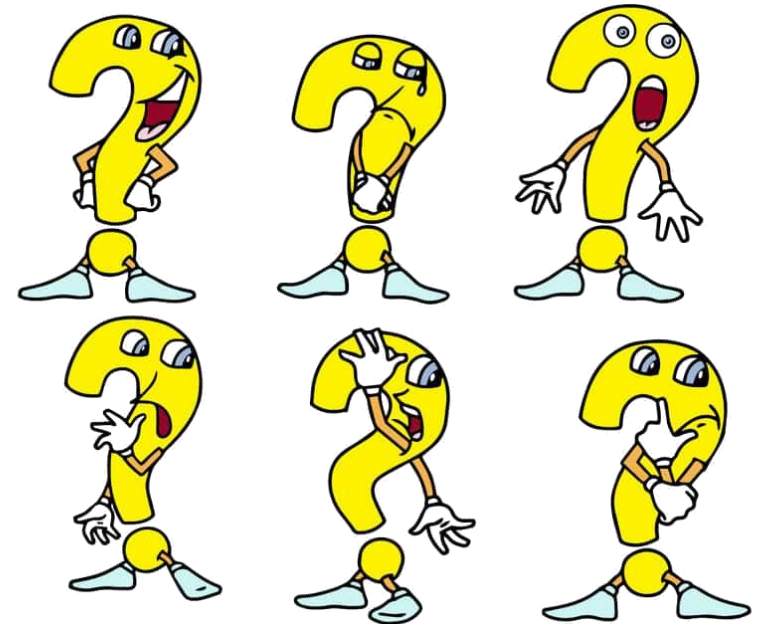


CCS Insights

How are KAM determined?

Feel the CCS & Co Difference





- 在2015年之后，国际审计委员会(IAASB)，对有关审计报告的审计准则进行了修改和增加，包括国际审计准则第570号 [ISA570] 持续经营和其他一些国际审计准则 (ISA)。
- The International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) finalized its project on auditor reporting in 2015, which resulted in a set of new and revised standards on auditor reporting as well as revised versions of ISA, 570 Going Concern and a number of other International Standards on Auditing (ISAs).



What are the key enhancements to the auditor's report?



审计师对财务报表的意见很重要；但是，在全球金融危机之后，许多人呼吁审计师的报告提供更多的信息，尤其是要求审计师根据其所执行的审计，向用户提供更多相关信息。

新的和修订的审核员报告标准以及相关的符合性修订均响应该呼吁



What are the key enhancements to the auditor's report?



The auditor's opinion on the financial statements is valued; however, in the wake of the global financial crisis, many have called for the auditor's report to be more informative – in particular, for auditors to provide more relevant information to users based on the audit that was performed.

The new and revised Auditor Reporting standards and related conforming amendments respond to that call



What are the key enhancements to the auditor's report?



关键增强

- 增加了传达关键审计事项 [KAM] 的部分。所谓的“关键审计事项”，是指根据审计师的职业判断，在本期财务报表审计中最重要 [significance] 的事项。
 - 在审计上市公司的财务报表时，关键审计事项 [KAM] 是强制性的；但是对于非上市公司则是自愿性
- 披露参与合作伙伴的名称



What are the key enhancements to the auditor's report?



Key enhancements

Mandatory for audits of financial statements of listed entities, voluntary application for entities other than listed entities:

- New section to communicate key audit matters (KAM). KAM are those matters that, in the auditor's judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the current-period financial statements.
- Disclosure of the name of the engagement partner.



How are KAM determined?



目的

传达关键审计事项 [KAM] 的目的是为了提高已执行的审计的透明度，以提升审计报告的交流价值。

关键审计事项 [KAM] 为财务报表的预期用户 [intended users] 提供了有关这些信息的附加信息，而这些信息对当期财务报表，在审计师的专业判断中最为重要 [most significance]。

关键审计事项 [KAM] 的信息，还可以为预期用户提供与管理层和负责治理人员进一步互动的基础。



How are KAM determined?



Purpose

The purpose of communicating KAM is to enhance the communicative value of the auditor's report by providing greater transparency about the audit that was performed. KAM provide intended users of the financial statements with additional information about those matters that, in the auditor's professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period.

The communication of KAM may also provide intended users a basis to further engage with management and those charged with governance.



How are KAM determined?

一致性与相关性

- 为了确保在鉴定关键审计事项和沟通时的一致性，国际审计委员会 (IAASB) 承认，需要为准则提供处置方法的很重要的。
- 同时需要允许审计师做出判断，以确保在审计报告中传达的关键审计事项 (KAM) 尽可能针对特定实体并具有相关性

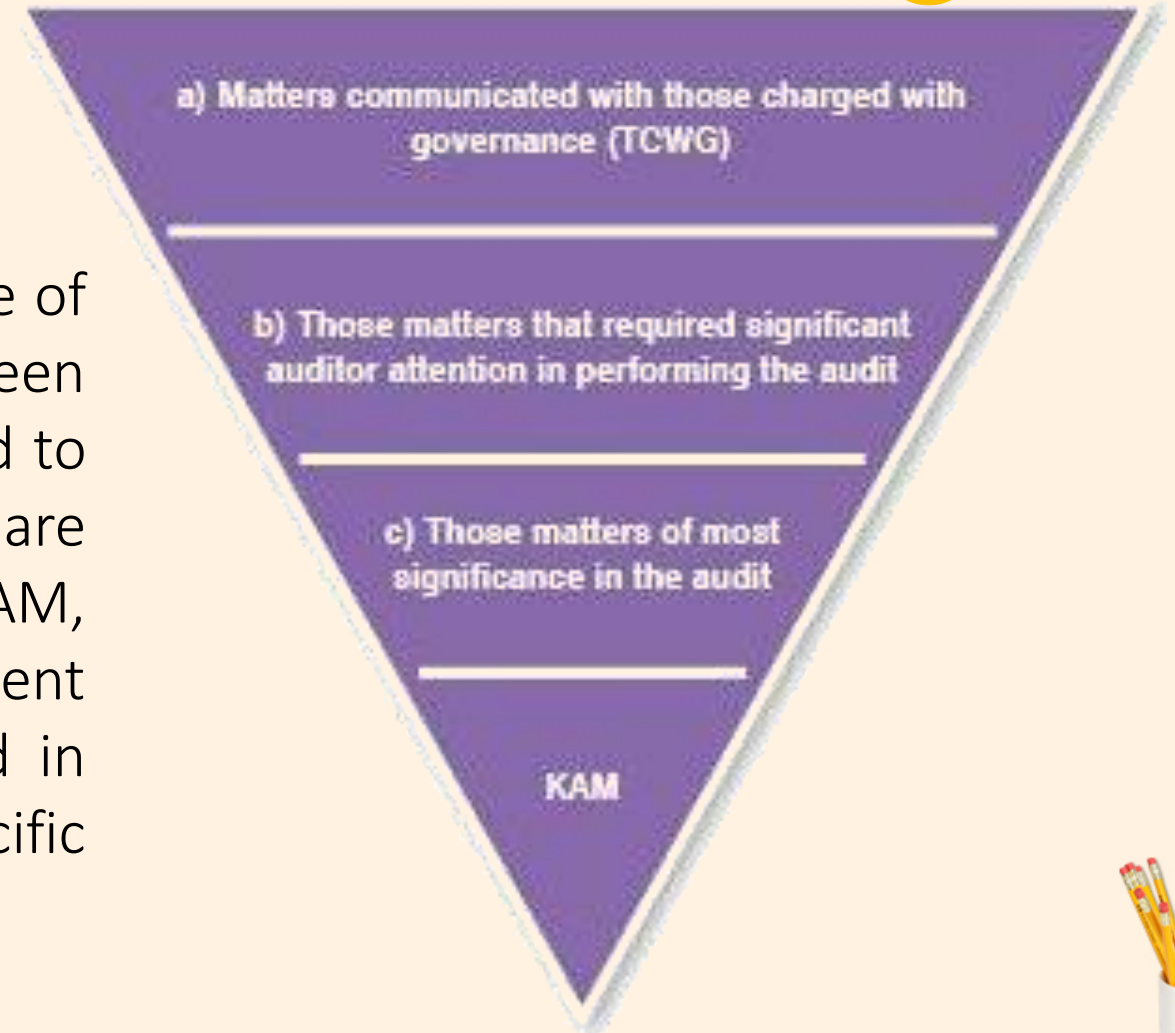


How are KAM determined?



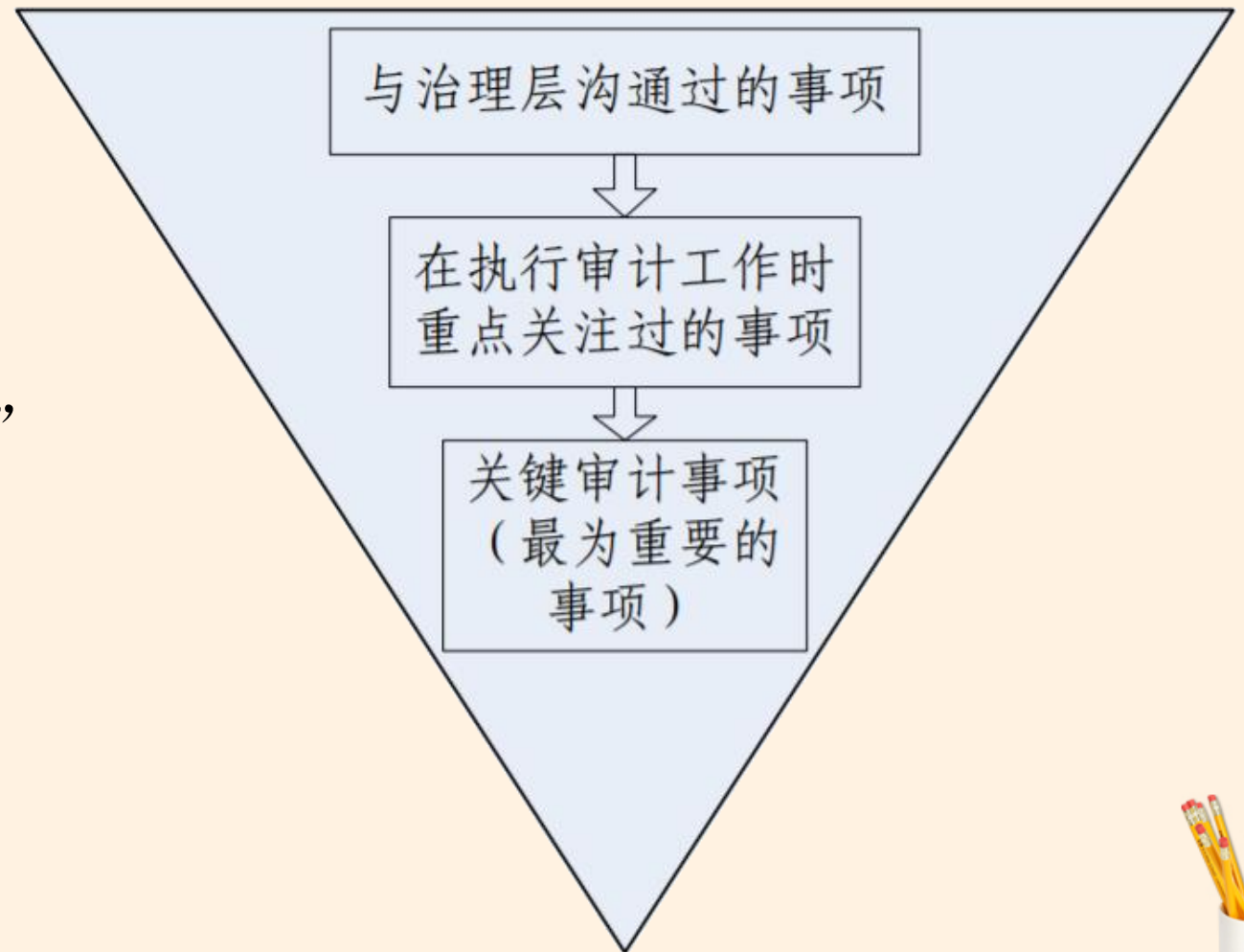
Consistency versus relevance

- The IAASB acknowledged the importance of achieving an appropriate balance between the need for prescription in the standard to promote consistency in which matters are determined and communicated as KAM, with the need to allow for auditor judgment to ensure that the KAM communicated in the auditor's report are as entity-specific and relevant as possible



关键审计事项的决策框架

- 根据关键审计事项的定义，审计师在确定关键审计事项时，需要遵循右图 [📄] 所示决策框架，即：从“与治理层沟通过的事项”中选出“在执行审计工作时重点关注过的事项”，然后，从中再次选出“最为重要的事项”，作为关键审计事项





- 在确定哪些事项属于重点关注过的事项时，需要特别考虑以下三个方面。
- Considerations in Determining Those Matters that Required Significant Auditor Attention



从“与治理层沟通的事项”中选取在执行审计工作时“重点关注过的事项”



因此，国际审计准则第701号 [ISA701] 为审计师建立了一个决策框架，作为与负责治理的人员的沟通起点。

在与负责治理的人员沟通的事项中，审计师鉴定了什么事情是需要大量审计师注意的。为了满足此要求，始终要求审计师明确考虑：

- 1) 在做风险评估时，审计师识别出的一些重大错报漏报风险较高的区域。特别风险 [significant risks] 通常与重大的非常规交易和判断事项有关，通常是审计师重点关注过的事项。但须注意的是，并非所有的特别风险都一定是审计师重点关注过的。



从“与治理层沟通的事项”中选取在执行审计工作时“重点关注过的事项”



- 2) 与财务报表中涉及重大管理层判断（包括被认为具有高度估计不确定性的会计估计）的领域相关的重大审计判断。

通常情况下，涉及重大管理层判断的领域是审计师重点关注的，一般也会被认定为特别风险。除此之外，对于那些虽然未被认定为特别风险但具有高度估计不确定性的会计估计，审计师也需考虑是否是在执行审计工作时重点关注过的事项。这类会计估计通常较为复杂，且高度依赖管理层的判断，某些情况下还可能涉及管理层的专家和审计师的专家的参与，注册会计师还需特别关注对财务报表有重大影响的会计政策以及会计政策变更，特别是被审计单位所采用的会计实务与行业内其他公司存在重大差异的情况



从“与治理层沟通的事项”中选取在执行审计工作时“重点关注过的事项”



3) 在会计期间中发生的重大事件或交易的影响

这些重大交易或事项 [Events or transactions] 往往也是管理层作出复杂判断的领域，这些事项可能会对审计师整体审计策略产生重大影响，也很有可能被认定为特别风险 [significant risks]，例如关联方交易 [related parties]、在公司正常经营过程之外的重大或异常交易等。因此，审计师在确定的重点需要关注的事项时需要特别考虑该方面。



To enhance the communicative value of the auditor's report



Accordingly, ISA 701 sets out a decision framework for auditors using the communications with those charged with governance as a starting point. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, the auditor determines those matters that required significant auditor attention. In fulfilling this requirement, the auditor is always required to explicitly consider:

- 1) Areas of higher assessed risks of material misstatement, or significant risks identified in accordance with ISA 315 (Revised), Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement through Understanding the Entity and Its Environment.



To enhance the communicative value of the auditor's report



- 2) Significant auditor judgments relating to areas in the financial statements that involved significant management judgment, including accounting estimates that have been identified as having high estimation uncertainty. Among other things, such estimates are highly dependent on management judgment and are often the most complex areas of the financial statements, and may require the involvement of both a management's expert and an auditor's expert.



To enhance the communicative value of the auditor's report



- 3) The effect on the audit of significant events or transactions that occurred during the year

Events or transactions that had a significant effect on the financial statements or the audit may be areas of significant auditor attention and may be identified as significant risks. For example, the auditor may have had extensive discussions with management and those charged with governance at various stages throughout the audit about the effect on the financial statements of significant transactions with related parties or significant transactions that are outside the normal course of business for the entity or that otherwise appear to be unusual.



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