



**20 NOVEMBER 2019** 

### *Introduction*

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## Today's presenters

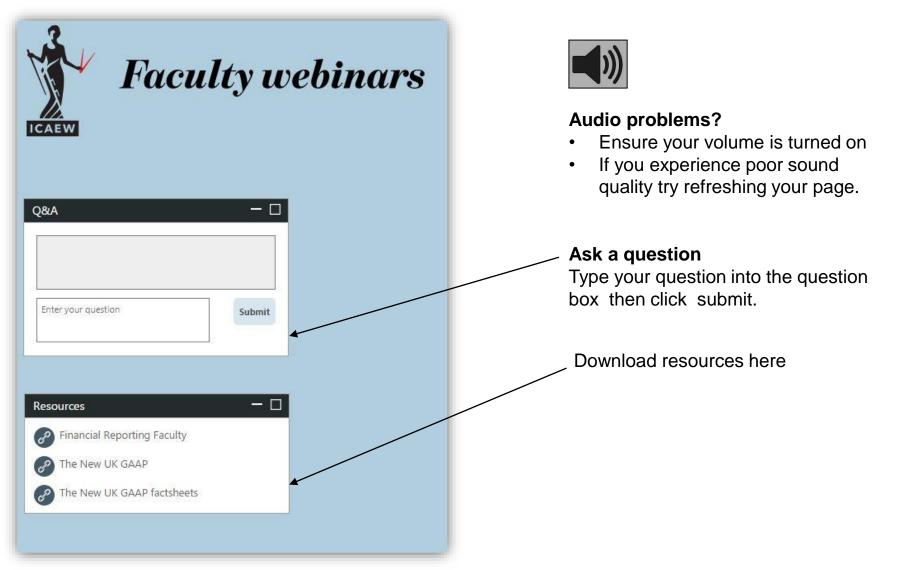
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## Ask a question



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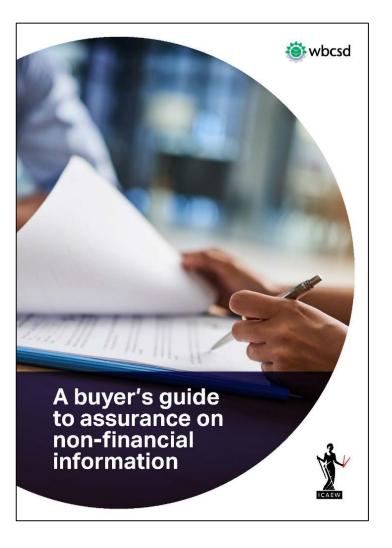
**Common misconceptions** 

Is assurance the right solution for your organisation?

Next steps: commissioning assurance

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A buyer's guide to assurance on nonfinancial information



## **Poll Question 1**

How would you best describe your role in relation to assurance?

- a) Preparer of information/reporting
- b) User of information/reporting
- c) Assurance provider
- d) Other

## **Poll Question 2**

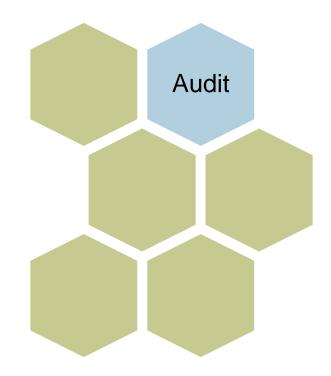
How would you rate your current understanding of assurance?

- a) No or limited knowledge
- b) Understand the basic concept only
- c) Have a good understanding but no practical experience
- d) Have a good understanding including practical experience

## Basics of assurance

the comfort that can be derived from credible information or the level of confidence that can be placed in information An audit of the financial statements is just one example

of an assurance engagement

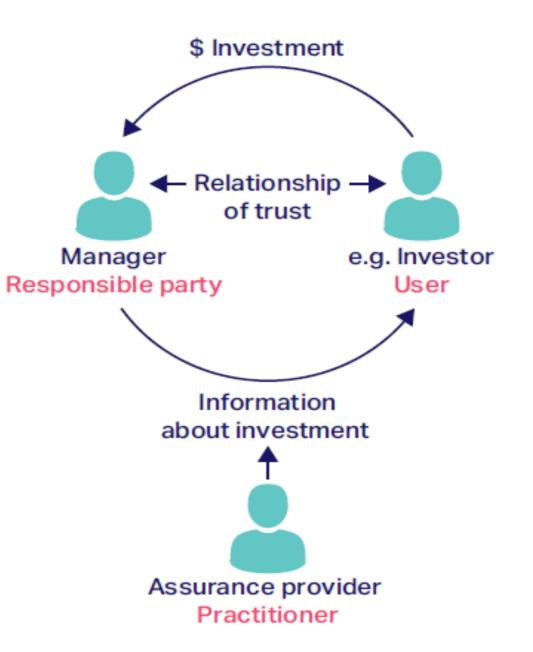


## Key Features of an assurance engagement

- Rational purpose
- Five elements
  - Three parties
  - Subject matter
  - Criteria
  - Evidence
  - Written conclusion

## Five elements of an assurance engagement

- Three parties
  - 1. User
  - 2. Responsible party
  - 3. Practitioner
- Subject matter
- Criteria
- Evidence
- Written conclusion



## Criteria

- Publicly available criteria
  - Regulations
  - Reputable Framework
- Criteria developed by management
  - Must be made available to the user
  - Criteria must be disclosed and published

## Types of assurance

Reasonable Assurance	Limited Assurance
<ul> <li>Risk of a material misstatement of the subject matter is reduced to a low level</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Risk of a material misstatement of the subject matter is reduced but not to the low level required by reasonable assurance</li> </ul>
Extensive testing required	<ul> <li>Testing required but different/fewer tests than required for reasonable assurance</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Assurance provider confirms if the subject conforms to the criteria</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Assurance provider confirms whether the subject is plausible against the criteria</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Conclusion framed in a <b>positive</b> manner <b>eg</b> 'Based on the procedures performed, in our opinion is reasonably stated'</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Conclusion is framed in a negative manner</li> <li>eg 'Nothing has come to our attention to indicate thatwas materially misstated'</li> </ul>

## Common misconceptions about assurance

- Assurance is insurance
- All corporate communications are assured
- Assurance can cover anything
- Assurance providers will give limited assurance if reasonable assurance is not possible

#### Myth busting: Assurance is not insurance

There are misconceptions about assurance being a form of 'insurance' – that the assurance provider is offering some 'guarantee' of the information that has been assured. This is not the case. The responsibility for ensuring reported information is relevant and reliable rests solely with management of the organization *procuring* the assurance. Obtaining assurance does not shift management's responsibilities on to the assurance provider. In the first instance, management should be able to demonstrate to the board that it has confidence in the information being reported.

### All corporate communications are not assured

#### **Company communications**



### Myth-busting: Assurance providers can assure anything

Establishing whether suitable criteria exist is one of the preconditions to accepting an assurance engagement. In other words, if the criteria aren't robust enough to distinguish between good and bad quality information, assurance will simply not be possible and the assurance provider will be unable to accept the assurance engagement.



Myth busting: 'If the assurance provider is unable to give reasonable assurance, can the buyer just ask for, or change to, limited assurance instead?'

#### No.

In order for an assurance engagement to take place, the assurance provider has to be satisfied that there is a clearly defined subject matter and suitable criteria. This applies to both reasonable and limited assurance. The differentiation between the two is the scope of the assurance provider's work (and therefore the cost) but management must provide the same level of disclosures and criteria regardless. To understand how the scope of work varies between a reasonable and limited assurance engagement, see the example below.

# Is assurance the right solution for your organisation?

- Is assurance the most appropriate service to meet your organisation's needs?
- Is your organisation prepared for assurance?

## Is assurance the most appropriate service to meet your organisation's needs?

- Why is your organisation considering assurance?
- What do you want to achieve?
- Do the intended users know what they want to have assured and why?
- Is your organisation being realistic about costs?
- Have you considered alternative services?

## Is your organisation prepared for assurance?

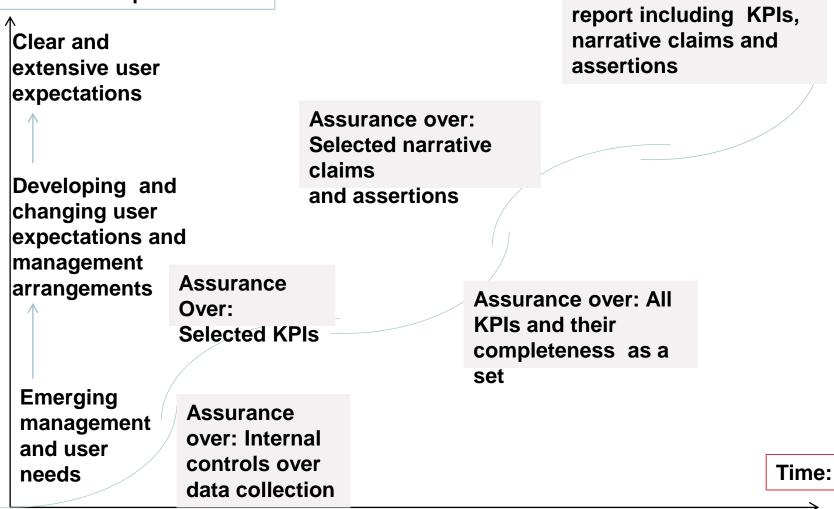
**Factors to consider:** 

- Are your governance arrangements in good order?
- Are your internal control systems in good order?
- Have you considered getting an assurer's view?
- Pre-assurance readiness assessments



## Assurance Journey

Maturity of organisation and users' expectations



Assurance over: Whole

# Next steps: how to commission an assurance engagement

Step 1. Adopt a project mindset

Step 2. Have a plan

**Step 3. Discuss all options with a range of assurance providers** 

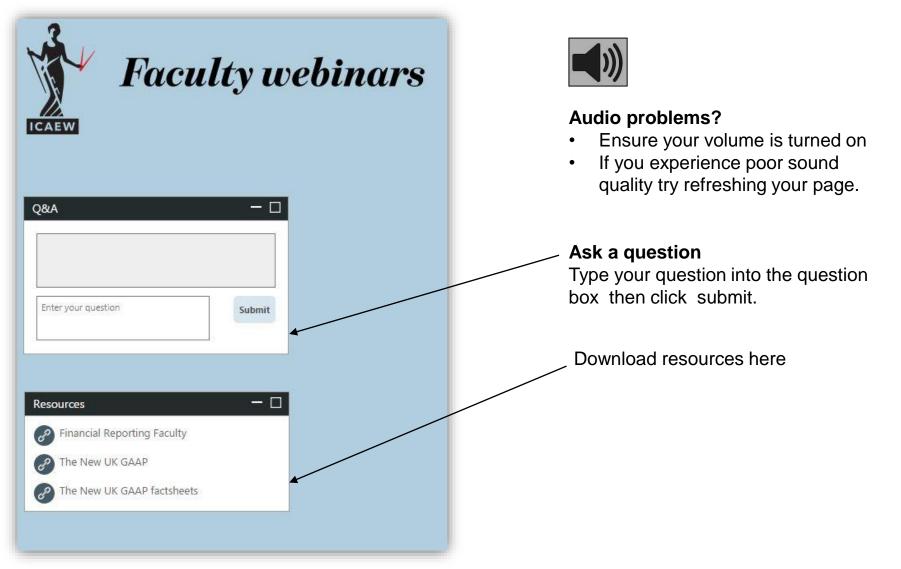
Step 4. Document your plan and approach

**Step 5. Find the right assurance provider** 

## Step 5. Find the right assurance provider

- Knowledge and expertise
- Standards and reputation
- Independence
- Coverage and cultural fit
- Fees beware quality

## Ask a question





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12 December - Audit hot topics and frequently asked question from the Faculty Roadshows

## Thank you for attending

Please take the time to fill out our short survey.

Contact the Audit & Assurance Faculty

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