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For the USCPA Exam

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Auditing and Attestation
(AUD) Vol.1



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AUD 

U.S. CPA
Auditing and Attestation Vol.1
問題集
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1. Overview (1)

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6. Overview (6)

基本問題 1

- (1) Which of the following is **true** about auditing guidance?
- a. SAS Interpretations have no authoritative status but may be helpful to the auditor.
 - b. SAS Interpretations are a type of auditing standard.
 - c. Auditing articles published in the Journal of Accountancy have the same authoritative status as AICPA Audit and Accounting Guides.
 - d. SAS Interpretations have the same authoritative status as AICPA Audit and Accounting Guides.
- (2) Which of the following accurately depicts the auditor's responsibility with respect to Statements on Auditing Standards?
- a. The auditor is required to follow the guidance provided by the Standards, without exception.
 - b. The auditor is generally required to follow the guidance provided by Standards with which he or she is familiar, but will not be held responsible for departing from provisions of which he or she was unaware.
 - c. The auditor is generally required to follow the guidance provided by the Standards, unless following such guidance would result in an audit that is not cost-effective.
 - d. The auditor is generally required to follow the guidance provided by the Standards, and should be able to justify any departures.

【解答と解説】

(1) (d) SAS Interpretations と AICPA Audit and Accounting Guides は interpretive publications とよばれ、SAS をある特別な状況に適用する場合に、どのようにすべきかの提案(recommendations)を記したものです。

監査の際に準拠すべきガイダンスーauditing guidanceーには三つの階層（レベル）があり、interpretive publications はこの auditing guidance の二番目の階層に位置するものです。

GAAS Hierarchy (summary)

I . PCAOB standards / SASs
PCAOB standards (→ Issuer および任意の Non-issuer に該当) SASs
II . Interpretive publications
SAS Interpretations AICPA Audit and Accounting Guides AICPA Auditing Statements of Position
III . Other auditing publications (論文など)

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

(2) (d) Auditor は Standards で示されているガイダンスにどの程度、従わなければならないかが問われています。

通常、Auditor は Standards に従わなければなりません。たとえ Auditor がよく知らない基準（選択肢 b）であったり、費用対効果が低い場合（選択肢 c）であっても、Standards には従うべきです。しかし、非常にまれなケースとして、基準に沿うことが適さないような場合には、Auditor がその根拠を正当化できる場合に限り、基準に準拠しない処理も認められます。よって選択肢 d が正解です。

Choice "a" is incorrect. On rare occasions, the auditor may depart from the guidance provided by the SASs, but he or she must justify such departures.

Choice "b" is incorrect. Lack of familiarity with a SAS is not a valid reason for departing from its guidance. The auditor is expected to have sufficient knowledge of the SASs to identify those that are applicable to a given audit engagement.

Choice "c" is incorrect. The cost associated with following the guidance provided by a SAS is not an acceptable reason for departing from its guidance.

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

基本問題 2

- (1) Which of the following types of audit evidence is the most persuasive?
- a. Prenumbered client purchase order forms.
 - b. Client work sheets supporting cost allocations.
 - c. Bank statements obtained from the client.
 - d. Client representation letter.
- (2) Which of the following presumptions is correct about the reliability of audit evidence?
- a. Information obtained indirectly from outside sources is the most reliable audit evidence.
 - b. To be reliable, audit evidence should be conclusive rather than persuasive.
 - c. Reliability of audit evidence refers to the amount corroborative evidence obtained.
 - d. An effective internal control structure provides more assurance about the reliability of audit evidence.
- (3) Which of the following procedures would yield the most reliable evidence?
- a. A scanning of trial balances.
 - b. An inquiry of client personnel.
 - c. A comparison of beginning and ending retained earnings.
 - d. A recalculation of bad debt expense.

【解答と解説】

- (1) (c) Prenumbered client purchase orders と client work sheets、client representation letter は、ともに企業内部で作成されたものであり、c のように企業外部者から入手したもの（正確には、企業外部者が作成し、企業が保有しているもの）ではありませんので、c の方が強力な evidence といえます。

【本問は Becker にある問題です。】

- (2) (d) 監査証拠の信頼性について、正しい記述を選択する問題です。正解は選択肢 d で、十分かつ適切な内部統制構造は監査証拠の信頼性を補完すると考えられています。

選択肢 a は誤りで、外部からの情報に関しては、直接入手した (directly) 情報のほうが、間接的に入手した (indirectly) 情報よりも信頼性が高いとされています。

選択肢 b も誤りで、監査証拠は conclusive (結論的)、あるいは convincing (確信的) であるよりも、Persuasive (説得的) である方が、信頼性が高いとされています。

選択肢 c も誤りで、corroborative evidence (裏付けとなる証拠) の量は、信頼性ではなく、sufficiency (十分さ) に関する事柄です。

【本問は Becker にある問題です。】

- (3) (d) 選択肢のいずれも監査手続として用いられるものですが、このうちで最も信頼性の高い証拠となるものを選択する問題です。

正解は選択肢 d で、recalculation や examination、inspection 等、auditor 自身が収集した監査証拠は最も信頼性が高いとされています。

選択肢 a の scanning of trial balances は監査証拠に信頼性を与えるというよりも、試算表上のどこに注意を向けるべきか（例えば異常な残高の勘定や、残高ゼロの勘定等）を判断する手続きです。

選択肢 b の inquiry of client personnel は client が作成、又は陳述するものなので、信頼性が高いとはいえず、通常、裏付けとなる他の証拠を必要とします。

選択肢 c の comparison of beginning and ending retained earnings は配当や利益等、特定の transaction や event を示す情報となり得ますが、監査証拠にはなりません。

【本問は Becker にある問題です。】

基本問題 3

- (1) All other things being equal,
- a. Detective controls are superior to preventive controls.
 - b. Corrective controls are superior to preventive controls.
 - c. Preventive controls are equivalent to detective controls.
 - d. Preventive controls are superior to detective controls.
- (2) Of the following statements about internal control, which one is not valid?
- a. One person should not be responsible for the custody and the recording of an asset.
 - b. Transactions must be properly authorized before such transactions are processed.
 - c. Because of the cost-benefit relationship, a client may apply controls on a test basis.
 - d. Controls reasonably ensure that collusion among employees cannot occur.
- (3) In an audit of financial statements, an auditor's primary consideration regarding internal control is whether the control:
- a. Reflects management's philosophy and operating style.
 - b. Affects management's financial statement assertions.
 - c. Provides adequate safeguards over access to assets.
 - d. Enhances management's decision-making processes.

【解答と解説】

- (1) **(d)** Preventive control は、問題が発生する前に予防できるので、問題が発生していることを発見する **detective control** よりも優れているといえます。
- (2) **(d)** Internal control の限界として、従業員による共謀があります。
- (3) **(b)** Financial statements audit の第一の目的は、financial statements の **fairness** に対する意見表明をすることにあります。そこで Internal control の目的のうち、Auditor にとって特に重要だと思われることは、**reliability of reporting**（報告の信頼性）であるといえます。従って Auditor が internal control の **control risk** を評価する際に重点を置くのは、client の internal control が報告上の重要な誤りを発見する、あるいは未然に防ぐ上で有効であるかどうか（**effectiveness**）に関する評価です。

Choice "a" is incorrect. Management's philosophy and operating style are considered a part of the control environment. They are not the primary consideration in evaluating an internal control.

Choice "c" is incorrect. Providing adequate safeguards over access to assets is a type of control activity, but it is not the auditor's primary consideration regarding internal control.

Choice "d" is incorrect. Policies and procedures concerning the effectiveness, economy, and efficiency of certain management decision-making processes are not relevant to the auditor's consideration of internal control.

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

基本問題 4

(1) Proper segregation of duties reduces the opportunities to allow any employee to be in a position to both:

- a. Journalize cash receipts and disbursements and prepare the financial statements.
- b. Monitor internal controls and evaluate whether the controls are operating as intended.
- c. Adopt new accounting pronouncements and authorize the recording of transactions.
- d. Record and conceal fraudulent transactions in the normal course of assigned tasks.

(2) Objectives of an entity include:

	<i>Information and Communication Systems</i>	<i>Reliable of Reporting</i>	<i>Effective and Efficient Operations</i>
a.	Yes	Yes	Yes
b.	No	Yes	No
c.	Yes	No	No
d.	No	Yes	Yes

【解答と解説】

(1) (d) Segregation of duties (職務分掌・職務の分離) は、以下の3つの業務をそれぞれ別の人物が行わなければならないというもので、この control によって、不正行為や不正行為の隠ぺいを減らすことができますとされています。

- ◆ Authorizing transactions (承認)
- ◆ Recording transactions (記録)
- ◆ Custody of related assets (資産管理)

選択肢 d は、segregation of duties を正しく導入・運用することで、記録を行う者と不正取引を隠ぺいする (conceal) 者の両者に対し、不正を行う機会を減らすことができる、とあるので正解です。

Choice "a" is incorrect. Since journalizing cash receipts and disbursements and preparing the financial statements are both recordkeeping functions, this would not be a violation of proper segregation of duties.

Choice "b" is incorrect. Monitoring internal controls and evaluating whether those controls are operating as intended would properly be performed by one person. Combining these functions does not violate the concept of proper segregation of duties, since it does not encompass an inappropriate combination of authorization, recordkeeping, and custodial functions.

Choice "c" is incorrect. Since adopting new accounting pronouncements and authorizing the recording of transactions are both authorization functions, this would not be a violation of proper segregation of duties.

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

(2) (d) No - Yes - Yes.

Internal control (内部統制) は企業の目的(entity's objectives)を達成するために設計・運用されるものですが、この企業の目的は以下の3つの項目に分類されることがあります。

- (1) Reliability of reporting.
- (2) Effectiveness and efficiency of operations.
- (3) Compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

設問にある Information and communication systems は Internal control の一要素(component)であって、企業の目的ではありません。

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

基本問題 5

- (1) The responsibility to establish, maintain and monitor internal controls is that of the entity's:
- a. Accounting department.
 - b. Internal auditor.
 - c. Management.
 - d. External auditor.
- (2) Internal control is relevant to:
- a. An entire entity.
 - b. An entity's operating units.
 - c. An entity's business functions.
 - d. All of the above.
- (3) Which of the following controls is least likely to be relevant to a financial statement audit?
- a. Procedures that prevent the excess use of materials in production.
 - b. Policies that relate to compliance with income tax regulations.
 - c. Use of computer passwords to limit access to data files.
 - d. Generation of production statistics used to evaluate variances.

【解答と解説】

- (1) (c) 企業の internal control の構築(establishing)、維持(maintaining)、そして監視 (monitoring)は、auditor や accounting department ではなく、management の責任です。またここでは問われていませんが、internal control の構築は management にとって企業目標を達成する手段にすぎず、それ自体が目的ではないことにも留意しておきましょう。

Management は構築した control が想定した通りに運用されているかを監視し、状況の変化に応じて control を調整・修正していかなければなりません。

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

- (2) (d) Internal control is relevant to the entity, its operating units, and its business functions.

Choices "a", "b", and "c" are incorrect. Internal control is relevant to all parts of the entity, although not all controls may be relevant to a financial statement audit.

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

- (3) (a) Financial statements audit に関して、最も関連が薄いと思われる control を選択する問題です。Financial statements audit に関連するのは、特に reliability of reporting (報告の信頼性)に係わる control です。従って選択肢 a の生産ラインでの非効率性を少なくすることは、事業の運営目的 (operational objectives) としては重要な control ですが、財務報告目的 (financial reporting objectives) としては、関連が薄い control であるといえます。

Choices "b", "c", and "d" are incorrect. Compliance with income tax regulations, use of passwords to limit data access, and generation of reports to facilitate variance analysis are all important controls related to financial reporting.

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

7. Risk-Approach

基本問題 1

(1) SAS requires that the auditor consider audit risk at the individual account balance level. In doing so, the auditor must consider the following components of the audit risk model:

- a. Control risk, materiality, and detection risk.
- b. Inherent risk, detection risk, and materiality.
- c. Inherent risk, control risk, and detection risk.
- d. Materiality, control risk, and inherent risk.

(2) Which of the following statements about the components of audit risk is correct?

- a. Inherent risk may be assessed only in quantitative terms.
- b. Control risk may be assessed only in nonquantitative terms.
- c. Inherent and control risk may be assessed in quantitative or nonquantitative terms.
- d. Inherent risk must be viewed solely in terms of minimums and maximums.

(3) Changing the level of materiality to a lower amount would result in:

- a. Reducing the sample size selected for confirmation.
- b. Performing the inventory observation before year end.
- c. Increasing the number of cash disbursements to be vouched.
- d. Reducing the number of accounts to be examined.

(4) The auditor's standard report includes the following statements:

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to provide reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatements.

The phrase "reasonable assurance"

- a. Ensures that the user is aware of the type of assurance being provided.
- b. Signifies the maximum extent of the auditor's responsibilities.
- c. Limits the auditor's association with the financial statements.
- d. Recognizes the existence of audit risk.

【解答と解説】

- (1) (c) **Audit risk** は、**inherent risk**、**control risk** および **detection risk** からなります。**Control risk** は、**material misstatements** が **internal controls** によって防止 (prevent) または発見 (detect) されない **risk** をいいます。**Inherent risk** は、**internal controls** が存在しないとの仮定の下、**material misstatement** が生じる **risk** をいいます。**Detection risk** は、**auditor** が **material misstatement** を発見 (detect) できない **risk** をいいます。
- (2) (c) **Inherent risk** および **control risk** は、**client** の **environment** によるものであり、**audit** とは独立して存在するもので、これらは計量的または非計量的に評価されます。**a**、**b** および **d** は、評価を計量的または非計量的のいずれかに限定しているため、誤りとなります。
- (3) (c) **Materiality** を低くした場合、**material misstatement** とみなされる額が小さくなるのですから、**inherent risk** や **control risk** は大きくなり、(計算上) **audit risk** は大きくなってしまいます。しかし、当初定めた **audit risk** を保つためには、**detection risk** を低く抑える必要があります。よって、**auditor** はより効果的な **auditing procedure** を選択する、**auditing procedures** を **balance sheet date** の近くの時期に実施する、**procedure** の **extent** を拡大することが必要となります。**a** について、**materiality** を低くしているのですから、より厳しい **audit** が必要であり、**sample size** は減少ではなく増加させるため、誤りとなります。**b** について、**inventory observation** を **year-end** より前に行う場合、**procedure** の効果は低下します。**d** について、検討すべき勘定の数は増加するため、誤りとなります。
- (4) (d) **Reasonable assurance** であって **absolute assurance** ではないということは、簡単に言ってしまうと「本当は **material misstatement** が **financial statements** に含まれているにもかかわらず、**auditor** が **financial statements** が適正であるという **opinion** を表明してしまうかもしれない」ということです。よって、**d** が正解となります。

基本問題 2

- (1) In planning the audit, the auditor is required to prepare a written audit program detailing the audit procedures to be performed. Which of the following statements correctly describes the audit program?
- a. The audit program must include separate audit procedures for each audit objective.
 - b. The audit program for each balance sheet account or area must include detailed auditing procedures.
 - c. The audit program must include a sufficient number of audit procedures to enable the objectives of the audit to be accomplished.
 - d. The audit program must follow a standardized format.

【解答と解説】

- (1) (c) **Audit program** には、**sufficient appropriate audit evidence** を入手するために必要十分な、実施する予定の **audit procedures** を記載します。a について、ある勘定の 1 つの **assertion** について複数の **audit procedures** を実施することもあれば、一方で、1 つの **audit procedure** で複数の **assertion** を立証できることもありますので誤りといえます。b について、**audit program** に必要な詳細さの程度は、**engagement** および **account** に依存するため、誤りとなります。実施すべき **audit procedure** に先立って詳細化することは常に可能であるとは限りません。最後に d について、**audit program** の内容は、画一的に定まるものではなく、**auditor** の判断によって決定されます。また、形式にも自由に決定することができます。

基本問題 3

(1) On the basis of audit evidence gathered and evaluated, an auditor decides to increase the assessed risk of material misstatement from that originally planned. To achieve an overall audit risk level that is substantially the same as the planned audit risk level, the auditor would:

- a. Decrease substantive testing.
- b. Decrease detection risk.
- c. Increase inherent risk.
- d. Increase materiality levels.

(2) Which of the following statements is **not** correct about materiality?

- a. The concept of materiality recognizes that some matters are important for fair presentation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP, while other matters are not important.
- b. An auditor considers materiality for planning purposes in terms of the largest aggregate level of misstatements that could be material to any one of the financial statements.
- c. Materiality judgments are made in light of surrounding circumstances and necessarily involve both quantitative and qualitative judgments.
- d. An auditor's consideration of materiality is influenced by the auditor's perception of the needs of a reasonable person who will rely on the financial statements.

【解答と解説】

- (1) (b) Risk approach (リスク・アプローチ) における audit risk は以下の式で求められます。

$$\text{Audit Risk} = \text{Risk of Material Misstatement} \times \text{Detection Risk}$$

(重要な虚偽表示のリスク) (発見リスク)

又は

$$\text{Audit Risk} = \text{Inherent Risk} \times \text{Control Risk} \times \text{Detection Risk}$$

(固有リスク) (統制リスク) (発見リスク)

この問題では Risk of Material Misstatement (以降、RMM) が増加したにもかかわらず、Audit Risk は当初のレベルに抑えておきたい、という状況ですから、必然的に Detection Risk (以降、DR) が低くなるようにしなければなりません。DR を低く抑えるには、substantive test の nature (実施する監査手続きの特質) をより効果的に、extent (範囲) をより広範に、そして timing (実施時期)、より貸借対照表日に近い時期に行う必要があります。従って選択肢 a は誤りです。

Inherent Risk (以降、IR) は Audit Risk の構成要素ではありますが、auditor にとっては所与のものであり、変動させることはできません。従って選択肢 c も誤りです。

Materiality は auditor の professional judgment によるもので、RMM の評価によって影響を受けるものではありませんから、選択肢 d も誤りです。

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

- (2) (b) Auditor は misstatements を集計して materiality を判断しますが、Materiality の基準値がそれぞれの financial statement ごとに異なる場合には、そのうち小さい方を基準値とします。

Choice "a" is incorrect. The concept of materiality recognizes that some matters, either individually or in the aggregate, are important for the fair presentation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP, while other matters are not important.

Choice "c" is incorrect. Materiality judgments are made in light of the surrounding circumstances and necessarily involve both quantitative and qualitative considerations.

Choice "d" is incorrect. The auditor's consideration of materiality is influenced by his or her perception of the needs of a reasonable person relying on the financial statements.

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

基本問題 4

- (1) Jacob, an auditor for Green CPAs, is auditing XYZ Co. Green CPAs uses an average method for calculating materiality, in which equal weight is given to each of the following materiality calculations: 5% of pretax income, 0.5% of total assets, 2% of equity, and 1% of revenue. Select financial information from XYZ's financial statements is provided below:

Revenue	\$505,000	Pretax income	\$150,000
Assets	\$350,000	Liabilities	\$75,000

Based on the facts above, what is the overall materiality that Jacob should use for XYZ Co.?

- a. \$2,700
 - b. \$3,950
 - c. \$4,950
 - d. \$19,800
- (2) In considering materiality for planning purposes, an auditor believes that misstatements aggregating \$10,000 would have a material effect on an entity's income statement, but that misstatements would have to aggregate \$20,000 to materially affect the balance sheet. Ordinarily, it would be appropriate to design auditing procedures that would be expected to detect misstatements that aggregate:
- a. \$10,000
 - b. \$15,000
 - c. \$20,000
 - d. \$30,000
- (3) The ultimate purpose of assessing control risk is to contribute to the auditor's evaluation of the risk that:
- a. Tests of controls may fail to identify procedures relevant to assertions.
 - b. Material misstatements may exist in the financial statements.
 - c. Specified controls requiring segregation of duties may be circumvented by collusion.
 - d. Entity policies may be overridden by senior management.

【解答と解説】

- (1) (c) Auditor は監査計画において financial statements の利用者のニーズを勘案し、専門的な判断に基づいて materiality for financial statements as a whole (財務諸表全体としての重要性) を決定します。本問では Green CPAs の監査法人としての materiality のガイドラインとして、税引き前利益、資産、資本、利益のそれぞれの規定の比率に対して等しく重みをおいて算出する (average method) 、とあるので以下のように計算します。

Overall materiality

$$\begin{aligned} &= (\text{Pretax income} \times 5\% + \text{total assets} \times 0.5\% + \text{equity} \times 2\% + \text{revenue} \times 1\%) \div 4 \\ &= (\$150,000 \times 5\% + \$350,000 \times 0.5\% + (\$350,000 - \$75,000) \times 2\% + \$505,000 \times 1\%) \div 4 \\ &= \$4,950 \quad (\rightarrow \text{選択肢 c.}) \end{aligned}$$

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

- (2) (a) financial statements には相関関係がありますから、ある financial statement に対して Material である値は、他の財務諸表に対しても Material である、と考えることができます。従って Materiality の基準値が financial statement によって異なる場合には、そのうちの小さい方を基準値とします。

この問題では income statement に関しては基準値が\$10,000、balance sheet に関しては基準値が\$20,000と算定されていますから、そのうちの小さい方である\$10,000を基準値とします。

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

- (3) (b) Control risk とは、assertion に含まれる material misstatement が、企業の internal control によって防止または適時に発見されない可能性をいいます。従って、control risk を評価することの第一義的な目的は、財務諸表に material misstatements が含まれるリスクを評価すること (選択肢 b) である、といえます。

Choice "a" is incorrect. Tests of controls are used to assess control risk, not to identify procedures relevant to assertions.

Choice "c" is incorrect. Collusion represents an inherent limitation in the effectiveness of internal control. The auditor does not assess control risk to evaluate such limitations.

Choice "d" is incorrect. Management override of policies represents an inherent limitation in the effectiveness of internal control. The auditor does not assess control risk to evaluate such limitations.

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

基本問題 5

- (1) Which of the following is **not** true regarding audit documentation for a specific audit?
- a. Audit documentation should be sufficient to enable members of the audit team with supervisory responsibilities to understand the nature, timing, extent, and results of auditing procedures performed.
 - b. Audit documentation should indicate which member(s) of the audit team performed and reviewed the audit work.
 - c. Audit documentation should demonstrate compliance with quality control standards.
 - d. Audit documentation should demonstrate compliance with the standards of fieldwork.
- (2) The permanent (continuing) file of audit documentation most likely would include copies of the:
- a. Lead schedules.
 - b. Attorney's letters.
 - c. Bank statements.
 - d. Debt agreements.
- (3) Audit documentation serves mainly to:
- a. Provide the principal support for the auditor's report.
 - b. Satisfy the auditor's responsibilities concerning the Code of Professional Conduct.
 - c. Monitor the effectiveness of the CPA firm's quality control activities.
 - d. Document the level of independence maintained by the auditor.

【解答と解説】

- (1) (c) 選択肢 c の **quality control standards** (品質管理基準) は、一定水準以上のレベルの **audit** を実施できるよう、**accounting firm** としての品質管理・運用の基準です。従って **quality control standards** は監査法人の監査業務全般にわたって遵守されるべきものであり、ある特定の監査の **audit documentation** において、その遵守が示されるものではありません。

Choice "a" and "b" are incorrect. Audit documentation should clearly indicate the work performed and the evidence obtained, and which parties performed and reviewed the work.

Choice "d" is incorrect. Audit documentation should demonstrate compliance with the standards of fieldwork. It should indicate an appropriate level of planning and supervision, that a sufficient understanding of the entity and its environment, including its internal control was obtained, and that a sufficient level of appropriate evidence was obtained.

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

- (2) (d) **Permanent file** は会計期間をまたいで使用するような資料が多く含まれます。選択肢 d の **Debt agreements** (債務契約) は比較的長期の借入契約が考えられ、会計期間をまたいで使用する資料に該当します。

Permanent file にはこのような長期の契約資料のほか、**Article of incorporation** (会社定款)、**Bylaws** (会社内規)、**Organization chart** (組織図) など、その企業の基本情報などが多く含まれます。

一方、**current file** には監査を行う期間にのみ関連する資料等で構成されます。選択肢 a の **Lead schedule** は、今年度の監査の詳細なスケジュールを要約したもので、**audit documentation** の最初に付されます。選択肢 b の **Attorney's letters** (弁護士からの手紙) や選択肢 c の **Bank statements** (銀行からの証明書類) も今年度の監査に関連するものですので、**current file** として扱われます。

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

- (3) (a) **Audit documentation** の主な機能は、以下の点にあります。

- **Auditor's report** の主要な根拠の提供 (**support for an auditor's report and evidence for exercise of professional care**) (選択肢 a)
- **Audit** の実施及び監督の支援 (**conduct and supervision**)

Choice "b" is incorrect. Audit documentation does not satisfy the auditor's responsibilities concerning the Code of Professional Conduct.

Choice "c" is incorrect. Audit documentation does not monitor the effectiveness of the CPA firm's quality control activities.

Choice "d" is incorrect. Audit documentation does not document the level of independence maintained by the auditor.

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

基本問題 6

- (1) The permanent file of the audit documentation for an engagement generally would **not** include:
- a. Bond indenture agreements.
 - b. Lease agreements.
 - c. Working trial balance.
 - d. Flowchart of internal control.
- (2) An auditor ordinarily uses a working trial balance resembling the financial statements without footnotes, but containing columns for:
- a. Cash flow increases and decreases.
 - b. Audit objectives and assertions.
 - c. Reclassifications and adjustments.
 - d. Reconciliations and tickmarks.
- (3) Which of the following factors would **least** likely affect the nature and extent of audit documentation?
- a. The nature of the specific audit procedures.
 - b. The risk of material misstatement.
 - c. The extent to which judgment was required in performing the specific audit procedures.
 - d. The content of the representation letter.

【解答と解説】

(1) (c) Permanent file は会計期間をまたいで使用するような資料等から作成され、current file には監査を行う期間にのみ関連する資料等から作成されます。Working trial balance (試算表) は当該年度—監査を行う期間—にのみ関連する資料ですから、current file に含まれるべき資料です。

Choice "a" is incorrect. Bond indenture agreements are typically found in the permanent file.

Choice "b" is incorrect. Lease agreements are typically found in the permanent file.

Choice "d" is incorrect. An internal control flowchart is typically found in the permanent file.

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

(2) (c) 監査に用いる試算表に footnotes は不要ですが、異常な決算仕訳や振替仕訳を発見するためにも adjustments や reclassifications の項目は必要です。

Choice "a" is incorrect. The working trial balance does not ordinarily contain information about cash flows.

Choice "b" is incorrect. Audit objectives and assertions are contained in the audit program, which is generally kept separate from the working trial balance.

Choice "d" is incorrect. Reconciliations and tickmarks are found in other parts of the audit documentation.

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

(3) (d) Management representation letter (経営者による確認書) の内容は通常、audit documentation の性質や範囲に影響を与えることはありません。audit documentation の性質や範囲に影響を与える要素には、次のようなものがあります；

1. The risk of material misstatement;
2. The extent to which judgment was required in performing the work and evaluating the results;
3. The nature of the specific auditing procedure;
4. The significance of the evidence obtained;
5. The nature and extent of any problems identified; and
6. The need to document conclusions that may not be obvious.

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

基本問題 7

- (1) Which of the following documentation is required for an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards?
- a. A flowchart or an internal control questionnaire that evaluates the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
 - b. A management representation letter that summarizes the timing and details of the auditor's planned fieldwork.
 - c. An indication in the audit documentation that the accounting records agree or reconcile with the financial statements.
 - d. A list of the procedures performed and the findings obtained.
- (2) Audit documentation should be prepared in enough detail so that:
- a. An experienced auditor who has worked with the client in the past can understand the procedures performed and the evidence obtained.
 - b. A reader of the financial statements who has no previous connection with the audit can understand the procedures performed and the evidence obtained.
 - c. A reader of the financial statements who has a background in financial analysis can understand the procedures performed and the evidence obtained.
 - d. An experienced auditor who has no previous connection with the audit can understand the procedures performed and the evidence obtained.
- (3) Which best describes the documentation completion date?
- a. Forty-five days from the report release date, based on PCAOB standards.
 - b. Sixty days from the report release date, based on PCAOB standards.
 - c. Seven years from the report release date, based on auditing standards.
 - d. Five years from the report release date, based on auditing standards.

【解答と解説】

- (1) (c) 対象となる企業や監査の状況によって監査調書の量・種類・内容は異なってきますが、監査調書は会計記録が報告対象となる **financial statements** その他の情報に合致していることを証明するに足るものでなければなりません。

選択肢 a の **internal control** に関する **flowchart** や **questionnaires** (質問表) は **auditor** が **internal control** を理解するのに非常に役に立ちますが、**internal control** に対する十分な理解が得られていたことを示すものであればよいので、**flowchart** や **questionnaires** に限りません。

選択肢 b は **management representation letter** となっていますが、監査手続の実施時期と詳細を要約するものは **engagement letter** です。

選択肢 d は監査ではなく、**agreed-upon procedures engagement** に求められるものです。

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

- (2) (d) **Audit documentation** には、**experienced auditor** (経験のある一般的な **auditor**) で、その **client** の **audit** に関与したことがない **CPA** が、**auditor** の行った業務を理解するのに十分な情報を含んでいなければなりません。従って選択肢 a のように、以前にその **client** の **audit** に関与したことがある **CPA** が理解するのに十分な情報、というだけでは不十分です。

また、選択肢 b や c は **financial statements** の読み手が理解するのに十分な情報とありますが、**financial statements** の読み手には一般の投資家などが含まれ、これらの人々は監査調書を読むことはできません。

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

- (3) (a) **PCAOB standards (AS No.3)**によると、**audit documentation** の完成日は、**audit report** の **release date** から45日以内であるべき、とされています。

Choice "b" is incorrect. According to *auditing standards*, the documentation completion date is sixty days following the report release date.

Choices "c" and "d" are incorrect. Seven years and five years refer to the required retention period under **PCAOB standards** and **auditing standards**, respectively.

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

基本問題 8

- (1) Which of the following documentation is **not** required for an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards?
- a. A written audit program setting forth the procedures necessary to accomplish the audit's objectives.
 - b. An indication that the accounting records agree or reconcile with the financial statements.
 - c. A client engagement letter that summarizes the timing and details of the auditor's planned fieldwork.
 - d. The basis for the auditor's decision if risk assessment procedures are not performed.
- (2) The auditor with final responsibility for an engagement and one of the assistants have a difference of opinion about the results of an auditing procedure. If the assistant believes it is necessary to be disassociated from the matter's resolution, the CPA firm's procedures should enable the assistant to:
- a. Refer the disagreement to the AICPA's Quality Review Committee.
 - b. Document the details of the disagreement with the conclusion reached.
 - c. Discuss the disagreement with the entity's management or its audit committee.
 - d. Report the disagreement to an impartial peer review monitoring team.
- (3) Which is **not** required audit documentation with respect to the assessment of risk?
- a. The basis for the auditor's assessment at the risk of material misstatement.
 - b. Key elements of the understanding of the entity and its environment.
 - c. The identified risks and related controls evaluated by the auditor.
 - d. An engagement letter setting forth the auditor's preliminary assessment of risk.

【解答と解説】

(1) (d) 「もし **risk assessment procedures**（リスク評価の手続き）が行われない場合」とありますが、**risk assessment procedures** は顧客企業とそれを取り巻く環境を理解するためにも、必ず行われなければなりません。

選択肢 a の監査プログラムや、監査手続の実施時期と詳細を要約するもの（選択肢 c の **engagement letter** が最適）は、監査調書として求められるものです。

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

(2) (b) **financial statements**、又は **auditor's report** に重大な影響を及ぼすと考えられる会計上／監査上の事柄に関して監査チーム内で意見の相違や懸案事項がある場合、その問題を組織の適切な責任者に持ちかけることは、たとえアシスタントであっても、プロフェッショナルとしての責任といえます。そして意見の相違を解決するために監査チーム員がチームを離脱することがあった場合でも、その解決までのプロセスは **audit documentation** に含めなければなりません。

選択肢 a の **Quality control committees**（品質管理委員会）や選択肢 d の **peer review team**（ピアレビュー品質検査チーム）は基本的に品質管理が効果的に行われているかを問題とする組織であり、ある **engagement** における監査チーム内の意見の相違については関与しません。

また、監査チーム内の意見の相違は内部的に解決すべき事柄であり、選択肢 c のように顧客企業の **management** や監査委員会と討議することは不適切です。

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

(3) (d) **Engagement letter**（監査契約書）は、その **engagement** において **auditor** が提供すべきサービスについての理解と合意を文書化したものであり、**auditor** のリスク評価の基準（選択肢 d）など、監査の手法や手続について触れることはありません。

Choices "a", "b", and "c" are incorrect. The auditor is required to document:

1. The basis for the auditor's assessment of the risk of material misstatement.
2. Key elements of the understanding of the entity and its environment.
3. The identified risks and related controls evaluated by the auditor.

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

8. Engagement

基本問題 1

- (1) An auditor's engagement letter would typically include
- a. A discussion of the auditing procedures to be employed in the audit.
 - b. A list of the specific auditors who would be performing the audit.
 - c. The nature and scope of the services to be provided.
 - d. Assurance that fraud and errors will be detected.
- (2) Which of the following factors most likely would cause a CPA **not** to accept a new audit engagement?
- a. The prospective client's unwillingness to permit inquiry of its legal counsel.
 - b. The inability to review the predecessor's audit documentation.
 - c. The CPA's lack of understanding of the prospective client's operations and industry.
 - d. The indications that management has not investigated employees in key positions before hiring them.

【解答と解説】

(1) (c) The engagement letter would commonly specify the nature and scope of the services to be provided, discuss billing for such services, and include a statement indicating that the audit may not detect errors or fraud. なお、a は auditor の判断 (professional judgment) 事項であるため、記載されません。また、b も同様に通常記載されません。最後に、fraud や error については上記のように記載されるのであって、assurance は記載されないため d も誤りとなります。

(2) (a) 通常、選択肢 a のように prospective client (監査契約締結前の client) が legal counsel (弁護士など) への inquiry (照会) を許可しようとしないうような場合、CPA は監査を引受けません。監査を引受けたとしたとしても、management が audit に協力しようという姿勢がないと判断できる場合、監査意見は disclaimer of opinion となります。

Choice "b" is incorrect. Although the predecessor's audit documentation provides some audit evidence with respect to opening balances, consistency of accounting principles, and other matters of continuing significance, alternative means of obtaining such evidence generally do exist.

Choice "c" is incorrect. An understanding of the client's operations and industry should be obtained during the planning stage of the audit. It does not necessarily need to be obtained before acceptance of the engagement.

Choice "d" is incorrect. The failure of management to adequately investigate key employees before hiring them may increase the audit risk on an engagement and result in increased audit work, but it would not preclude acceptance of the engagement.

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

基本問題 2

- (1) An auditor's engagement letter most likely would include:
- a. Management's acknowledgment of its responsibility for maintaining effective internal control.
 - b. The auditor's preliminary assessment of the risk factors relating to misstatements arising from fraudulent financial reporting.
 - c. A reminder that management is responsible for illegal acts committed by employees.
 - d. A request for permission to contact the client's lawyer for assistance in identifying litigation, claims, and assessments.
- (2) Which of the following auditor concerns most likely could be so serious that the auditor concludes that a financial statement audit **cannot** be performed?
- a. Management fails to modify prescribed internal controls for changes in information technology.
 - b. Internal control activities requiring segregation of duties are rarely monitored by management.
 - c. Management is dominated by one person who is also the majority stockholder.
 - d. There is a substantial risk of intentional misapplication of accounting principles.

【解答と解説】

(1) (a) Engagement letter は auditor の提供するサービスの性質を明確化させ、監査範囲の限界や client および auditor の責任を明確にさせるものです。Engagement letter においては、次の項目を記載しなければなりません。

- ① objectives of the engagement (サービスの目的)
- ② management's responsibilities (経営者の責任)
- ③ auditor's responsibilities (監査人の責任)
- ④ limitations of the engagement (監査の限界)

上記②の management's responsibilities には財務報告に関する有効な internal control を確立させ、管理する、という責任 (選択肢 a) も含まれます。

Auditor は不正 (fraud) による risk of material misstatement の評価を書面化する必要があります (選択肢 b)。しかしこれは監査資料には含まれますが、engagement letter に記載する事柄ではありません。

選択肢 c のように、management が従業員による違法行為について、直接の責任を負うことはありません。

Client の訴訟等に関する情報の提供を求める letter は、management から弁護士に送られるもので、auditor から client の弁護士に直接、連絡をとることはしません。

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

(2) (d) CPA が監査を引受けられない状況を選択する問題です。選択肢 d の、会計方針の意図的な誤用 (intentional misapplication) は、management の integrity (誠実性) に問題があると考えられるため、監査業務を引き受けないこととなります。Choice "a" is incorrect. Management's failure to modify prescribed internal controls for changes in information technology would preclude the auditor from relying on those controls but would not prevent the auditor from performing a financial statement audit.

Choice "b" is incorrect. If management rarely monitors segregation of duties, the auditor would not rely on that particular control, but this would not prevent the auditor from performing a financial statement audit.

Choice "c" is incorrect. If management is dominated by one person who is also the majority stockholder, the risk of fraudulent financial reporting is increased, but this would not preclude the auditor from performing a financial statement audit.

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

基本問題 3

- (1) Which of the following factors most likely would cause a CPA to **not** accept a new audit engagement?
- a. The prospective client has already completed its physical inventory count.
 - b. The CPA lacks an understanding of the prospective client's operations and industry.
 - c. The CPA is unable to review the predecessor auditor's audit documentation.
 - d. The prospective client is unwilling to make all financial records available to the CPA.
- (2) Which of the following factors most likely would lead a CPA to conclude that a potential audit engagement should be rejected?
- a. The details of most recorded transactions are not available after a specified period of time.
 - b. Internal control activities requiring the segregation of duties are subject to management override.
 - c. It is unlikely that sufficient appropriate evidence is available to support an opinion on the financial statements.
 - d. Management has a reputation for consulting with several accounting firms about significant accounting issues.

【解答と解説】

- (1) (d) 監査契約の締結に先立って、auditor は以下の(1)の①～⑤の事項を良く検討し、契約を締結することが可能か判断します。

(1) Consider new client acceptance and continuance engagement (契約の新規締結や継続の前に検討すべき事項)

- ① 期限内に監査を終了できる可能性 (Firm's ability to meet reporting deadline)
- ② 当該監査契約に人材をアサインする監査法人の能力 (Firm's ability to staff the engagement)
- ③ 独立性 (Independence)
- ④ クライアントの経営者の誠実性 (Integrity of client management)
- ⑤ グループ監査の実行可能性 (Group audits)

また、監査契約の締結に先立って、以下の監査実施の前提条件を確立しなければなりません。

(2) Establish the presence of the preconditions for an audit (監査実施の前提条件の確立)

- ① 適用されている財務報告の枠組み (Applicable financial reporting framework)
- ② 経営者の責任 (Management responsibilities)

全ての財務記録を提供しないようなclient (選択肢d) は検討すべき事項であるクライアントの経営者の誠実性 (Integrity of client management)の点でも問題ですし、監査実施の前提条件である経営者の責任 (Management responsibilities)の点でも問題がありますので、監査業務を引き受けない十分な理由となり得ます。

- (2) (c) CPA が監査を引受けられない状況を選択する問題です。Auditor は十分かつ適切な監査証拠を揃えることができない場合、監査意見を表明することができません。このような状況が事前にわかっている時、CPA は監査業務を引き受けないこととなります。(選択肢 c)

Choice "a" is incorrect. The auditor takes the availability of information into account when planning the audit, and would need to perform testing throughout the period, but this would not be cause for rejecting a potential audit engagement.
Choice "b" is incorrect. The risk of management override is considered during planning and would not be cause for rejecting a potential audit engagement.
Choice "d" is incorrect. Management may consult with several accounting firms, and this would not be cause for rejecting a potential audit engagement.

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

基本問題 4

- (1) Which of the following factors most likely would cause a CPA to decide **not** to accept a new audit engagement?
- a. The CPA's lack of understanding of the prospective client's internal auditor's computer-assisted audit techniques.
 - b. Management's disregard of its responsibility to maintain an adequate internal control environment.
 - c. The CPA's inability to determine whether related party transactions were consummated on terms equivalent to arm's-length transactions.
 - d. Management's refusal to permit the CPA to perform substantive tests before the year-end
- (2) Which of the following matters generally is included in an auditor's engagement letter?
- a. Management's responsibility for the entity's compliance with laws and regulations.
 - b. The factors to be considered in setting preliminary judgments about materiality.
 - c. Management's vicarious liability for illegal acts committed by its employees.
 - d. The auditor's responsibility to search for significant internal control deficiencies.

【解答と解説】

(1) (b) Internal control の components としては、次の5つが挙げられます。

- ① Control environment (統制環境)
- ② Control activities (統制活動)
- ③ Risk assessment (リスク評価)
- ④ Information and communication (情報とコミュニケーション)
- ⑤ Monitoring (監視活動)

①の Control environment は内部統制組織の整備及び運用の状況に影響を与える周囲の統制環境(経営環境)のことで、特に management の姿勢、能力、自覚および行動によって強く影響されます。

選択肢 b のように、適切な internal control environment を維持する責任について、Management に自覚がないような場合、それが原因で internal control に欠陥があり、潜在的な虚偽表示が疑われることとなりますから、Management による財務報告の信用性についても疑われることとなります。CPA にとっては新規の audit engagement を引き受けない理由となりえます。

新規の audit engagement を引き受ける際、内部監査人の技術について理解しておく必要はありませんから、選択肢 a は誤りです。

Related party transactions は全く公正である必要はなく、監査上で重要なことは財務諸表に適切に開示が行われているかどうかです。これは監査手続きが始まってから検証する事柄であり、新規の audit engagement を引き受けない理由には成り得ないため、選択肢 c は誤りです。

Substantive tests は通常、財務情報が確定する年度末の後に行われますから、選択肢 d は誤りです。

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

(2) (a) Auditor が提供すべきサービスや責任範囲について client と合意した結果として engagement letter (監査契約書) には次の項目を記載しなければなりません。

- ① objectives of the engagement (サービスの目的)
- ② management's responsibilities (経営者の責任)
- ③ auditor's responsibilities (監査人の責任)
- ④ limitations of the engagement (監査の限界)

②の management's responsibilities には通常、関連する法や規制への遵守は management の責任である、という文も含まれます(選択肢 a)。

Choice "b" is incorrect. Judgments about materiality are the auditor's responsibility and would not be included in an engagement letter.

Choice "c" is incorrect. Management would not necessarily be responsible for illegal acts committed by employees.

Choice "d" is incorrect. The auditor is not responsible for searching for significant internal control deficiencies.

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

基本問題 5

- (1) Before accepting an engagement to audit a new client, a CPA is required to obtain:
- a. An understanding of the prospective client's industry and business.
 - b. The prospective client's signature to the representation letter.
 - c. A preliminary understanding of the prospective client's control environment.
 - d. The prospective client's consent to make inquiries of the predecessor auditor, if any.
- (2) Which of the following auditor concerns most likely could be so serious that the auditor concludes that a financial statement audit **cannot** be conducted?
- a. The entity has no formal written code of conduct.
 - b. The integrity of the entity's management is suspect.
 - c. Procedures requiring segregation of duties are subject to management override.
 - d. Management fails to modify prescribed controls for changes in conditions.

【解答と解説】

- (1) (d) 新規の監査契約の締結に先立って、監査人は前任の監査人に照会を行うことを義務づけられています。実際に照会を行う前に、そうした照会を行うことについて、client の合意を得ていなければなりません。（選択肢 d）

選択肢 a の client の産業とビジネスについて理解することは、監査契約締結後、planning stage で行われる手続です。

選択肢 b の management representation letter は、監査終了時に受け取るものです。

選択肢 c の client の control environment について理解することは、監査契約締結後に行われる監査手続です（second standard of fieldwork）。

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

- (2) (b) Auditor が audit を実施できないと結論づけるほど深刻な状況を選択する問題です。選択肢 b のように client の management の integrity（誠実さ）に疑問がある場合、auditor は client の会計記録や書類を全て信じることができず、信頼できる監査証拠を集めることができないため、監査を引き受けることはできません。

Choice "a" is incorrect. A formal written code of conduct is generally considered a positive control, but the lack of one would not preclude an audit from being conducted.

Choice "c" is incorrect. Management override of internal controls (such as segregation of duties) is an inherent limitation of any internal control and would not prevent an audit from being performed.

Choice "d" is incorrect. A failure by management to modify prescribed controls for changes in conditions may increase control risk, but since the auditor can generally compensate for weak internal controls with increased substantive testing, this would not preclude an audit.

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

基本問題 6

- (1) A successor auditor most likely would make specific inquiries of the predecessor auditor regarding:
- a. Specialized accounting principles of the client's industry.
 - b. The competency of the client's internal audit staff.
 - c. The uncertainty inherent in applying sampling procedures.
 - d. Disagreements with management as to auditing procedures.
- (2) Which of the following statements would **least** likely appear in an auditor's engagement letter?
- a. Fees for our services are based on our regular per diem rates, plus travel and other out-of-pocket expenses.
 - b. During the course of our audit we may observe opportunities for economy in, or improved controls over, your operations.
 - c. Our engagement is subject to the risk that material errors or fraud, including defalcations, if they exist, will not be detected.
 - d. After performing our preliminary analytical procedures we will discuss with you the other procedures we consider necessary to complete the engagement.

【解答と解説】

(1) (d) 前任の監査人への照会には次のような項目が含まれます。

- ◆ Management の誠実性 (integrity of management)
- ◆ Management との意見の相違 (disagreement with management) (選択肢 d)
- ◆ Audit committee とのコミュニケーションの内容 (Fraud、illegal act、internal control に関連する問題など) (communications to audit committee)
- ◆ Auditor の変更の理由 (reasons for the change of auditors)

選択肢 a の Client が属する産業界特有の会計基準については、前任者との間で話題にのぼることもあるかもしれませんが、これは後任の CPA が調査すればわかることです。前任者には、その client 特有の事柄について照会するのが一般的です。

選択肢 b の Client の internal audit staff の能力についても前任者との間で話題にのぼることもあるかもしれませんが、これも照会が義務づけられているわけではありません。

選択肢 c の sampling procedure 特有の不確実性については、一般的な監査に関する事柄であり、特に前任者に照会すべき事柄ではありません。

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

(2) (d) Engagement letter (監査契約書) は、auditor と client の間で取り交わされる、サービスについての理解と合意の内容を記したものです。

この中で、auditor が client に監査手続について相談する (選択肢 d) ことはありません。監査計画の策定と実施は全て、auditor の責任において行われなければなりません。

Choice "a" is incorrect. Since the engagement letter serves as a contract between the auditor and client, fee arrangements are typically disclosed in the letter.

Choice "b" is incorrect. A discussion regarding possible auditor suggestions is appropriate for inclusion in an engagement letter.

Choice "c" is incorrect. The fact that audit risk exists and that an audit only provides reasonable assurance of the detection of errors and fraud is typically disclosed in an engagement letter.

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

基本問題 7

- (1) Which of the following factors most likely would influence an auditor's determination of the auditability of an entity's financial statements?
- a. The complexity of the information system relevant to financial reporting.
 - b. The existence of related party transactions.
 - c. The adequacy of the accounting records.
 - d. The operating effectiveness of controls.
- (2) Hill, CPA, has been retained to audit the financial statements of Monday Co. Monday's predecessor auditor was Post, CPA, who has been notified by Monday that Post's services have been terminated. Under these circumstances, which party should initiate the communications between Hill and Post?
- a. Hill, the successor auditor.
 - b. Post, the predecessor auditor.
 - c. Monday's controller or CFO.
 - d. The chairman of Monday's board of directors.

【解答と解説】

(1) (c) **Auditability** は監査の実行可能性のことで、具体的には会計情報の入手の可能性や妥当性などのことを指しています。会計情報が妥当でなければ、**auditor** は量的に十分で質的に適切な監査証拠を得ることができません。従って選択肢 **c** の会計情報の妥当性は **auditability** に影響を与える要素といえます。

情報システムの複雑さ（選択肢 **a**）や **related party transactions**（選択肢 **b**）については、このことだけで会計情報の入手が困難になったり、会計情報の妥当性が低下したりするようなことはないので、**auditability** に影響を与える要素とはいえません。

選択肢 **d** の **operating effectiveness of control** の評価は、**auditability** についての判断を下し、監査契約締結後に行われる手続ですから、**auditability** に影響を与える要素とはいえません。

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

(2) (a) **Hill** (**successor auditor** : 後任の **auditor**) と **Post** (**predecessor auditor** : 前任の **auditor**)、そして **Monday Co.** (**client**) のうち、最初に **Hill** と **Post** の間の連絡をとるのは誰か、という問題ですが、正解は選択肢 **a** (**successor auditor**) です。**Client** の監査業務を初めて引き受ける時、**successor auditor** は **predecessor auditor** に連絡をとり、次のような質問をします。

- **Management** の誠実性 (**integrity of management**)
- **Management** との意見の相違 (**disagreement with management**)
- **Audit committee** とのコミュニケーションの内容—**Fraud**、**illegal act**、**internal control** に関連する問題など (**communications to audit committee**)
- **Auditor** の変更の理由 (**reasons for the change of auditors**)

なお、**successor auditor** が **predecessor auditor** とコミュニケーションをとるには、事前に **client** からの許可が必要です。

Choice "b" is incorrect. The predecessor auditor should respond promptly and fully to reasonable inquiries. However, the predecessor is not responsible for initiating communications.

Choice "c" is incorrect. The prospective client should authorize the predecessor to respond fully to the successor's inquiries. However, the client is not responsible for initiating communications.

Choice "d" is incorrect. The prospective client should authorize the predecessor to respond fully to the successor's inquiries. However, the client is not responsible for initiating communications.

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

基本問題 8

- (1) Before accepting an audit engagement, a successor auditor should make specific inquiries of the predecessor auditor regarding the predecessor's:
 - a. Opinion of any subsequent events occurring since the predecessor's audit report was issued.
 - b. Understanding as to the reasons for the change of auditors.
 - c. Awareness of the consistency in the application of GAAP between periods.
 - d. Evaluation of all matters of continuing accounting significance.

- (2) Which of the following factors most likely would cause an auditor **not** to accept a new audit engagement?
 - a. An inadequate understanding of the entity's internal control.
 - b. The close proximity to the end of the entity's fiscal year.
 - c. Concluding that the entity's management probably lacks integrity.
 - d. An inability to perform preliminary analytical procedures before accepting the engagement.

【解答と解説】

(1) (b) 新しいクライアントの監査業務を引き受けるかどうかを検討するため、契約の前に predecessor auditors（前任監査人）に問い合わせる事項には次のようなものがあります。

- Management の誠実性（integrity of management）
- Management との意見の相違（disagreement with management）
- Audit committee とのコミュニケーションの内容—Fraud、illegal act、internal control に関連する問題など（communications to audit committee）
- Auditor の変更の理由（reasons for the change of auditors）（選択肢 b）

Choice "a" is incorrect. The predecessor generally does not provide an opinion on events occurring subsequent to the issuance of the audit report.

Choice "c" is incorrect. The successor (and not the predecessor) evaluates the consistency in the application of GAAP. This evaluation occurs after acceptance.

Choice "d" is incorrect. The predecessor generally allows the successor to review audit documentation related to matters of continuing accounting significance, but this occurs subsequent to acceptance.

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

(2) (c) 新規の監査契約の締結に先立って、auditor は client の auditability（監査の実行可能性—会計情報の入手の可能性や妥当性など）や integrity of management（経営者の誠実性）を評価し、audit engagement を引き受けるかどうかを決定します。選択肢 c のように経営者の誠実性が疑われるようであれば、audit engagement を引き受けないことを考えるべきです。

選択肢 a の client の internal control についての理解や、選択肢 d の analytical procedure は、監査契約締結後に行う事柄ですから、監査業務を引き受けない理由とはなりません。

選択肢 b のように年度末に近づいているからといって、監査業務を引き受けない理由とはなりません。

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

基本問題 9

- (1) Before accepting an engagement to audit a new client, an auditor is required to:
- a. Make inquiries of the predecessor auditor after obtaining the consent of the prospective client.
 - b. Obtain an understanding of the entity and its environment, including its internal control.
 - c. Prepare a memorandum setting forth the staffing requirements and documenting the preliminary audit plan.
 - d. Discuss the management representation letter with the prospective client's audit committee.

【解答と解説】

- (1) (a) 新規の監査契約の締結に先立って、監査人は前任の監査人に照会を行うことを義務づけられています。前任の監査人は **audit engagement** の引き受けに係わるような重要な情報をもたらしてくれることもあるため、非常に重要であると考えられています。実際に照会を行う前に、そうした照会を行うことについて、**client** の合意を得ていなければなりません。（選択肢 a）
- 選択肢 b の **client** とその環境について理解することや、選択肢 c の監査に必要な人員と監査計画についてのメモを作成することは、監査契約締結後に行われる手続です。
- 選択肢 d の **management representation letter** は、監査終了時に受け取るものです。
- [本問は Becker にある問題です。]

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