

**PREFACE TO THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ON QUALITY
CONTROL, AUDITING, REVIEW, OTHER ASSURANCE AND
RELATED SERVICES**

(Approved December 2006)

(Effective as of December 15, 2008)¹

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¹ This effective date is provisional, but it will not be earlier than December 15, 2008.

Introduction

1. This preface to the International Standards on Quality Control, Auditing, Review, Other Assurance and Related Services (International Standards or IAASB's Standards) is issued to facilitate understanding of the scope and authority of the pronouncements the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) issues, as set forth in the IAASB's Terms of Reference.
2. The IAASB is committed to the goal of developing a set of International Standards generally accepted worldwide. IAASB members act in the common interest of the public at large and the worldwide accountancy profession. This could result in their taking a position on a matter that is not in accordance with current practice in their country or firm or not in accordance with the position taken by those who put them forward for membership of the IAASB.

The IAASB's Pronouncements

3. The IAASB's pronouncements govern audit, review, other assurance and related services engagements that are conducted in accordance with International Standards. They do not override the local laws or regulations that govern the audit of historical financial statements or assurance engagements on other information in a particular country required to be followed in accordance with that country's national standards. In the event that local laws or regulations differ from, or conflict with, the IAASB's Standards on a particular subject, an engagement conducted in accordance with local laws or regulations will not automatically comply with the IAASB's Standards. A professional accountant should not represent compliance with the IAASB's Standards unless the professional accountant has complied fully with all of those relevant to the engagement.

The Authority Attaching to International Standards Issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board

4. International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) are to be applied in the audit of historical financial information.
5. International Standards on Review Engagements (ISREs) are to be applied in the review of historical financial information.
6. International Standards on Assurance Engagements (ISAEs) are to be applied in assurance engagements dealing with subject matters other than historical financial information.
7. International Standards on Related Services (ISRSs) are to be applied to compilation engagements, engagements to apply agreed upon procedures to information and other related services engagements as specified by the IAASB.
8. ISAs, ISREs, ISAEs and ISRSs are collectively referred to as the IAASB's Engagement Standards.
9. International Standards on Quality Control (ISQCs) are to be applied for all services falling under the IAASB's Engagement Standards.

International Standards on Auditing²

10. ISAs are written in the context of an audit of financial statements³ by an independent auditor.⁴ They are to be adapted as necessary in the circumstances when applied to audits of other historical financial information.
11. The objective of an audit of financial statements is to enable the auditor to express an opinion whether the financial statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with an applicable financial reporting framework. It is undertaken to enhance the degree of confidence of intended users in the financial statements. ISAs, taken together, provide the standards for the auditor's work in fulfilling this objective.
12. In conducting an audit, the overall objective of the auditor is 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 report on the financial statements in accordance with the auditor's findings. In all cases when this overall objective has not been or cannot be achieved, the ISAs require that the auditor modifies the auditor's opinion accordingly or withdraws from the engagement.
13. The auditor applies each ISA relevant to the audit. An ISA is relevant when the ISA is in effect and the circumstances addressed by the ISA exist.
14. The ISAs deal with the general responsibilities of the auditor, as well as the auditor's further considerations relevant to the application of those responsibilities to specific topics. An ISA contains objectives and requirements together with related guidance in the form of application and other explanatory material. It may also contain introductory material that provides context essential to a proper understanding of the ISAs, and definitions. It is, therefore, necessary to consider the entire text of an ISA to understand and apply its requirements.

ISA Objectives

15. Each ISA contains an objective or objectives, which provide the context in which the requirements of the ISA are set. The auditor aims to achieve these objectives, having regard to the interrelationships amongst the ISAs. For this purpose, the auditor uses the objectives to judge whether, having complied with the requirements of the ISAs, sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained in the context of the overall objective of the auditor. Where

² The terms and concepts in this Preface are explained further in the ISAs, in particular in ISA 200, "Objective and General Principles Governing an Audit of Financial Statements." (ISA 200 will be revised, inter alia, to incorporate the provisions of this Preface that deal with the obligations of the auditor, and the status and authority of objectives, requirements and other material. When the proposed revised and redrafted ISA 200 is exposed for public comment in 2007, respondents will be able to comment on this material in that new context.)

³ Unless otherwise stated, "financial statements" mean financial statements comprising historical financial information.

⁴ Referred to hereafter as "the auditor."

an individual objective has not been or cannot be achieved, the auditor considers whether this prevents the auditor from achieving the auditor's overall objective.

Requirements

16. The requirements of each ISA are contained in a separate section and expressed using the word "shall." The auditor applies the requirements in the context of the other material included in the ISA.
17. The auditor complies with the requirements of an ISA in all cases where they are relevant in the circumstances of the audit. In exceptional circumstances, however, the auditor may judge it necessary to depart from a relevant requirement by performing alternative audit procedures to achieve the aim of that requirement. The need for the auditor to depart from a relevant requirement is expected to arise only where the requirement is for a specific procedure to be performed and, in the specific circumstances of the audit, that procedure would be ineffective.
18. A requirement is not relevant only in the cases where: the ISA is not relevant; or the circumstances envisioned do not apply because the requirement is conditional and the condition does not exist. The auditor is not required to comply with a requirement that is not relevant in the circumstances of the audit; this does not constitute a departure from the requirement.

Application and Other Explanatory Material

19. The application and other explanatory material contained in an ISA is an integral part of the ISA as it provides further explanation of, and guidance for carrying out, the requirements of an ISA, along with background information on the matters addressed in the ISA. It may include examples of procedures, some of which the auditor may judge to be appropriate in the circumstances. Such guidance is, however, not intended to impose a requirement.
20. Appendices, which form part of the application and other explanatory material, are an integral part of an ISA. The purpose and intended use of an appendix are explained in the body of the related ISA or within the title and introduction of the appendix itself.

Introductory Material and Definitions

21. Introductory material may include, as needed, such matters as explanation of: the purpose and scope of the ISA, including how the ISA relates to other ISAs; the subject matter of the ISA; specific expectations on the auditor and others; and the context in which the ISA is set.
22. An ISA may include, in a separate section under the heading 'Definitions', a description of the meanings attributed to certain terms for purposes of the ISAs. These are provided to assist in the consistent application and interpretation of the ISAs, and are not intended to override definitions that may be established for other purposes, whether in law, regulation or otherwise. Unless otherwise indicated, those terms will carry the same meanings throughout the ISAs. The Glossary of Terms in the Handbook contains a complete listing of terms defined in the ISAs. It also includes descriptions of other terms found in ISAs to assist in common and consistent interpretation and translation.

International Standards on Quality Control

23. ISQCs are written to apply to firms in respect of all their services falling under the IAASB's Engagement Standards. The authority of ISQCs is set out in the introduction to the ISQCs.

Other International Standards

24. The International Standards identified in paragraphs 5-7 contain basic principles and essential procedures (identified in bold type lettering and by the word "should") together with related guidance in the form of explanatory and other material, including appendices. The basic principles and essential procedures are to be understood and applied in the context of the explanatory and other material that provides guidance for their application. It is therefore necessary to consider the entire text of a Standard to understand and apply the basic principles and essential procedures.
25. The basic principles and essential procedures of a Standard are to be applied in all cases where they are relevant in the circumstances of the engagement. In exceptional circumstances, however, a professional accountant may judge it necessary to depart from a relevant essential procedure in order to achieve the purpose of that procedure. When such a situation arises, the professional accountant is required to document how alternative procedures performed achieve the purpose of the procedure, and, unless otherwise clear, the reasons for the departure. The need for the professional accountant to depart from a relevant essential procedure is expected to arise only where, in the specific circumstances of the engagement, that procedure would be ineffective.
26. Appendices, which form part of the application material, are an integral part of a Standard. The purpose and intended use of an appendix are explained in the body of the related Standard or within the title and introduction of the appendix itself.

Professional Judgment

27. The nature of the International Standards requires the professional accountant to exercise professional judgment in applying them.

Applicability of the International Standards

28. The scope, effective date and any specific limitation of the applicability of a specific International Standard is made clear in the Standard. Unless otherwise stated in the International Standard, the professional accountant is permitted to apply an International Standard before the effective date specified therein.
29. International Standards are relevant to engagements in the public sector. When appropriate, additional considerations specific to public sector entities are included:
 - (a) Within the body of an International Standard in the case of ISAs and ISQCs, or
 - (b) In a Public Sector Perspective (PSP) appearing at the end of other International Standards.

The Authority Attaching to Practice Statements Issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board

30. International Auditing Practice Statements (IAPSs) are issued to provide interpretive guidance and practical assistance to professional accountants in implementing ISAs and to promote good practice. International Review Engagement Practice Statements (IREPSs), International Assurance Engagement Practice Statements (IAEPSs) and International Related Services Practice Statements (IRSPSs) are issued to serve the same purpose for implementation of ISREs, ISAEs and ISRSs respectively.
31. Professional accountants should be aware of and consider Practice Statements applicable to the engagement. A professional accountant who does not consider and apply the guidance included in a relevant Practice Statement should be prepared to explain how:
 - (a) The requirements in the ISAs; or
 - (b) The basic principles and essential procedures in the IAASB's other Engagement Standard(s), addressed by the Practice Statement have been complied with.

Other Papers Published by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board

32. Other papers, for example Discussion Papers, are published⁵ to promote discussion or debate on auditing, review, other assurance and related services and quality control issues affecting the accounting profession, present findings, or describe matters of interest relating to auditing, review, other assurance, related services and quality control issues affecting the accounting profession. They do not establish any basic principles or essential procedures to be followed in audit, review, other assurance or related services engagements.

Language

33. The sole authoritative text of an exposure draft, International Standard, Practice Statement or other paper is that published by the IAASB in the English language.

⁵ The IAASB Chair will appoint a review group of four IAASB members to consider whether a draft paper has sufficient merit to be added to the IAASB's literature. The draft paper may come from any source and the IAASB need not have specifically commissioned it. If the review group believes that the paper has sufficient merit it recommends to the IAASB that the paper be published and added to its literature.