statements audited with the current period statements.**
 前期と今期の財務諸表を比較する
3. **Obtain a letter of representation from the successor,** to ascertain if anything material was found.
 後任監査人から陳述書を取得し、重要な発見事項がないか確認する。

4. **Obtain a letter of representation from management** regarding whether their prior letter of representation needs to be modified.
経営者から陳述書を取得し、前回に取得した陳述書の記載事項に変更が必要でないことを確認する。
5. **Date the report as appropriate:**
 - **Unrevised:** Use the original report date in any reissue of a previous report, because the predecessor auditor has limited knowledge of the former client's current status.
変更しない場合：前任監査人は会社の現状について限られた情報しか持たないことから、前年の監査報告書発行時の報告書日付を適用する。
 - **Revised:** Dual date is used in the event that the predecessor auditor revises the report.
変更する場合：前任監査人が監査報告書を更改した事象については今年の報告書日付を、その他の事象については前年の監査報告書の報告書日付を適用し、**dual date**とする。

III. OTHER ITEMS その他

(ア) Subsequent Events – 後発事象

- ① A subsequent event occurs between the **balance sheet date and the date the financial statement are issued**. Subsequent events may require either adjustment to the financial statement or additional disclosure. Subsequent events are divided into two categories. 後発事象とは貸借対照表の日付と財務諸表の発行日の間に発生した事象をいう。後発事象は財務諸表に対して修正あるいは追加の開示のどちらかが必要である。後発事象には以下の2つのカテゴリーがある。
1. **Recognized event** – Condition existing on or before the balance sheet date; usually requires adjustment to the financial statement.
修正後発事象
後発事象を引き起こした原因が、貸借対照表の日付あるいはそれ以前に存在している状態；財務諸表の修正が必要となる。
 2. **Nonrecognized event** – Condition existing after the balance sheet date; usually requires disclosure, but no financial statement adjustment.
開示後発事象
後発事象を引き起こした原因が、貸借対照表の日付の後に存在している状態；財務諸表の修正ではなく、開示が求められる。
- ② **The auditor has an active responsibility to investigate subsequent events during the period from the balance sheet date to the date of the auditor's report.** Responsibilities include:
監査人は貸借対照表の日付から監査報告書の日付までの期間に対する後発事象に積極的な責任がある。その責任には以下が含まれる。
1. **Reviewing post balance sheet transactions.**
貸借対照表日付以後の取引のレビュー
 2. **Obtaining a representation letter from management.**
経営者確認書の取得
 - c. **Inquiring.**
質問
 - d. **Reading the minutes of stockholder, director, and other committee meetings.**
株主総会、取締役会、その他委員会の議事録を読むこと
 - e. **Examining the latest available interim statements.**
手に入る最新の間接財務報告書の精査
3. The auditor has no active responsibility after the date of the auditor's report, but cannot ignore information coming to his/her attention. If subsequent events result in adjustments or disclosures that are made after the original date of the auditor's report, the auditor may **dual date the report to extend responsibility only for the particular subsequent event**.
監査人は監査報告書の日付以降は当該財務情報について積極的な責任を負わないが、気がついた情報を無視することはできない。監査報告書の日付後に発見された後発事象が財務諸表に修正や開示をもたらす場合、監査人は後発事象についてのみ責任を負うとする二重日付とすることができる。

B. Subsequent Discovery of Facts After the Report Release Date

監査報告書の発行日後に発見した事項

1. If the auditor becomes aware of material information after the report's issuance and knows persons are currently relying or likely to rely on the financial statements, the auditor should advise the client to immediately disclose the information and its impact on the financial

statement.

監査人が監査報告書の発行後に重要な情報に気付き、現在その財務諸表に依拠しているあるいは依拠しようとしている人がいるのを知っている場合、監査人はただちにその情報の開示と財務諸表への影響を開示することをクライアントに忠告しなければならない。

2. If the financial impact cannot be timely ascertained, notification should be made that the financial statement cannot be relied upon.

財務的影響を即時に究明することができない場合、財務諸表に依拠することはできないことを忠告すべきである。

3. The auditor must be satisfied with the client's action; if not, the auditor should notify the Board of Directors and the client that the audit report cannot be associated with the financial statement. The auditor would also need to notify any regulatory agencies and any persons known to be relying on the statements and report.

上記忠告後、クライアントの対応が十分でないと判断した場合、監査人は取締役会とクライアントに監査報告書は無効であると通知する必要がある。監査人はまた監督官庁や財務諸表と監査報告書に依拠している人々にこの件を通知する必要がある。

IV. Reporting on Other Information その他情報のレポーティング

A. Other Information in Documents Containing Audited Financial Statements

ある文書において監査済み財務諸表と共に開示されるその他情報

1. The auditor must read the information and should try to resolve any material inconsistencies or material misstatements of fact directly with the client.
監査人はその情報を読まなければならない、また重要な不整合や虚偽記載が発見された場合には、その解決に努めなければならない。
2. The auditor may issue a disclaimer of opinion, or may be engaged to express an opinion on such information.
監査人は“その他情報”に対しては、意見不表明とするか、または意見表明を行う契約を結ぶことができる。

B. Reporting on Supplementary Information in Relation to the Financial Statements as a Whole

補足情報へのレポーティング

1. An auditor may be engaged to report on supplementary information in relation to the financial statements as a whole. The auditor has two objectives in such engagements:
監査人は財務諸表全体に対する補足情報に意見表明を行う契約を結ぶことができる。そのような契約においては以下の2つが目標となる。
 - a. to evaluate the presentation of the supplementary information in relation to the financial statements as a whole; and
財務諸表全体に対する補足情報の表示を評価すること
 - b. to report whether the supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.
財務諸表全体に対する補足情報が、全ての重要な点において、適正に表示されているかどうかについて意見表明を行うこと
2. The auditor's report on the supplementary information may either be presented as a separate section with the heading "Supplementary Information" (nonissuer) or as an additional paragraph (issuer) in the auditor's report on the financial statements or in a separate report.
補足情報に対する意見表明は、“Supplementary Information”と題する段落 (nonissuer) / その他事項区分 (issuer) を設けて記載する、もしくは別のレポートにおいて記載するという2つの方法がある。

C. Required Supplementary Information

(FASBなどから開示を要求される) 補足情報へのレポーティング

1. Limited procedures should be performed. The auditor's report on the financial statements should include a separate section related to the required supplementary information. An opinion is permitted but not required.
ある程度のaudit proceduresを実施し、財務諸表に対する監査報告書に“Required Supplementary Information”と題する段落 (nonissuer) / その他事項区分 (issuer) を設けて記載する。意見表明は求められないが表明しても良い。

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1

When qualifying an opinion due to an inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, an auditor of a nonissuer should include the reasons for that inability to obtain sufficient information in:

<i>Management's Responsibility Section</i>	<i>Basis for Qualified Opinion Section</i>
1. No	No
2. Yes	No
3. Yes	Yes
4. No	Yes

QUESTION 2

The predecessor auditor, who is satisfied after properly communicating with the successor auditor, has reissued a report because the audit client desires comparative financial statements. The predecessor auditor's report should make:

1. Reference to the report of the successor auditor only in the scope paragraph.
2. Reference to the work of the successor auditor in the scope and opinion paragraphs.
3. Reference to both the work and the report of the successor auditor only in the opinion paragraph.
4. No reference to the report or the work of the successor auditor.

QUESTION 3

A client acquired 25% of its outstanding capital stock after year-end but prior to the date of the auditor's report. The auditor should:

1. Advise management to adjust the balance sheet to reflect the acquisition.
2. Issue pro forma financial statements giving effect to the acquisition as if it had occurred at year-end.
3. Advise management to disclose the acquisition in the notes to the financial statements.
4. Disclose the acquisition in the opinion paragraph of the auditor's report.

<SOLUTION>

Question 1 Explanation

Choice "4" is correct.

When a qualified opinion results from an inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, the situation should be described in a basis for qualified opinion section following the qualified opinion section and should be referred to in the qualified opinion section. The scope limitation is not mentioned in the management's responsibility paragraph.

Choice "1", "2", "3" are incorrect, per the above explanation.

Question 2 Explanation

Choice 4 is correct.

The predecessor auditor should not refer in the reissued report to the report or work of the successor auditor.

Choices 1, 2, and 3 are incorrect because the predecessor auditor should not refer in the reissued report to the report or work of the successor auditor.

Question 3 Explanation

Choice 3 is correct.

The acquisition provided evidence of a condition which came into existence after year-end and therefore the proper accounting approach would be note disclosure rather than adjustment.

Choice 1 is incorrect because adjustments are only appropriate for subsequent events which provide evidence that the condition was in existence at year-end

Choice 2 is incorrect because the auditor does not issue financial statements for the client.

Choice 4 is incorrect because the opinion paragraph of the report need not be modified. The auditor might choose to add an explanatory paragraph emphasizing the matter, but is not required to do so.

TASK-BASED SIMULATIONS

TASK - BASED SIMULATION 1: *Audit Opinion*

Audit Opinion	Authoritative Literature	Help
A manager is explaining to a staff auditor how various situations might affect the audit opinion. For each of the following scenarios, identify the appropriate reporting option by double-clicking on a shaded cell and selecting the appropriate option from the list provided. Assume that any financial statement effect is material and that U.S. auditing standards are followed.		
1. The scope of the auditor's examination is affected by conditions that preclude the application of a necessary auditing procedure.		
2. The auditor decides to make reference to the report of a component auditor as a basis, in part, for expressing an opinion on group financial statements.		
3. The company changed its method of accounting for long-term construction contracts, but management was justified in making the change. The new method is acceptable under GAAP, and the change was accounted for prospectively.		
4. Doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern is not fully disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.		
5. The financial statements are subject to an uncertainty that will likely result in a material loss. Management has been unable to estimate the amount of potential loss, but has properly disclosed the details of the situation.		
6. The company changed its method of valuing inventory, but management did not have appropriate justification for the change. The change had a material but not pervasive effect on the financial statements and is properly disclosed.		
7. A predecessor auditor's unmodified opinion for a prior year's report on comparative financial statements is not presented.		
8. Required supplementary information is omitted from the financial statements of an issuer.		

Select item

- Unmodified opinion
- Unmodified opinion with emphasis-of-matter paragraph
- Unmodified opinion with other-matter paragraph
- Unmodified opinion with an explanatory paragraph
- Qualified opinion
- Qualified opinion or adverse opinion
- Qualified opinion or disclaimer of opinion
- Adverse opinion
- Disclaimer of opinion
- Adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion

OK
Cancel

TASK - BASED SIMULATIONS

TASK - BASED SIMULATION 1: Audit Opinion

Audit Opinion	Authoritative Literature	Help
マネージャーである監査人がスタッフの監査人に様々な状況が監査意見にどう影響するかを説明しています。以下のシナリオそれぞれに対し、適切な報告を選択しなさい。影付きのセルをダブルクリックし、提供されるリストから適切な選択肢を選択しなさい。全ての財務諸表への影響は重要なものでありUS監査基準に従っていると仮定しなさい。		
1. 監査人が必要とする監査手続の適用の範囲が制限される。		
2. 監査人はグループ財務諸表への意見を表明する際に、component auditorの報告書に言及する。		
3. 企業は長期建設契約に対して会計処理を変更し、マネジメントはこの変更が正当である根拠を提示している。新しい会計処理はGAAPのもと受け入れられるものである。変更は過去に遡って修正されなかった。		
4. 企業の継続能力に関する疑問は財務諸表の注釈で完全に開示されていない。		
5. 財務諸表は不確実性を含んでおり、それは重要な損失をもたらすと思われる。マネジメントは潜在的な損失額を見積もることができないが、詳細な状況の適切な開示を行っている。		
6. 企業は在庫評価の会計処理を変更した。しかしマネジメントは変更に対する適切な理由を述べていない。変更は重要なものであるが財務諸表全体へ蔓延してはならず、適切に財務諸表で開示された。		
7. 前任監査人によって前年度出された無修正適正意見の報告書は比較財務諸表において開示されていない。		
8. 上場企業の財務諸表に必要な補足情報が記載されていない。		

無修正適正意見
 強調区分(emphasis-of-matter)付
 無修正適正意見
 その他区分付無修正適正意見
 強調区分(explanatory paragraph)付
 無修正適正意見
 限定付適正意見
 限定付適正意見又は不適正意見
 限定付適正意見又は意見不表明
 不適正意見
 意見不表明
 不適正意見又は意見不表明

TASK - BASED SIMULATION 1: *Audit Opinion* <解答・解説>

	Questions	Answers
1	The scope of the auditor's examination is affected by conditions that preclude the application of a necessary auditing procedure.	Qualified opinion or disclaimer of opinion 必要な監査手続の適用が不可能な場合、限定付適正意見あるいは意見不表明となる。
	監査範囲の制限によって必要な監査手続を実施できなかった。	
2	The auditor decides to make reference to the report of a component auditor as a basis, in part, for expressing an opinion on group financial statements.	Unmodified opinion 監査人が責任を分担する場合、監査人は報告書にこの責任の分担を記載する。
	監査人はグループ財務諸表への意見を表明する際に、component auditor の報告について言及する。	
3	The company changed its method of accounting for long-term construction contracts, but management was justified in making the change. The new method is acceptable under GAAP, and the change was accounted for prospectively.	Qualified opinion or adverse opinion 会計原則の変更による累積的影響は、過去に遡って（retroactively）修正しなければならない。
	企業は長期建設契約に対して会計処理を変更し、マネジメントはこの変更が正当である根拠を提示している。新しい会計処理は GAAP のもとと受け入れられるものである。変更は将来にわたって適用された。	
4	Doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern is not fully disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.	Qualified opinion or adverse opinion 企業の事業継続性に関する疑問は、財務諸表の注記で状況が適切に開示されていない場合、限定付適正意見または不適正意見となる。
	企業の継続能力に関する疑問は財務諸表の注記で完全に開示されていない。	
5	The financial statements are subject to an uncertainty that will likely result in a material loss. Management has been unable to estimate the amount of potential loss, but has properly disclosed the details of the situation.	Unmodified opinion 潜在的損失は可能性であり、予測は不可能である。適切な処理は開示のみとなる。マネジメントはこの状況を適切に開示しているため、無修正適正意見が適切である。
	財務諸表は不確実性を含んでおり、それは重大な損失をもたらすと思われる。マネジメントは潜在的な損失額を見積もることができないが、詳細な状況の適切な開示を行っている。	

6	The company changed its method of valuing inventory, but management did not have appropriate justification for the change. The change had a material but not pervasive effect on the financial statements and is properly disclosed.	Qualified opinion マネジメントの変更について適切な正当な理由が不足しているので、GAAPからの逸脱となる。 GAAPからの逸脱は重要なものではあるが、財務諸表全体には蔓延しておらず、この場合は限定付適正意見となる。
	企業は在庫評価の会計処理を変更した。しかしマネジメントは変更に対する適切な理由を述べていない。変更は重要なものであるが財務諸表全体へ蔓延してはおらず、適切に財務諸表で開示された。	
7	A predecessor auditor's unmodified opinion for a prior year's report on comparative financial statements is not presented.	Unmodified opinion with other-matter paragraph 比較財務諸表について、前任の監査人による前年度の報告書が開示されない場合、今年度の監査報告書にその他区分を追加し、前任監査人の報告について記載する。
	前任監査人によって前年度発行された無修正適正意見の報告書は比較財務諸表において開示されていない。	
8	Required supplementary information is omitted from the financial statements of an issuer.	Unmodified opinion with an explanatory paragraph 必要な補足情報が記載されていない場合、強調区分においてこの状況を記載する。
	上場企業の財務諸表に必要な補足情報が記載されていない。	

TASK - BASED SIMULATION 2: Review Notes

Authoritative Literature Help
Charles, CPA, is the group auditor for the consolidated financial statements of Raleigh Industries and all but two of its subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, Year 1, and December 31, Year 2. Tyler is the staff accountant assigned to the Raleigh engagement. Charles expressed a qualified opinion on the Year 1 financial statements because Raleigh capitalized certain research and development expenditures that should have been expensed, but Raleigh has corrected this error in Year 2. The Year 1 financial statements have been appropriately restated, and an unmodified opinion is currently being expressed on both sets of financial statements. Karl & Karla, CPAs, is the component auditor that audited the financial statements of Newton, Inc., and of Capricorn Consulting, both of which are consolidated subsidiaries of Raleigh. Charles has decided not to assume responsibility for the work of Karl & Karla with respect to the Newton engagement, but will assume responsibility for the work of Karl & Karla with respect to the Capricorn job. Raleigh is currently being investigated for possible securities law violations. This is adequately disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, but the ultimate outcome of these matters cannot presently be determined. Therefore, no provision for any liability that may result has been recorded. Raleigh experienced a net loss in Year 2 and is currently in default under substantially all of its debt agreements. Management's plans in regard to these matters are adequately disclosed, although no financial statement adjustments have been made. These matters raise substantial doubt about Raleigh's ability to continue as a going concern. Charles reviewed Tyler's draft of the auditor's report and indicated in his review notes that there were several deficiencies in the report. Based only on the review notes, select those items which Charles has <i>correctly</i> identified as deficiencies in the report by clicking the box beside the appropriate options. Select all that apply. ☐ 1. The reference to the subsidiary, Newton, and the magnitude of its financial statements should be in the Opinion paragraph rather than in the Auditor's Responsibility paragraph. ☐ 2. The component auditors, Karl & Karla, should be named in the auditor's report. ☐ 3. The reference in the Responsibilities of management for the Financial Statements section to "financial statements that are free from material misstatement" should be followed by the phrase, "whether due to fraud or error." ☐ 4. There should be a reference in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section to evaluating "significant accounting estimates made by management." ☐ 5. The reference in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section to "assessing fraud risk" is inappropriate and should be omitted from the report. ☐ 6. The Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section should include a reference to "evaluating the overall presentation" of the "financial statements." ☐ 7. An emphasis-of-matter paragraph describing the investigation into possible violations of securities laws is required to be placed between the Opinion and Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section. (continued)

(continued)

- ☐ 8. The reference to qualified opinion on the Year 1 financial statements should be in the other-matter paragraph rather than in the Basis for Opinion section.
- ☐ 9. The reference to the component auditor in the Opinion section is incomplete. It should specifically include the words "unqualified opinion" to describe the type of opinion expressed by Karl & Karla.
- ☐ 10. The "Substantial Doubt About the Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern" section does not include the terms "substantial doubt" and "going concern." These terms are required to be used in this paragraph under these circumstances.

TASK - BASED SIMULATION 2: Review Notes

↑
Authoritative Literature | Help

Charles は2社の子会社を除く **Raleigh** の Year1, Year 2に対する連結財務諸表を監査している Group auditor である。Staff accountant である Tyler がこの契約に配置された。

Charles は Year1の財務諸表について限定付適正意見を表明した。なぜならば **Raleigh** は費用計上されるべき研究開発費用を資産勘定に計上していた。但し、**Raleigh** はこの誤りを Year2に修正している。Year1の財務諸表は適切に訂正され、両方の財務諸表について現在は無修正適正意見が表明されている。

CPA の Karl と Karla は Component Auditor で **Newton, Inc.** と **Capricorn Consulting**,の財務諸表を監査した。この2社は **Raleigh** の連結子会社である。Charles は **Newton** の契約に関しては Karl と Karla が行った監査業務の責任を負わないことを決めたが、**Capricorn** の監査に関して責任を負うと決めた。

Raleigh は現在、証券取引法違反の可能性で捜査を受けている。この件は連結財務諸表で適切に開示されているが、最終結果がどうなるかはまだ判断できない。したがって、この負債に対する引当は計上していない。

Raleigh は Year2に純損失に陥り、現在、事実上借入金の全てが支払い不履行の状態である。この件について経営陣の計画は適切に開示されているが、財務諸表に修正は加えていない。債務不履行の事実 **Raleigh** の企業経営の継続について相当の疑念があることを示している。

Charles は Tyler の監査報告の下書きをレビューし、報告書にあったいくつかの不備を指摘した。Charles が報告書の不備として特定したであろう項目を選択肢から選びなさい。

1. 子会社である **Newton** への言及とその財務諸表の重要性は監査人の責任区分ではなく意見区分に入れるべきである。
2. Component Auditor である Karl と Karla については、監査報告書で名前を記載するべきである。
3. 経営者の責任区分の“財務諸表に重要な虚偽表示はない”の文言には“誤りや不正行為に起因する”という文言を続けるべきである。
4. 監査人の責任区分において、開示が要求される“経営者による重要な見積もり”の評価への言及を記載すべきである。
5. 監査人の責任区分の“不正リスクの評価”への言及は不適切であり、報告書から削除されるべきである。
6. 監査人の責任区分において、“全体の財務諸表の開示の評価”に言及すべきである。
7. 証券法違反の可能性に対する捜査を記述する強調事項区分を、意見区分と監査人の責任区分の間に配置すべきである。

TASK - BASED SIMULATION 2: *Review Notes*

8. Year1の財務諸表についての限定付適正意見に対する言及はその他の事項区分ではなく意見の根拠区分に入れるべきである。
9. 意見区分での他の監査人への言及は不完全である。“無修正適正意見”という文言を用いて Karl と Karla によって述べられた意見の種類を含めるべきである。
10. “継続企業として存続する能力についての疑義”区分に “substantial doubt” と “going concern” という用語を含んでいない。これら用語はそのような状況がある場合にこの区分で使用することが求められる。

TASK - BASED SIMULATION 2: Review Notes <解答・解説>

	Questions	Answers
1	The reference to the subsidiary, Newton, and the magnitude of its financial statements should be in the Opinion paragraph rather than in the Auditor's Responsibility paragraph.	正しい。Group auditor が監査を実施しなかった子会社についての言及とその影響については意見区分にすべき。
	子会社である Newton への言及とその財務諸表の重要性は監査人の責任区分ではなく意見区分に入れるべきである。	
2	The component auditors, Karl & Karla, should be named in the auditor's report.	誤り。Component auditor の氏名の公開には本人の許可が必要であり、またその報告書を一緒に開示する必要がある。
	Component Auditor である Karl と Karla については、監査報告書で名前を記載するべきである。	
3	The reference in the Responsibilities of management for the Financial Statements section to "financial statements that are free from material misstatement" should be followed by the phrase, "whether due to fraud or error."	正しい。左記文章の記載が必要。
	経営者の責任区分の“財務諸表に重要な虚偽表示はない”の文言には“誤りや不正行為に起因する”という文言を続けるべきである。	
4	There should be a reference in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section to evaluating "significant accounting estimates made by management."	正しい。「経営者による重要な見積り」という文言が監査人の責任区分で記載されるべき。
	監査人の責任区分において、開示が要求される“経営者による重要な見積もり”の評価への言及を記載すべきである。	
5	The reference in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section to "assessing fraud risk" is inappropriate and should be omitted from the report.	正しい。「不正リスクの評価」という文言は記載されない。
	監査人の責任区分の“不正リスクの評価”への言及は不適切であり、報告書から削除されるべきである。	
6	The Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section should include a reference to "evaluating the overall presentation" of the "financial statements."	正しい。
	監査人の責任区分において、“全体の財務諸表の開示の評価”に言及すべきである。	

7	An emphasis-of-matter paragraph describing the investigation into possible violations of securities laws is required to be placed between the Opinion and Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section.	誤り。 クライアントは F/S の notes に適切な開示を行っているので、監査意見にて言及する必要はない。
	証券法違反の可能性に対する捜査を記述する強調事項区分を、意見区分と監査人の責任区分の間に配置すべきである。	
8	The reference to qualified opinion on the Year 1 financial statements should be in the other-matter paragraph rather than in the Basis for Opinion section.	誤り。 Qualified opinion on the Year1 は、意見の根拠区分に記載されるべきである。
	Year1の財務諸表についての限定付適正意見に対する言及は意見の根拠区分ではなくその他の事項区分に入れるべきである。	
9	The reference to the component auditor in the Opinion section is incomplete. It should specifically include the words "unqualified opinion" to describe the type of opinion expressed by Karl & Karla.	誤り。 Component auditor によって表明された意見を明記する必要はない。
	意見区分での他の監査人への言及は不完全である。“無修正適正意見”という文言を用いて Karl と Karla によって述べられた意見の種類を含めるべきである。	
10	The "Substantial Doubt About the Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern" section does not include the terms "substantial doubt" and "going concern." These terms are required to be used in this paragraph under these circumstances.	正しい。 going concern については必ず "substantial doubt" と "going concern" の語を含める必要がある。
	“継続企業として存続する能力についての疑義 “区分に“substantial doubt”と“going concern”いう用語を含んでいない。これら用語はそのような状況がある場合にこの区分で使用することが求められる。	

TASK - BASED SIMULATION 3: *Subsequent Events*
 Subsequent Events | Authoritative Literature | Help

On February 12, Year 3, an auditor issued an unmodified audit report on a client's comparative financial statements for the years ended December 31, Year 1, and December 31, Year 2. The financial statements were issued on February 28. A number of **independent** situations related to the engagement are described below. For each situation listed, identify the auditor's responsibility in Column A and the proper effect on the auditor's report in Column B. Assume that the client declined to make any additional changes to the financial statements.

	A	B
1. On February 10, Year 3, the auditor discovered that a material receivable included in the December 31, Year 2 financial statements was worthless due to the deteriorating financial condition of one of the client's customers. The client did not adjust the financial statements for this occurrence, but fully disclosed the matter in the notes to the financial statements.		
2. On February 23, Year 3, the auditor became aware of information leading him to believe that the client's investment in marketable securities was materially overstated in the December 31, Year 2 balance sheet.		
3. On February 11, Year 3, the auditor discovered that, due to a computer failure, all records regarding the payment of invoices for the week of December 8 had been lost. Several material payments were made during this week. The auditor was unable to perform acceptable alternative procedures and was unsure whether the payments had been properly recorded.		
4. On January 14, Year 3, the auditor discovered that for a number of securities held in the client's investment portfolio, the quoted market prices had materially changed since December 31, Year 2. The client had not adjusted the financial statements for this occurrence, nor had any disclosure of these changes been included in the notes to the financial statements.		
5. On January 3, Year 3, the auditor discovered that the financial statements had been materially misstated due to a pervasive scheme involving fraud at the highest levels of management.		
6. On February 20, Year 3, during an internal quality control review, it was discovered that the auditor had not made any inquiries or performed any auditing procedures after February 12, Year 3.		
7. On February 27, Year 3, during an internal quality control review, it was discovered that the staff accountant on the job never actually mailed any receivables confirmations, but simply assumed that receivables were fairly stated. However, all outstanding receivables at year-end were paid within 30 days, and material cash receipts subsequent to year-end were audited and traced to the receivables worksheet as part of the audit of cash.		
8. On February 4, Year 3, the auditor discovered that the client was the defendant in a product liability lawsuit. The client's management asserted its innocence, and its attorney agreed with this assessment. However, the attorney also noted that it would be significantly less costly to settle out of court than to proceed to trial, and the client's management was likely to follow the advice of counsel. Settlement costs could not be reasonably estimated at that time, but they were likely to be material. The client had not accrued this cost or made mention of this matter in its financial statements, as it did not wish to give an appearance of guilt in any way.		
9. On January 19, Year 3, the auditor became aware that the client was recalling one of its products due to a design defect that posed a potential safety hazard. The potential cost of the recall program was material and could be estimated with a reasonable degree of precision. The client had accrued this cost in its financial statements.		

Select Item

The auditor has a responsibility to investigate

The auditor has no active responsibility to investigate

The auditor has no active responsibility to investigate, but should consider whether the financial statements or disclosures should be adjusted

OK Cancel

Select Item

The unmodified opinion issued was appropriate

The unmodified opinion issued was inappropriate; the auditor should have issued a qualified or adverse opinion

The unmodified opinion issued was inappropriate; the auditor should have issued a qualified or disclaimer of opinion

The unmodified opinion issued was inappropriate; the auditor should have issued a disclaimer of opinion

The unmodified opinion issued was inappropriate; the auditor should not have been associated with these financial statements

OK Cancel

TASK - BASED SIMULATION 3: *Subsequent Events*

Subsequent Events Authoritative Literature Help		
Year 3年2月12日の日付にて、監査人はYear1年12月31日終了の年度とYear2年12月31日終了の年度のクライアントの比較財務諸表に無修正適正意見とする監査報告書を発行した。財務諸表は2月28日に発行された。個別の状況が以下に記載されている。リストにあるそれぞれの状況について、A列に監査人の責任を、B列に監査報告への影響を特定しなさい。クライアントは財務諸表に追加の変更をすることを拒否したと仮定すること。		
	A	B
1. Year3年2月10日、監査人はYear2年の財務諸表に含まれていた重要な額の売掛金 がクライアントの取引先の1社の財務状況悪化により価値のないことを発見した。クライアントはこの出来事について財務諸表を修正しなかったが、財務諸表の注記 (Notes) で十分に開示を行った。		
2. Year3年2月23日、監査人はクライアントの有価証券への投資がYear2年12月31日の貸借対照表で著しく水増しされたと確信するに至る情報を発見した。		
3. Year3年2月11日、監査人はコンピューターの障害により、12月8日の週の請求書の支払いに関連した全ての記録が失われたことを発見した。この週には何件かの支払いがあった。監査人は代替手段として認められる別の手順を行うことができず、支払いが適切に記録されたという確信を得ることが出来なかった。		
4. Year3年1月14日、監査人はクライアントの投資ポートフォリオにある有価証券について、Year2年12月31日から取引相場価格が著しく変わっていたことを発見した。クライアントはこの出来事について財務諸表を修正せず、財務諸表の脚注 (Notes) でもこの件について開示しなかった。		
5. Year3年1月3日、監査人は財務諸表が経営の最上層による不正行為を含む、蔓延する不正行為により重大な虚偽表示を含むことを発見した。		
6. Year3年2月20日、内部品質管理調査の結果、Year3年2月12日以降、監査人によって質問や監査手順などの監査手続が一切行われていないことが発見された。		
7. Year3年2月27日、内部品質管理調査の結果、経理職員が売掛金の確認状を実際には送付せず、きちんと記載されているものと単純に想定していたことが発見された。しかしながら、年度末時点での未払いの売掛金は30日以内に支払われており、年度末後の重要な現金受領は監査され、売掛金表ヘトレース（追跡調査）された。		
8. Year3年2月4日、監査人はクライアントが製造物責任法の裁判で被告であることを発見した。クライアントの経営者は無罪を強く主張しており、クライアントの弁護士はこの主張に同意した。ただし、クライアントの弁護士は裁判を進めるよりも示談にした方が費用がかからないことを示した。クライアントの経営者は弁護士の助言に従おうと考えていた。示談の費用はその時点では合理的に見積もることは出来なかったが、相当な金額になると予想された。クライアントはこの費用を未払費用（負債）として計上せず、財務諸表でもこの件について開示しなかった。有罪の印象を与えることを望まなかった。		
9. Year3年1月19日、監査人はクライアントが安全上欠陥の可能性のあるデザインの不良のため製品をリコールしていることに気付いた。リコールプログラムの見込み費用は重大だったが、合理的に適切な精度で見積もることができた。クライアントは財務諸表にこの費用を未払費用（負債）として計上した。		

Select Item	Select Item
監査人は調査に責任を持つ 監査人は積極的に調査をする責任はない 監査人は積極的に調査をする責任はないが、財務諸表あるいは開示が修正されるべきかどうか考慮すべきである。	無修正適正意見は適切だった 無修正適正意見は不適切であり、限定付適正意見あるいは反対意見が適切であった。 無修正適正意見は不適切であり、限定付適正意見あるいは意見不表明が適切であった。 無修正適正意見は不適切であり、意見不表明が適切であった。 無修正適正意見は不適切。監査人はこれらの財務諸表と関わりを持つべきではなかった。
OK Cancel	OK Cancel

TASK - BASED SIMULATION 3: Subsequent Events <解答・解説>

* 設問の Subsequent Events について、監査人の責任と監査報告への影響を考える。

Subsequent Events の種類と対応

- ・ Recognized event (修正後発事象) — 決算日現在に既に原因が発生していた事象：F/S に修正要。
- ・ Unrecognized event (開示後発事象) — 決算日以降に原因が発生した事象：F/S に修正不要だが重要なものは note に開示。

監査人の責任

- ・ Audit report date まで：調査・確認の責任あり
- ・ Audit report date 以降：調査・確認の責任はないが、把握された以上は確認する。
→ 監査報告書を dual date に

	Questions	Answers
1	On February 10, Year 3, the auditor discovered that a material receivable included in the December 31, Year 2 financial statements was worthless due to the deteriorating financial condition of one of the client's customers. The client did not adjust the financial statements for this occurrence, but fully disclosed the matter in the notes to the financial statements.	調査の責任がある。限定付適正意見か不適正意見が適切。 当該事項は監査報告書日付よりも前に発見されているので、監査人には調査の責任がある。この原因は会計年度末時点に存在していた事象（修正後発事象）なので、財務諸表の修正が必要なケースである。にもかかわらず、修正が行われなかったため、重要性に応じて限定付適正意見か不適正意見が表明されるべきである。
	Year3年2月10日、監査人は Year2年の財務諸表に含まれていた重要な額の売掛金 がクライアントの取引先の1社の財務状況悪化により価値のないことを発見した。クライアントはこの出来事について財務諸表を修正しなかったが、財務諸表の注記 (Notes) で十分に開示を行った。	
2	On February 23, Year 3, the auditor became aware of information leading him to believe that the client's investment in marketable securities was materially overstated in the December 31, Year 2 balance sheet.	積極的な調査の責任はないが、財務諸表や開示の修正がなされるべきかどうか検討すべきである。限定付適正意見か不適正意見が適切。 監査報告書日付以降については、監査人は調査の責任を負わない。ただし、気付いた事象について無視することはできない。財務諸表情報が著しく水増しされていたとのことであるから、重要性に応じて限定付適正意見か不適正意見が提示されるべきであった。
	Year3年2月23日、監査人はクライアントの有価証券への投資が Year2年12月31日の貸借対照表で著しく水増しされたと確信するに至る情報を発見した。	

3	On February 11, Year 3, the auditor discovered that, due to a computer failure, all records regarding the payment of invoices for the week of December 8 had been lost. Several material payments were made during this week. The auditor was unable to perform acceptable alternative procedures and was unsure whether the payments had been properly recorded.	調査に責任がある。限定付適正意見か意見不表明が適切。 監査報告書日付前に当該事象が発見されているので、調査に責任がある。監査人は代替的手続を実施することができず、該当事象の影響を特定できていないので、重要性に応じて限定付適正意見か意見不表明が適切である。
	Year3年2月11日、監査人はコンピューターの障害により、12月8日の週の請求書の支払いに関連した全ての記録が失われたことを発見した。この週には何件かの支払いがあった。監査人は代替手段として認められる別の手順を行うことができず、支払いが適切に記録されたという確信を得ることが出来なかった。	
4	On January 14, Year 3, the auditor discovered that for a number of securities held in the client's investment portfolio, the quoted market prices had materially changed since December 31, Year 2. The client had not adjusted the financial statements for this occurrence, nor had any disclosure of these changes been included in the notes to the financial statements.	調査に責任はない。無修正適正意見は適切であった。 財務諸表日付後の投資有価証券の価値の変動は後発事象ではない。
	Year3年1月14日、監査人はクライアントの投資ポートフォリオにある有価証券について、Year2年12月31日から取引相場価格が著しく変わっていたことを発見した。クライアントはこの出来事について財務諸表を修正せず、財務諸表の注記 (Notes) でもこの件について開示しなかった。	
5	On January 3, Year 3, the auditor discovered that the financial statements had been materially misstated due to a pervasive scheme involving fraud at the highest levels of management.	調査の責任がある。本財務諸表監査に関わるべきではない。 当該事象は監査報告書発行前の事象であり、監査人は調査の責任がある。この事象は、財務諸表及び経営者の誠実性に著しい疑義が生じている状態であり、このような状況において監査人は契約を解除し、財務諸表監査に関与するべきではない。
	Year3年1月3日、監査人は財務諸表が経営の最上層による不正行為を含む、広範に蔓延する不正行為により重大な虚偽表示を含むことを発見した。	
6	On February 20, Year 3, during an internal quality control review, it was discovered that the auditor had not made any inquiries or performed any auditing procedures after February 12, Year 3.	調査の責任はない。無修正適正意見は適正であった。何か懸念事項が見つかった場合を除き、監査報告書日付後 (2/12以降) は、監査手続を実施する義務はない。
	Year3年2月20日、内部品質管理調査の結果、Year3年2月12日以降、監査人によって質問や監査手順などの監査手続が一切行われていないことが発見された。	

7	On February 27, Year 3, during an internal quality control review, it was discovered that the staff accountant on the job never actually mailed any receivables confirmations, but simply assumed that receivables were fairly stated. However, all outstanding receivables at year-end were paid within 30 days, and material cash receipts subsequent to year-end were audited and traced to the receivables worksheet as part of the audit of cash. Year3年2月27日、内部品質管理調査の結果、経理職員が売掛金の確認状を実際には送付せず、きちんと記載されているものと単純に想定していたことが発見された。しかしながら、年度末時点での未払いの売掛金は30日以内に支払われており、年度末後の重要な現金受領は監査され、売掛金表へトレース（追跡調査）された。	調査の責任がある。無修正適正意見は適切であった。 監査報告書日付後であっても、必要な監査手続の実施を漏らしたことに気付いた場合には、調査を実施する責任が生じる。今回のケースでは、代替的手続により証拠が取得できている状態であり、無修正適正意見が適切である。
8	On February 4, Year 3, the auditor discovered that the client was the defendant in a product liability lawsuit. The client's management asserted its innocence, and its attorney agreed with this assessment. However, the attorney also noted that it would be significantly less costly to settle out of court than to proceed to trial, and the client's management was likely to follow the advice of counsel. Settlement costs could not be reasonably estimated at that time, but they were likely to be material. The client had not accrued this cost or made mention of this matter in its financial statements, as it did not wish to give an appearance of guilt in any way. Year3年2月4日、監査人はクライアントが製造物責任法の裁判で被告であることを発見した。クライアントの経営者は無罪を強く主張しており、クライアントの弁護士はこの主張に同意した。ただし、クライアントの弁護士は裁判を進めるよりも示談にした方が費用がかからないことを示した。クライアントの経営者は弁護士の助言に従おうと考えていた。示談の費用はその時点では合理的に見積もることは出来なかったが、相当な金額になると予想された。クライアントはこの費用を未払費用（負債）として計上せず、財務諸表でもこの件について開示しなかった。有罪の印象を与えることを望まなかった。	調査の責任がある。限定付適正意見か不適正意見が適切であった。 監査報告書日付前に当該事象が発見されているので、監査人は調査に責任がある。偶発損失の発生がprobable but not estimableであるので、noteへの開示が要求される。開示が行われていないので、重要性に応じて限定付適正意見又は不適正意見となる。
9	On January 19, Year 3, the auditor became aware that the client was recalling one of its products due to a design defect that posed a potential safety hazard. The potential cost of the recall program was material and could be estimated with a reasonable degree of precision. The client had accrued this cost in its financial statements. Year3年1月19日、監査人はクライアントが安全上欠陥の可能性のあるデザインの不良のため製品をリコールしていることに気付いた。リコールプログラムの見込み費用は重大だったが、合理的に適切な精度で見積もることができた。クライアントは財務諸表にこの費用を未払費用（負債）として計上した。	調査の責任がある。無修正適正意見は適切であった。 監査報告書日付前に当該事象が発見されているので、監査人は調査に責任がある。費用はprobable and estimableであるので、未払い費用として計上するのが適切な会計処理である。

TASK - BASED SIMULATION 4: Research

Research
Authoritative Literature
Help

What guidance is provided by AICPA Professional Standards with respect to matters that should be disclosed in the auditor's report when the auditor's opinion in the current period on prior period financial statements differs from the opinion previously expressed by the auditor?

Choose a title from the list.

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FASB Literature

Uniform CPA Examination Authoritative Literature

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OR

Perform a search for a particular topic by entering text in the text box above. Use the buttons to the right and the links above the text box to perform more detailed or advance searches.

Solution

Source of answer for this question:
AU-C 700.53
Keyword: Prior period financial statements

NOTES

Simulation 対策&総まとめ講義 (AUD) ーText

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