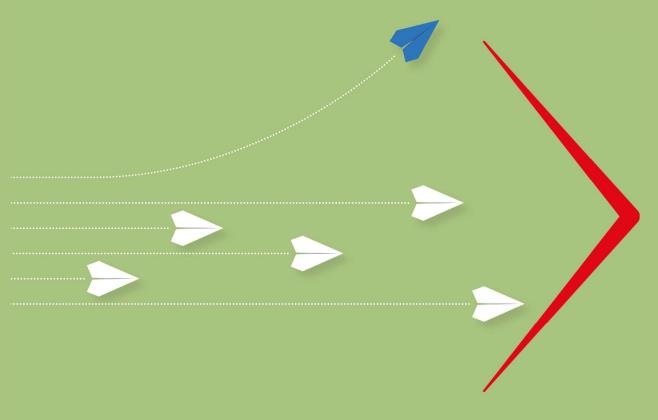
## ICAEW KNOW-HOW AUDIT AND ASSURANCE FACULTY





Auditing accounting estimates – provisions

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## What are we auditing?

- Almost all provisions are estimates!
- Examples ISA 540 (Revised) gives include:
  - Inventory obsolescence
  - Outcome of pending litigation
  - Expected credit losses
  - Warranty obligations
  - Long term contracts

#### Assessing the risk

- Risk assessment based on inherent risk factors:
  - Estimation uncertainty
  - Complexity
  - Subjectivity
  - Other inherent risk factors such as fraud risk etc
- Depending on the area there could be one dominant risk factor or an accumulation of factors
- As with all risk assessments, these will always be unique to the client circumstances

## Assessing the risk

Example –

Slow moving / obsolete inventory

- Not very subjective
- Not very uncertain
- Could be complex to identify

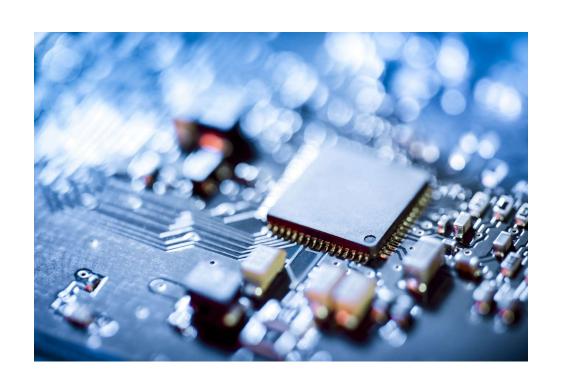


# Assessing the risk

#### Example –

Warranty provision for a new product

- Highly subjective
- Highly uncertain
- Potentially highly complex



- We MUST maintain our professional scepticism (sic)
- Obtaining audit evidence from the events occurring up to the date of the auditor's report
- Testing how management made the accounting estimate
- Develop an auditor's point estimate or range

Obtaining audit evidence from the events occurring up to the date of the auditor's report

 Could be difficult for provisions depending on the timing of the audit – are the matters resolved by the date of sign-off?

Testing how management made the accounting estimate

- Don't just re-perform the maths!
  - Is the method appropriate?
  - Is there bias in the selection of the approach?
  - Are the significant assumptions valid?
  - Is the data included valid?

Develop an auditor's point estimate or range

- The previous points still apply!
- Like any good analytical procedure, test the inputs as well as the method!
- Do your research
- Use your experience from other clients and industries

#### Example –

Slow moving / obsolete inventory

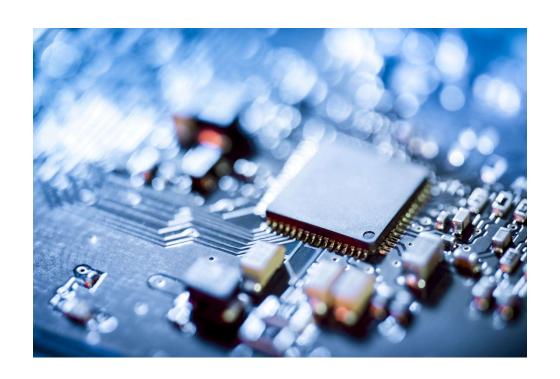
- If audit timing allows, look at the post year end sales activities and pricing
- Review the client's provision calculation
  - How did they arrive at the %
  - How did they decide which items to provide for?
- Auditor's estimate may not be appropriate or reasonable approach here



#### Example –

Warranty provision for a new product

- Post year end review may not work here if, say, the client offers 12 month warranties – insufficient data to use.
- Review the client's calculation
  - Logic for return rates
  - Logic for cost of reparation
- Auditor's estimate
  - What have you seen with similar clients / industries?



#### What evidence should be on the file?

- Understanding of the provision...why is it required, how is it calculated
- Risk assessment
- Linkage to the audit approach
- Detailed audit evidence to support the provision
- Significant judgements made



Show your workings!

