
AU-C Section 935

Compliance Audits

(Supersedes SAS No. 74.)

Source: SAS No. 117; SAS No. 122; SAS No. 123; SAS No. 125; SAS No. 130; SAS No. 140.

Effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after June 15, 2010, unless otherwise indicated. Earlier application is permitted.

Introduction and Applicability

.01 Governments frequently establish governmental audit requirements for entities to undergo an audit of their compliance with applicable compliance requirements. This section is applicable when an auditor is engaged, or required by law or regulation, to perform a compliance audit in accordance with all of the following:

- Generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS)
- The standards for financial audits under *Government Auditing Standards*
- A governmental audit requirement that requires an auditor to express an opinion on compliance (Ref: [par. .A1–.A2](#))

.02 This section addresses the application of GAAS to a compliance audit. Compliance audits usually are performed in conjunction with a financial statement audit. This section does not apply to the financial statement audit component of such engagements. Although certain AU-C sections are not applicable to a compliance audit, as identified in the [appendix](#) “AU-C Sections That Are Not Applicable to Compliance Audits,” all AU-C sections other than this section are applicable to the audit of financial statements performed in conjunction with a compliance audit. [Revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122.]

.03 This section is not applicable when the governmental audit requirement calls for an examination, in accordance with Statements on Standards for Attestation Engagements, of an entity’s compliance with specified requirements or an examination of an entity’s internal control over compliance. AT-C section 315, *Compliance Attestation*, is applicable to an examination of an entity’s compliance with specified requirements and AT-C section 205, *Examination Engagements*, is applicable to an examination of an entity’s internal control over compliance. If the entity is required to undergo a compliance audit and an examination of internal control over compliance, this section is applicable to performing and reporting on the compliance audit, and AT-C section 205 is applicable to performing and reporting on the examination of internal control over

compliance. (Ref: [par. .A2](#)) [Revised, April 2017, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SSAE No. 18.]

- .04 Sections 200–900 address audits of financial statements, as well as other kinds of engagements. Generally, these AU-C sections can be adapted to the objectives of a compliance audit. However, those AU-C sections, or portions thereof, identified in the appendix cannot be adapted to a compliance audit because they address the matters that are not applicable to a compliance audit. [Revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122. As amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]
- .05 Except for the AU-C sections that are listed in the [appendix](#) as not applicable to a compliance audit, all of the other AU-C sections are applicable to a compliance audit. However, the auditor is not required, in planning and performing a compliance audit, to make a literal translation of each procedure that might be performed in a financial statement audit, but rather to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support the auditor’s opinion on compliance. [Revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122.]
- .06 Some AU-C sections can be adapted and applied to a compliance audit with relative ease, for example, by simply replacing the word *misstatement* with the word *noncompliance*. Other AU-C sections are more difficult to adapt and apply and entail additional modification. For that reason, this section provides more specific guidance on how to adapt and apply certain AU-C sections to a compliance audit. [Revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122.]
- .07 *Government Auditing Standards* and governmental audit requirements contain certain standards and requirements that are supplementary to those in GAAS, as well as guidance on how to apply those standards and requirements.

Management’s Responsibilities

- .08 A compliance audit is based on the premise that management is responsible for the entity’s compliance with compliance requirements. Management’s responsibility for the entity’s compliance with compliance requirements includes the following:
 - a. Identifying the entity’s government programs and understanding and complying with the compliance requirements
 - b. Designing, implementing, and maintaining effective controls that provide reasonable assurance that the entity administers government programs in compliance with the compliance requirements
 - c. Evaluating and monitoring the entity’s compliance with the compliance requirements

- d. Taking corrective action when instances of noncompliance are identified, including corrective action on audit findings of the compliance audit

[As amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

Effective Date

- .09 The provisions of this section are effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after June 15, 2010. Earlier application is permitted.

Objectives (Ref: [par. .A3](#))

- .10 The auditor's objectives in a compliance audit are to
 - a. obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to form an opinion and report at the level specified in the governmental audit requirement about whether the entity complied in all material respects with the applicable compliance requirements; and
 - b. identify audit and reporting requirements specified in the governmental audit requirement that are supplementary to GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, if any, and perform procedures to address those requirements.

[As amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

Definitions

- .11 For purposes of adapting GAAS to a compliance audit, the following terms have the meanings attributed as follows:

Applicable compliance requirements. Compliance requirements that are subject to the compliance audit.

Audit findings. The matters that are required to be reported by the auditor in accordance with the governmental audit requirement.

Audit risk of noncompliance. The risk that the auditor expresses an inappropriate audit opinion on the entity's compliance when material noncompliance exists. Audit risk of noncompliance is a function of the risks of material noncompliance and detection risk of noncompliance.

Compliance audit. A program-specific audit or an organization-wide audit of an entity's compliance with applicable compliance requirements.

Compliance requirements. Laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to a government program with which the entity is required to comply.

Deficiency in internal control over compliance. A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance on a timely basis. A deficiency in *design* exists when (a) a control necessary to meet the control objective is missing, or (b) an existing control is not properly designed so that, even if the control operates as designed, the control objective would not be met. A deficiency in *operation* exists when a properly designed control does not operate as designed or the person performing the control does not possess the necessary authority or competence to perform the control effectively.

Detection risk of noncompliance. The risk that the procedures performed by the auditor to reduce audit risk of noncompliance to an acceptably low level will not detect noncompliance that exists and that could be material, either individually or when aggregated with other instances of noncompliance.

Government Auditing Standards. Standards and guidance issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, U.S. Government Accountability Office for financial audits, reviews of financial statements, attestation engagements, and performance audits. *Government Auditing Standards* also is known as generally accepted government auditing standards (GAGAS) or the Yellow Book.

Government program. The means by which governmental entities achieve their objectives. For example, one of the objectives of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is to provide nutrition to individuals in need. Examples of government programs designed to achieve that objective are the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and the National School Lunch Program. Government programs that are relevant to this section are those in which a grantor or pass-through entity provides an award to another entity, usually in the form of a grant, contract, or other agreement. Not all government programs provide cash assistance; sometimes noncash assistance is provided (for example, a loan guarantee, commodities, or property).

Governmental audit requirement. A government requirement established by law, statute, regulation, rule, or provision of contracts or grant agreements requiring that an entity undergo an audit of its compliance with applicable compliance requirements related to one or more government programs that the entity administers. (Ref: [par. .A4](#))

Grantor. A government agency from which funding for the government program originates.

Known questioned costs. Questioned costs specifically identified by the auditor.
Known questioned costs are a subset of likely questioned costs.

Likely questioned costs. The auditor's best estimate of total questioned costs, not just the known questioned costs. Likely questioned costs are developed by extrapolating from audit evidence obtained, for example, by projecting known questioned costs identified in an audit sample to the entire population from which the sample was drawn.

Material noncompliance. In the absence of a definition of material noncompliance in the governmental audit requirement, noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements is considered quantitatively or qualitatively material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the entity's compliance with the requirements of the government program as a whole.

Material weakness in internal control over compliance. A deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a compliance requirement will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. In this section, a reasonable possibility exists when the likelihood of an event occurring is either reasonably possible or probable as defined as follows:

Reasonably possible. The chance of the future event or events occurring is more than remote but less than likely.

Probable. The future event or events are likely to occur.

Organization-wide audit. An audit of an entity's financial statements and an audit of its compliance with the applicable compliance requirements as they relate to one or more government programs that the entity administers.

Pass-through entity. An entity that receives an award from a grantor or other entity and distributes all or part of it to another entity to administer a government program.

Program-specific audit. An audit of an entity's compliance with applicable compliance requirements as they relate to one government program that the entity administers. The compliance audit portion of a program-specific audit is performed in conjunction with either an audit of the entity's or the program's financial statements.

Questioned costs. Costs that are questioned by the auditor because (1) of a violation or possible violation of the applicable compliance requirements, (2) the costs are not supported by adequate documentation, or (3) the incurred costs appear

Commented [MM1]: Note: While we made certain revisions in SAS 145 with regard to "reasonably possible" and "probable," we did not revise this language in AU-C 265. Accordingly, no changes are proposed to AU-C 935.

unreasonable and do not reflect the actions that a prudent person would take in the circumstances.

Risk of material noncompliance. The risk that material noncompliance exists prior to the audit. This consists of two components, described as follows:

Inherent risk of noncompliance. The susceptibility of a compliance requirement to noncompliance that could be material, either individually or when aggregated with other instances of noncompliance, before consideration of any related controls over compliance.

Control risk of noncompliance. The risk that noncompliance with a compliance requirement that could occur and that could be material, either individually or when aggregated with other instances of noncompliance, will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis by the entity's internal control over compliance.

Significant deficiency in internal control over compliance. A deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

[Revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122. As amended, effective for audits for periods ending on or after December 15, 2016, by SAS No. 130. As amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

Requirements

Adapting and Applying the AU-C Sections to a Compliance Audit (Ref: [par. .A5](#) and [.A40](#))

.12 When performing a compliance audit, the auditor, using **exercising** professional judgment, should adapt and apply the AU-C sections to the objectives of a compliance audit, except for the AU-C sections listed in the [appendix](#). [Revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122.]

Establishing Materiality Levels (Ref: [par. .A6–A8](#))

.13 The auditor should establish and apply materiality levels for the compliance audit based on the governmental audit requirement.

Identifying Government Programs and Applicable Compliance Requirements (Ref: [par. .A9–A11](#))

.14 As discussed in [paragraph .08](#), a compliance audit is based on the premise that management is responsible for identifying the entity's government programs and understanding and complying with the compliance requirements. The auditor should determine which of

Commented [MM2]: Note: No significant revisions were made to these definition in AU-C 200. Also, this AU-C intentionally refers to "internal control over compliance" in lieu of the "entity's system of internal control." Accordingly, no changes are proposed to AU-C 935.

Commented [AG3]: Note: To be consistent with AU-C section 200; no performance difference intended.

those government programs and compliance requirements to test (that is, the applicable compliance requirements) in accordance with the governmental audit requirement.

Performing Risk Assessment Procedures (Ref: [par. .A12–.A15](#))

- .15** For each of the government programs and applicable compliance requirements selected for testing, the auditor should perform risk assessment procedures to obtain a sufficient understanding of the applicable compliance requirements and the entity’s internal control over compliance with the applicable compliance requirements.^[fn 1]
- .16** In performing risk assessment procedures, the auditor should inquire of management about whether there are findings and recommendations in reports or other written communications resulting from previous audits, attestation engagements, and internal or external monitoring that directly relate to the objectives of the compliance audit. The auditor should gain an understanding of management’s response to findings and recommendations that could have a material effect on the entity’s compliance with the applicable compliance requirements (for example, taking corrective action). The auditor should use this information to identify and assess risks of material noncompliance and determine the nature, timing, and extent of the audit procedures for the compliance audit, including determining the extent to which testing the implementation of any corrective actions is applicable to the audit objectives. [As amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

Commented [AG4]: Note: Revised to refer to comparable paragraphs in SAS 145 and to scope out significant risks (par. 27a). See issues paper.

With respect to control activities, extant AU-C 935 did not scope out controls over journal entries and other adjustments in AU-C 240. Accordingly, paragraph 27b was not scoped out.

Also, there was an inconsistency in AU-C 935 with respect to significant risks (that is, the requirements in AU-C 315 were scoped out but the requirements in AU-C 330 were not). This inconsistency has been corrected herein; historically, significant risks do not apply to compliance audits.

Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Noncompliance (Ref: [par. .A16–.A18A](#))

- .17** The auditor should identify ~~and assess~~ the risks of material noncompliance whether due to fraud or error for each applicable compliance requirement and should consider whether any of those risks are pervasive to the entity’s compliance because they may affect the entity’s compliance with many compliance requirements.^[fn 2] [As amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

Commented [MM5]: Note: Paragraphs 32-38 of SAS 145 are scoped out in the appendix and paragraphs 35, 37 and 38, have been brought in, adapted as necessary, to make this section easier to apply.

Commented [MM6]: Note: Deleted to align with the new structure and additional requirements.

Assessing Inherent Risk

- .17A** ***For identified risks of material noncompliance for each applicable compliance requirement, the auditor should assess inherent risk by assessing the likelihood and magnitude of noncompliance. In doing so, the auditor should take into account how,***

Commented [AG7]: Note: SAS 145 par. 35, adapted

^{fn 1} Paragraphs ~~.03–.12b~~ and ~~.12d–.25~~, ~~.11–.19a~~, ~~.19c~~, ~~.21–.26~~, ~~.27b–.31~~ of section 315, *Understanding the Entity and Its Environment and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement*. [Footnote revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122.]

^[fn 2] [Footnote deleted by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

and the degree to which, inherent risk factors affect the susceptibility of compliance requirements to noncompliance.

- .17B** *The auditor should determine whether substantive procedures alone cannot provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence for any of the risks of material noncompliance.*

Commented [AG8]: Note: SAS 145 par. 37, adapted

Assessing Control Risk

- .17C** *For identified risks of material noncompliance for each applicable compliance requirement, the auditor should assess control risk based on the auditor's understanding of controls and the auditor's plan to test the operating effectiveness of controls. If the auditor does not plan to test the operating effectiveness of controls, the auditor should assess control risk at the maximum level such that the assessment of the risk of material noncompliance is the same as the assessment of inherent risk.*

Commented [AG9]: Note: SAS 145 par. 38, adapted

Performing Further Audit Procedures in Response to Assessed Risks

- .18** If the auditor identifies risks of material noncompliance that are pervasive to the entity's compliance, the auditor should develop an overall response to such risks. (Ref: [par. .A19](#))
- .19** The auditor should design and perform further audit procedures, including tests of details (which may include tests of transactions) to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the entity's compliance with each of the applicable compliance requirements in response to the assessed risks of material noncompliance. Risk assessment procedures, tests of controls, and analytical procedures alone are not sufficient to address a risk of material noncompliance. (Ref: [par. .A20–.A23](#))
- .20** The auditor should design and perform further audit procedures in response to the assessed risks of material noncompliance. These procedures should include performing tests of controls over compliance if
- the auditor's risk assessment includes an expectation of the operating effectiveness of controls over compliance related to the applicable compliance requirements;
 - substantive procedures alone ~~do not~~ **cannot** provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence; or
 - such tests of controls over compliance are required by the governmental audit requirement.

Commented [MM10]: Note: To align with paragraph .08 of AU-C 330 and be consistent with the use of "cannot" in paragraphs .37 and .42d of AU-C 315.

If any of the conditions in this paragraph are met, the auditor should test the operating effectiveness of controls over each applicable compliance requirement to which the conditions apply in each compliance audit. (Ref: [par. .A24–.A25](#))

Supplementary Audit Requirements

- .21 The auditor should determine whether audit requirements are specified in the governmental audit requirement that are supplementary to GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* and perform procedures to address those requirements, if any. (Ref: [par. .A26](#))
- .22 In instances where audit guidance provided by a governmental agency for the performance of compliance audits has not been updated for, or otherwise conflicts with, current GAAS or *Government Auditing Standards*, the auditor should comply with the most current applicable GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* instead of the outdated or conflicting guidance. (Ref: [par. .A27](#))

Written Representations

- .23 The auditor should request from management written representations^{fn 3} that are tailored to the entity and the governmental audit requirement: (Ref: [par. .A28](#))
- a. acknowledging management’s responsibility for understanding and complying with the compliance requirements;
 - b. acknowledging management’s responsibility for the design, implementation, and maintenance of controls that provide reasonable assurance that the entity administers government programs in accordance with the compliance requirements;
 - c. stating that management has identified and disclosed to the auditor all of its government programs and related activities subject to the governmental audit requirement;
 - d. stating that management has made available to the auditor all contracts and grant agreements, including amendments, if any, and any other correspondence relevant to the programs and related activities subject to the governmental audit requirement;
 - e. stating that management has disclosed to the auditor all known noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements or stating that there was no such noncompliance;
 - f. stating whether management believes that the entity has complied with the applicable compliance requirements (except for noncompliance it has disclosed to the auditor);

^{fn 3} See section 580, *Written Representations*. [Footnote revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122.]

- g.* stating that management has made available to the auditor all documentation related to compliance with the applicable compliance requirements;
- h.* identifying management’s interpretation of any applicable compliance requirements that are subject to varying interpretations;
- i.* stating that management has disclosed to the auditor any communications from grantors and pass-through entities concerning possible noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements, including communications received from the end of the period covered by the compliance audit to the date of the auditor’s report;
- j.* stating that management has disclosed to the auditor the findings received and related corrective actions taken for previous audits, attestation engagements, and internal or external monitoring that directly relate to the objectives of the compliance audit, including findings received and corrective actions taken from the end of the period covered by the compliance audit to the date of the auditor’s report;
- k.* stating that management has disclosed to the auditor all known noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements subsequent to the period covered by the auditor’s report or stating that there were no such known instances; and
- l.* stating that management is responsible for taking corrective action on audit findings of the compliance audit.

[As amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

- .24** If the auditor determines that it is necessary to obtain additional representations related to the entity’s compliance with the applicable compliance requirements, the auditor should request such additional representations.

Subsequent Events

- .25** The auditor should perform audit procedures up to the date of the auditor’s report to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that all subsequent events related to the entity’s compliance during the period covered by the auditor’s report on compliance have been identified. (Ref: [par. .A29](#))
- .26** The auditor should take into account the auditor’s risk assessment in determining the nature and extent of such audit procedures, which should include, but are not limited to, inquiring of management about and considering
- relevant internal auditors' reports issued during the subsequent period.
 - other auditors' reports identifying noncompliance that were issued during the subsequent period.

- reports from grantors and pass-through entities on the entity's noncompliance that were issued during the subsequent period.
- information about the entity's noncompliance obtained through other professional engagements performed for that entity.

.27 The auditor has no obligation to perform any audit procedures related to the entity's compliance during the period subsequent to the period covered by the auditor's report. However, if before the report release date, the auditor becomes aware of noncompliance in the period subsequent to the period covered by the auditor's report that is of such a nature and significance that its disclosure is needed to prevent report users from being misled, the auditor should discuss the matter with management and, if appropriate, those charged with governance, and should include an other-matter paragraph in the auditor's report describing the nature of the noncompliance. (Ref: [par. .A30](#)) [Revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122.]

Evaluating the Sufficiency and Appropriateness of the Audit Evidence and Forming an Opinion (Ref: [par. .A31–.A32](#))

.28 The auditor should evaluate the sufficiency and appropriateness of the audit evidence obtained.^{fn 4}

.29 The auditor should form an opinion, at the level specified by the governmental audit requirement, on whether the entity complied in all material respects with the applicable compliance requirements, and report appropriately. In forming an opinion, the auditor should evaluate likely questioned costs, not just known questioned costs, as well as other material noncompliance that, by its nature, may not result in questioned costs.

Reporting

Combined Report on Compliance and Internal Control Over Compliance

.30 The auditor's combined report on compliance and internal control over compliance should be in writing and include the following:

- Title.* The auditor's report should have a title that clearly indicates that it is the report of an independent auditor.
- Addressee.* The auditor's report should be addressed, as appropriate, based on the circumstances of the engagement.

^{fn 4} Paragraphs .27–.29 of section 330, *Performing Audit Procedures in Response to Assessed Risks and Evaluating the Audit Evidence Obtained*. [Footnote revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122.]

- c. Report on compliance.* The report on compliance should be presented before the report on internal control over compliance and include the heading “Report on Compliance.”
- d. Opinion.* The first section of the auditor’s report on compliance should include the auditor’s opinion and section with a heading that includes the word “Opinion” and indicates the reporting level pursuant to the governmental audit requirement. The “Opinion” section of the auditor’s report should also do the following (Ref: [par. A34](#)):
- i. State that the entity’s compliance with the applicable compliance requirements has been audited
 - ii. Identify the applicable compliance requirements or include a reference to where they can be found
 - iii. Identify the one or more government programs covered by the compliance audit or reference to a separate schedule containing that information
 - iv. Specify the period covered by the report
 - v. When expressing an unmodified opinion, state that, in the auditor’s opinion, the entity complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements that are applicable to [*indicate the reporting level pursuant to the governmental audit requirement*] for the [*specify the period covered by the report*]
- e. Basis for opinion.* The auditor’s report on compliance should include a section, directly following the “Opinion” section, with the heading, “Basis for Opinion,” that does the following:
- i. States that the audit of compliance was conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS), the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the governmental audit requirement
 - ii. Refers to the section of the auditor’s report that describes the auditor’s responsibilities under GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the governmental audit requirement

- iii. Includes a statement that the auditor is required to be independent of the entity and to meet the auditor's other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to the audit^{fn 5}
 - iv. States whether the auditor believes that the audit evidence the auditor has obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for the auditor's opinion
 - v. States that the compliance audit does not provide a legal determination of the entity's compliance with the applicable compliance requirements
- f. *Management's responsibilities.* The auditor's report on compliance should include a section with the heading "Responsibilities of Management for Compliance." This section of the auditor's report should describe management's responsibility for compliance with the applicable compliance requirements and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the entity's government programs. If the document containing the auditor's report contains a separate statement by management about its responsibility for the applicable compliance requirements, the auditor's report should not include a reference to such statement by management.
- g. *Auditor's responsibilities.* The auditor's report on compliance should include a section with the heading "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance." This section of the auditor's report should do the following:
- i. State that the objectives of the auditor are to
 - (1) obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements occurred, whether due to fraud or error
 - (2) express an opinion on the entity's compliance with the applicable compliance requirements based on the compliance audit
 - ii. State that reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the

^{fn 5} See paragraphs .A38-.A39 of section 700, *Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements*.
[Footnote added, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

governmental audit requirement will always detect material noncompliance when it exists

- iii. State that the risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
- iv. State that noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the entity's compliance with the requirements of the government program as a whole
- v. Describe an audit by stating that, in performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and [*insert the name of the governmental audit requirement or program-specific audit guide*] the auditor's responsibilities are to
 - (1) exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
 - (2) identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the entity's compliance with applicable compliance requirements and performing such other procedures as the auditor considered necessary in the circumstances.
 - (3) obtain an understanding of the entity's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with [*the governmental audit requirement*], but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- vi. State that the auditor is required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that the auditor identified during the audit

[^{fn 6}]

[^{fn 6}] [Footnote renumbered and deleted by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

- h.* If noncompliance that does not result in a modified opinion but is required to be reported by the governmental audit requirement is identified, the auditor's report should include an other-matter paragraph, in a separate section with the heading "Other Matter" or another appropriate heading,^{fn7} that includes a description of such noncompliance or a reference to a description of such noncompliance in an accompanying schedule. (Ref: [par. .A36](#))
- i.* *Report on Internal Control Over Compliance.* The auditor's combined report on compliance and internal control over compliance should include a section with the heading "Report on Internal Control Over Compliance" that does the following:
- i.* Includes the definitions of *deficiency in internal control over compliance*, *material weakness in internal control over compliance*, and *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance*.
 - ii.* States that the auditor's consideration of the entity's internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance" section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.
 - iii.* Describes any identified material weaknesses and significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance or a reference to an accompanying schedule containing such a description.
 - iv.* If no material weaknesses in internal control over compliance were identified, includes a statement to that effect.
 - v.* States that the audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- j.* If the criteria used to evaluate compliance are

^{fn7} Paragraph .08 of section 706, *Emphasis-of-Matter Paragraphs and Other-Matter Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor's Report*. [Footnote added, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 123. Footnote renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

- i. established or determined by contractual agreement or regulatory provisions that are developed solely for the parties to the agreement or regulatory agency responsible for the provisions or
- ii. available only to the specified parties,

an alert describing the purpose of the auditor’s report on compliance and internal control over compliance and that the report is not suitable for any other purpose, as required by [section 905](#), *Alert That Restricts the Use of the Auditor’s Written Communication*.^{fn 8}

- k. The manual or printed signature of the auditor’s firm.
- l. The city and state where the auditor’s report is issued.
- m. The date of the auditor’s report. The auditor’s report should be dated no earlier than the date on which the auditor has obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence on which to base the auditor’s opinion on compliance, including evidence that management has asserted that it has identified the entity’s government programs and has taken responsibility for understanding and complying with the compliance requirements. (Ref: [par. .A35](#))

A combined report on compliance and internal control over compliance is presented in the exhibit “Illustrative Combined Report on Compliance With Applicable Requirements and Internal Control Over Compliance — (Unmodified Opinion on Compliance; No Material Weaknesses or Significant Deficiencies in Internal Control Over Compliance Identified).” [Revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 123. As amended, effective for the auditor’s written communications issued on or after December 15, 2012, by SAS No. 125. As amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

Separate Reports on Compliance and Internal Control Over Compliance

.31 If the auditor issues separate reports on compliance and internal control over compliance, the separate report on compliance would omit the elements related to internal control over compliance ([paragraph .30i](#)). The separate report on internal control over compliance would omit the elements related to compliance ([paragraph .30c–h](#)) and would include the following additional statements:

^{fn 8} See [paragraphs .06a–b, .11](#), and [.A11](#) of section 905, *Alert That Restricts the Use of the Auditor’s Written Communication*. [Footnote added, effective for the auditor’s written communications issued on or after December 15, 2012, by SAS No. 125. Footnote renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

- a. A statement that the auditor audited the entity’s compliance with applicable compliance requirements pertaining to [*identify the government program or programs and the period audited*] and a reference to the auditor’s report on compliance
- b. A statement that the compliance audit was conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS), the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the governmental audit requirement
- c. A statement that management is responsible for designing, implementing, and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to government programs
- d. A statement that in planning and performing the compliance audit, the auditor considered the entity’s internal control over compliance with the applicable compliance requirements to determine the auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance
- e. A statement that the auditor is not expressing an opinion on internal control over compliance

[Revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 123. As amended, effective for the auditor’s written communications issued on or after December 15, 2012, by SAS No. 125. As amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

[.32] [Paragraph deleted by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

.33 The auditor should report noncompliance as well as other matters that are required to be reported by the governmental audit requirement in the manner specified by the governmental audit requirement. If the other matters required to be reported by the governmental audit requirement are not appropriate for the auditor to report on, the auditor should follow [paragraph .39](#). (Ref: [par. .A36](#))

Other Reporting Considerations

.34 The auditor should modify the auditor’s opinion on compliance in accordance with section 705, *Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor’s Report*, if any of the following conditions exist:

- a. The auditor concludes that, based on the audit evidence obtained, material noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements exists.

- b. The auditor is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to conclude whether material noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements exists.

[Revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122. As amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

- .35** When noncompliance results in a modified opinion, the “Basis for Opinion” section, with an appropriately modified heading, should include a description of such noncompliance, or a reference to a description of such noncompliance in an accompanying schedule, and a statement that compliance with such requirements is necessary, in the auditor’s opinion, for the entity to comply with the applicable compliance requirements.^{fn 9} [Paragraph added, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]
- .36** The auditor should modify the report described in [paragraphs .30](#) and [.31](#) when the auditor makes reference to the report of another auditor as the basis, in part, for the auditor’s report. [Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]
- [.37]** [Paragraph renumbered and deleted by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]
- .38** The auditor also should communicate to those charged with governance of the auditor’s responsibilities under GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the governmental audit requirement, an overview of the planned scope and timing of the compliance audit, and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that the auditor identified during the compliance audit.^{fn 10} ^{fn 11} (Ref: [par. .A37–.A38](#)) [Revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the

^{fn 9} Paragraph .21 of section 705, *Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor’s Report*. [Footnote added, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

^{fn 10} See section 265, *Communicating Internal Control Related Matters Identified in an Audit*. [Footnote revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122. Footnote renumbered, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 123. Footnote subsequently renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 125, December 2011. Footnote subsequently [moved and] renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

^{fn 11} See section 260, *The Auditor’s Communication With Those Charged With Governance*. [Footnote revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122. Footnote renumbered, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 123. Footnote subsequently renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 125, December 2011. Footnote subsequently renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

issuance of SAS No. 122. Paragraph renumbered and amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

- .39 Printed forms, schedules, or reports designed or adopted by government agencies with which they are to be filed sometimes contain prescribed wording. If a printed form, schedule, or report requires the auditor to make a statement that the auditor has no basis to make, the auditor should accordingly reword the form, schedule, or report or attach an appropriately worded separate report. (Ref: [par. .A39](#)) [Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

Documentation (Ref: [par. .A40](#))

- .40 The auditor should document

- [a.](#) the risk assessment procedures performed, including those related to gaining an understanding of internal control over compliance; ~~and~~^{fn 12}
- [b.](#) *the identified and assessed risks of material noncompliance, including risks for which substantive procedures alone cannot provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence, and the rationale for the significant judgments made.*

[Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

- .41 The auditor should document the auditor's responses to the assessed risks of material noncompliance, the procedures performed to test compliance with the applicable compliance requirements, and the results of those procedures, including any tests of controls over compliance.^{fn 13} [Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

- .42 The auditor should document materiality levels and the basis on which they were determined. [Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

^{fn 12} Paragraph ~~.33a-b~~ and ~~.33d~~ *.42a-c* of section 315. [Footnote revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122. Footnote renumbered, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 123. Footnote subsequently renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 125, December 2011. Footnote subsequently renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

^{fn 13} Paragraph .30 of section 330. [Footnote revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122. Footnote renumbered, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 123. Footnote subsequently renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 125, December 2011. Footnote subsequently renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

Commented [AG11]: Note: Extant AU-C 935 excludes the documentation requirement related to the identified and assessed risks at the financial statement level and assertion level but does not include an equivalent requirement. Accordingly, paragraph .42d of SAS 145 has been scoped out and a similar requirement included herein. This new requirement excludes significant risks, consistent with other revisions.

.43 The auditor should document how the auditor complied with the specific governmental audit requirements that are supplementary to GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*. [Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

Reissuance of the Compliance Report (Ref: [par. .A41–.A42](#))

.44 If an auditor reissues the auditor’s report, the reissued report should include an other-matter paragraph stating that the report is replacing a previously issued report and describing the reasons why the report is being reissued, and any changes from the previously issued report. If additional procedures are performed to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for all of the government programs being reported on, the auditor’s report date should be updated to reflect the date the auditor obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the events that caused the auditor to perform the new procedures. If, however, additional procedures are performed to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for only some of the government programs being reported on, the auditor should dual date the report with the updated report date reflecting the date the auditor obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the government programs affected by the circumstances and referencing the government programs for which additional audit procedures have been performed. Reissuance of an auditor-prepared document required by the governmental audit requirement that is incorporated by reference into the auditor’s report is considered to be a reissuance of the report. [Revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122. Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

Application and Other Explanatory Material

Introduction and Applicability

.A1 An example of an engagement to which this section is applicable is an audit performed in accordance with the provisions of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (the Uniform Guidance). This section is applicable because the Uniform Guidance is a governmental audit requirement that requires the auditor to perform a compliance audit in accordance with both GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* and to express an opinion on compliance. Another example is a department specific requirement such as the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development *Audit Requirements Related to Entities Such As Public Housing Agencies, Nonprofit and For-Profit Housing Projects, and Certain Lenders*. An example of an engagement to which this section is not applicable is an engagement performed to satisfy a law or regulation requiring the entity to have an auditor determine whether the entity has spent transportation excise tax monies in accordance with the specific purposes outlined in the law or regulation, but not requiring that the audit be performed in accordance with both GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*. Such an engagement could be performed under AT-C section 315; AT-C section 205; or AT-C section 215, *Agreed-Upon Procedures Engagements*, depending on the requirements of the government.

Law or regulation will not always indicate which standards to follow. In such cases, professional judgment will be needed to determine, based on the circumstances, the appropriate standards to follow. (Ref: [par. .01](#)) [Revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122. Revised, April 2017, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SSAE No. 18. As amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

.A2An example of a governmental audit requirement that calls for an examination of an entity’s compliance with specified requirements in accordance with AT-C section 315 is the compliance attestation engagement of third-party servicers included in the U.S. Department of Education’s audit guide *Guide for Audits of Proprietary Schools and For Compliance Attestation Engagements of Third-Party Servicers Administering Title IV Programs*. (Ref: [par. .01](#) and [.03](#)) [Revised, April 2017, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SSAE No. 18. As amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

Objectives

.A3Most governmental audit requirements specify that the auditor’s opinion on compliance is at the program level. However, some governmental audit requirements may specify a different level (for example, at the applicable compliance requirement level). (Ref: [par. .10](#)) [Revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122.]

Definitions

Governmental Audit Requirement

.A4Governmental audit requirements also may set forth specific supplementary requirements of the compliance audit (for example, procedures to be performed by the auditor, documentation requirements, the form of reporting, and continuing professional education requirements with which the auditor is required to comply). (Ref: [par. .11](#)) [Revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122.]

Adapting and Applying the AU-C Sections to a Compliance Audit (Ref: [par. .12](#))

.A5AU-C sections often identify audit procedures and contain examples that are specific to a financial statement audit. The auditor is not expected to adapt or apply all such procedures to the compliance audit, only those that, in the auditor’s professional judgment, are relevant and necessary to meet the objectives of the compliance audit. [Revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122.]

Establishing Materiality Levels (Ref: [par. .13](#))

.A6In a compliance audit, the auditor’s purpose for establishing materiality levels is to

- a. determine the nature and extent of risk assessment procedures.
- b. identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance.
- c. determine the nature, timing, and extent of further audit procedures.
- d. evaluate whether the entity complied with the applicable compliance requirements.
- e. report findings of noncompliance and other matters required to be reported by the governmental audit requirement.

.A7 Generally, for all of the purposes identified in [paragraph .A6](#), the auditor’s consideration of materiality is in relation to the government program as a whole. However, the governmental audit requirement may specify a different level of materiality for one or more of these purposes. For example, the Uniform Guidance states that the auditor’s determination of whether noncompliance is material for the purpose of reporting an audit finding is in relation to a type of compliance requirements identified in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* (*Compliance Supplement*). (See [paragraph .A10](#) for further information about the *Compliance Supplement*.) [As amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

.A8 Because the governmental audit requirement usually is established by the grantors and the auditor’s report on compliance is primarily for their use, the auditor’s determination of materiality usually is influenced by the needs of the grantors. However, in a compliance audit, the auditor’s judgment about matters that are material to users of the auditor’s report also is based on consideration of the needs of users as a group, including grantors.

Identifying Government Programs and Applicable Compliance Requirements (Ref: [par. .14](#))

.A9 Some governmental audit requirements specifically identify the applicable compliance requirements. Other governmental audit requirements provide a framework for the auditor to determine the applicable compliance requirements. For example, the *Compliance Supplement* provides such a framework for compliance audits under the Uniform Guidance. [As amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

.A10 The following are some of the sources an auditor may consult when identifying and obtaining an understanding of the applicable compliance requirements:

- a. The *Compliance Supplement*, which is issued by the OMB, and used in compliance audits under the Uniform Guidance, contains the compliance requirements that typically are applicable to federal government programs, as well as suggested audit procedures when compliance requirements are applicable and have a direct and material effect on the entity’s compliance. Part 7 of the *Compliance Supplement* provides guidance for identifying compliance requirements for programs not included therein.

- b. The applicable program-specific audit guide issued by the grantor agency, which contains the compliance requirements pertaining to the government program and suggested audit procedures to test for compliance with the applicable compliance requirements.

[As amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

.A11 The following are procedures the auditor may perform to identify and obtain an understanding of the applicable compliance requirements if the *Compliance Supplement* or a program-specific audit guide is not applicable:

- a. Reading laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements that pertain to the government program
- b. Making inquiries of management and other knowledgeable entity personnel (for example, the chief financial officer, internal auditors, legal counsel, compliance officers, or grant or contract administrators)
- c. Making inquiries of appropriate individuals outside the entity, such as
 - i. the office of the federal, state, or local program official or auditor, or other appropriate audit oversight organizations or regulators, about the laws and regulations applicable to entities within their jurisdiction, including statutes and uniform reporting requirements
 - ii. a third-party specialist, such as an attorney
- d. Reading the minutes of meetings of the governing board of the entity being audited
- e. Reading audit documentation about the applicable compliance requirements prepared during prior years' audits or other engagements
- f. Discussing the applicable compliance requirements with auditors who performed prior years' audits or other engagements

The procedures listed in this paragraph also may assist the auditor in obtaining a further understanding of the applicable compliance requirements even when the *Compliance Supplement* or program-specific audit guide is applicable. [As amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

Performing Risk Assessment Procedures (Ref: [par. .15–.16](#))

.A12 Obtaining an understanding of the government program, the applicable compliance requirements, and the entity's internal control over compliance establishes a frame of reference within which the auditor plans the compliance audit and exercises professional

judgment about **identifying and** assessing risks of material noncompliance and responding to those risks throughout the compliance audit.

Commented [AG12]: Note: To be consistent with SAS 145; see paragraphs 32 and 34.

.A13 The nature and extent of the risk assessment procedures the auditor performs may vary from entity to entity and are influenced by factors such as the following:

- The newness and complexity of the applicable compliance requirements
- The auditor’s knowledge of the entity’s internal control over compliance with the applicable compliance requirements obtained in previous audits or other professional engagements
- The nature of the applicable compliance requirements
- The services provided by the entity and how they are affected by external factors
- The level of oversight by the grantor or pass-through entity
- How management addresses findings

.A14 ~~Performing risk assessment procedures to obtain an understanding of the entity’s internal control over compliance includes an evaluation of the design of controls and whether the controls have been implemented. For purposes of GAAS, the system of~~ internal control consists of the following five interrelated components: ~~the control environment, the entity’s risk assessment process, information and communication systems, control activities, and the entity’s process to~~ monitoring ***the system of internal control, the information system and communication, and control activities.*** ^[fn 14] Section 315, *Understanding the Entity and Its Environment and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement*, contains a detailed discussion of these components. ^{fn 15} [Revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122.]

Commented [MM13]: Note: Revised to be consistent with SAS 145 (see footnote for specific paragraphs).

.A14A In adapting and applying the requirements of section 315^{fn16}, the auditor is required to perform risk assessment procedures, beyond inquiry, to evaluate whether the following

^[fn 14][Footnote deleted, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122. Footnote renumbered, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 123. Footnote subsequently renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 125, December 2011. Footnote subsequently renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

^{fn 15} Paragraphs ~~15–25, 21–26, 27b–31~~ and appendix **C**, “*Understanding the Entity’s System of Internal Control Components*,” of section 315. [Footnote added to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122. Footnote renumbered, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 123. Footnote subsequently renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 125, December 2011. Footnote subsequently renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

controls that address risks of material noncompliance are effectively designed and determine whether those controls have been implemented:

- Controls over journal entries and other adjustments as required by section 240, Consideration of Fraud in a Financial Statement Audit
- Controls for which the auditor plans to test operating effectiveness in determining the nature, timing, and extent of substantive procedures, which include
 - controls that address risks for which substantive procedures alone do not provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence, and
 - controls that are required to be tested for operating effectiveness by the governmental audit requirement as required by paragraph 20 of this section, and
- Other controls that, based on the auditor’s professional judgment, the auditor considers are appropriate to enable the auditor to identify and assess risks of material noncompliance and design further audit procedures.

Evaluating whether controls that address risks of material noncompliance are effectively designed and determining whether those controls have been implemented involves considering whether the identified controls, individually or in combination, are capable of effectively preventing, or detecting and correcting, material noncompliance as well as establishing that the control exists, and that the entity is using it.

Fn 16 Paragraph .27 of section 315.

.A15 The auditor’s procedures described in [paragraph .16](#), related to understanding how management has responded to findings and recommendations that could have a material effect on the entity’s compliance with the applicable compliance requirements, are performed to assist the auditor in understanding whether management responded appropriately to such findings. Examples of external monitoring include regulatory reviews, program reviews by government agencies or pass-through entities, and grantor reviews. Examples of internal monitoring include reports prepared by the internal audit function and internal quality assessments.

Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Noncompliance (Ref: [par. .17](#))

.A16 Inherent risk factors the auditor may consider and other considerations in identifying and assessing the risks of material noncompliance are may include the following as follows:

Commented [MM14]: Note: Now that “inherent risk factors” is used in the requirement, adding this term here because of what follows are inherent risk factors.

Criteria for identifying and assessing risks of material noncompliance identified by the governmental audit requirement as well as related communications from oversight organizations or regulators

Commented [AG15]: Note: Added at suggestion of Task Force

- The complexity of the applicable compliance requirements
- The susceptibility of the applicable compliance requirements to noncompliance
- The length of time the entity has been subject to the applicable compliance requirements
- The auditor's observations about how the entity has complied with the applicable compliance requirements in prior years
- The potential effect on the entity of noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements
- The degree of judgment involved in adhering to the compliance requirements
- The auditor's assessment of the risks of material misstatement in the financial statement audit

[As amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

- .A17** The auditor may find it helpful to consider the relevant application material in section 315, adapted as necessary for a compliance audit, when identifying and assessing the risks of material noncompliance, ~~the auditor may evaluate inherent risk of noncompliance and control risk of noncompliance individually or in combination.~~^{fn17} [As amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

FN 17: Paragraphs .A235, .A237-.A244, and .A252-.A263 of section 315. [Subsequent footnotes are renumbered].

- .A18** Examples of situations in which there may be a risk of material noncompliance that is pervasive to the entity's noncompliance are as follows:
- An entity that is experiencing financial difficulty and for which there is an increased risk that grant funds will be diverted for unauthorized purposes
 - An entity that has a history of poor recordkeeping for its government programs

Performing Further Audit Procedures in Response to Assessed Risks

- .A19** Section 330, *Performing Audit Procedures in Response to Assessed Risks and Evaluating the Audit Evidence Obtained*, provides guidance that may be adapted when developing an

overall response to the risks of material noncompliance.^{fn 16} (Ref: [par. .18](#)) [Revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122.]

- .A20** A compliance audit includes designing procedures to detect both intentional and unintentional material noncompliance. The auditor can obtain reasonable, but not absolute, assurance about the entity’s compliance because of factors such as the need for judgment, the use of sampling, the inherent limitations of internal control over compliance with applicable compliance requirements, and the fact that much of the evidence available to the auditor is persuasive rather than conclusive in nature. Also, procedures that are effective for detecting noncompliance that is unintentional may be ineffective for detecting noncompliance that is intentional and concealed through collusion between entity personnel and a third party or among management or employees of the entity. Therefore, the subsequent discovery that material noncompliance with applicable compliance requirements exists does not, in and of itself, evidence inadequate planning, performance, or judgment on the part of the auditor. (Ref: [par. .19](#))
- .A21** An auditor may decide to use audit sampling to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence in a compliance audit. Section 530, *Audit Sampling*, discusses the factors to be considered in planning, designing, and evaluating audit samples, including sampling for tests of controls. In addition, the AICPA Audit Guide Government Auditing Standards *and Single Audits* contains guidance on sampling in the context of a compliance audit. (Ref: [par. .19](#)) [Revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122. As amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]
- .A22** To test for compliance with applicable laws and regulations, tests of details (including tests of transactions) may be performed in the following areas:
- Grant disbursements or expenditures
 - Eligibility files
 - Cost allocation plans
 - Periodic reports filed with grantor agencies (Ref: [par. .19](#))
- .A23** The use of *substantive* analytical procedures to gather substantive *obtain* evidence *in responding to assessed risks of material noncompliance* is generally less effective in a compliance audit than it is in a financial statement audit. However, substantive analytical

Commented [MM16]: Note: SAS 142 does not use the term “substantive evidence.” Revised to clarify this statement in the context of substantive analytical procedures.

^{fn 16} Paragraphs .A1–.A3 of section 330. [Footnote added, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122. Footnote renumbered, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 123. Footnote subsequently renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 125, December 2011. Footnote subsequently renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

procedures may contribute some evidence when performed in addition to tests of transactions and other auditing procedures necessary to provide the auditor with sufficient appropriate audit evidence. (Ref: [par. .19](#))

- .A24** Section 330 provides guidance related to designing and performing further audit procedures in response to the assessed risks of material noncompliance.^{fn 17} However, the paragraphs in section 330 that address the use of audit evidence about the operating effectiveness of controls obtained in prior audits are not applicable to a compliance audit.^{fn 18} (Ref: [par. .20](#)) [Revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122. As amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]
- .A25** Some governmental audit requirements, for example, in the Uniform Guidance, require tests of the operating effectiveness of controls identified as likely to be effective, even if the auditor believes that such testing would be inefficient. (Ref: [par. .20](#)) [As amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

Supplementary Audit Requirements

- .A26** Examples of supplementary audit requirements are the requirements in the Uniform Guidance for the auditor to
- perform specified procedures to identify major programs.
 - follow up on prior audit findings and perform procedures to assess the reasonableness of the summary schedule of prior audit findings. (Ref: [par. .21](#))

[As amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

- .A27** When there is conflicting guidance, the auditor may decide to consult with the government agency responsible for establishing audit guidance or that provides the funding. (Ref: [par. .22](#))

^{fn 17} Paragraphs .06–.12, .15–.18, and .22–.25 of section 330. [Footnote added, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122. Footnote renumbered, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 123. Footnote subsequently renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 125, December 2011. Footnote subsequently renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

^{fn 18} Paragraph .13–.14 of section 330. [Footnote added, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122. Footnote renumbered, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 123. Footnote subsequently renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 125, December 2011. Footnote subsequently renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

Written Representations

- .A28 -In some cases, management may include qualifying language in the written representations to the effect that representations are made to the best of management’s knowledge and belief. However, such qualifying language is not appropriate for the representations in [paragraph .23a–b](#) and [.23l](#). (Ref: [par. .23](#))

Subsequent Events

- .A29 Two types of subsequent events may occur. The first type consists of events that provide additional evidence with respect to conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period that affect the entity’s compliance during the reporting period. The second type consists of events of noncompliance that did not exist at the end of the reporting period but arose subsequent to the reporting period. (Ref: [par. .25](#))
- .A30 An example of a matter of noncompliance that may occur subsequent to the period being audited but before the report release date that may warrant disclosure to prevent report users from being misled is the discovery of noncompliance in the subsequent period of such magnitude that it caused the grantor to stop funding the program. (Ref: [par. .27](#))

Evaluating the Sufficiency and Appropriateness of the Audit Evidence and Forming an Opinion (Ref: [par. .28–.29](#))

- .A31 In determining whether an entity has materially complied with the applicable compliance requirements, the auditor may consider the following factors:
- a. The frequency of noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements identified during the compliance audit
 - b. The nature of the noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements identified
 - c. The adequacy of the entity’s system for monitoring compliance with the applicable compliance requirements and the possible effect of any noncompliance on the entity
 - d. Whether any identified noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements resulted in likely questioned costs that are material to the government program
- .A32 The auditor’s evaluation of whether the entity materially complied with applicable compliance requirements includes consideration of noncompliance identified by the auditor, regardless of whether the entity corrected the noncompliance after the auditor brought it to management’s attention.

Reporting

[.A33] [Paragraph deleted by the issuance of SAS No. 125, December 2011.]^[fn 19]

.A34 An appropriate heading for the “Opinion” section indicates the level specified by the governmental audit requirement. For example, an appropriate heading for reports on compliance audits under the Uniform Guidance would be “Opinion on Each Major Federal Program.” (Ref: [par. .30d](#)) [Paragraph added, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

.A35 Section 220, *Quality Control for an Engagement Conducted in Accordance With Generally Accepted Auditing Standards*, requires that, on or before the date of the auditor’s report, the engagement partner, through a review of the audit documentation and discussion with the engagement team, be satisfied that sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained to support the conclusions reached and for the auditor’s report to be issued.^{fn 20} When an engagement quality control review is performed, section 220 requires that the auditor’s report not be released prior to the completion of the engagement quality control review.^{fn 21} (Ref: [par. .30m](#)) [Paragraph added, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

.A36 If the report is a matter of public record or available for public inspection, removing personally identifiable information in the compliance audit report and findings of noncompliance will reduce the likelihood of sensitive information being disclosed. (Ref: [par. .30k–m](#) and [.33](#)) [Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

.A37 *Government Auditing Standards* also requires the auditor to obtain and report views of responsible officials concerning the findings, conclusions, and recommendations included in the auditor’s report as well as any planned corrective actions.^{fn 22} (Ref: [par. .38](#))

^[fn 19][Footnote deleted by the issuance of SAS No. 125, December 2011. Footnote subsequently renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

^{fn 20} See paragraph .19 of section 220, *Quality Control for an Engagement Conducted in Accordance With Generally Accepted Auditing Standards*, for further discussion. [Footnote added, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

^{fn 21} Paragraph .21 of section 220. [Footnote added, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

^{fn 22} See the “*Obtaining and Reporting the Views of Responsible Officials*” section of *Government Auditing Standards*. [Footnote renumbered and revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122. Footnote renumbered, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the

[Paragraph renumbered and amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

- .A38** If views of responsible officials are included in the auditor’s report or in an auditor-prepared document required by a governmental audit requirement that is incorporated by reference in the auditor’s report, the auditor may add a paragraph to the auditor’s written communication disclaiming an opinion on management’s response. Following is an example of such a paragraph: (Ref: [par. .38](#))

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on Example Entity’s response, described in the accompanying [*insert name of document*], to the [*insert type of findings, such as noncompliance or internal control over compliance*] findings identified in our compliance audit. Example Entity’s response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

[Paragraph renumbered and amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

- .A39** If the auditor is submitting a reworded form, schedule, or report or appropriately worded separate report, the auditor may include a separate communication to the agency explaining why the auditor’s report was modified. (Ref: [par. .39](#)) [Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

Documentation (Ref: [par. .12](#) and [.40–.43](#))

- .A40** The auditor is not expected to prepare specific documentation of how the auditor adapted and applied each of the applicable AU-C sections to the objectives of a compliance audit. The documentation of the audit strategy, audit plan, and work performed cumulatively demonstrate whether the auditor has complied with the requirement in [paragraph .12](#). [Revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122. Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

Reissuance of the Compliance Report (Ref: [par. .44](#))

- .A41** The following are examples of situations in which the auditor might reissue the compliance report:

issuance of SAS No. 123. Footnote subsequently renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 125, December 2011. Footnote renumbered and amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

- A quality control review performed by a governmental agency indicates that the auditor did not test an applicable compliance requirement.
- The discovery subsequent to the date of the compliance report that the entity had another government program that was required to be tested.

[Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

.A42 An example of an auditor-prepared document required by a governmental audit requirement that is incorporated by reference in the auditor’s report is the schedule of findings and questioned costs in a compliance audit under the Uniform Guidance.
[Paragraph renumbered and amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]

Appendix — AU-C Sections That Are Not Applicable to Compliance Audits ^[fn 1]

.A43 The following AU-C sections and individually enumerated requirement paragraphs of specific AU-C sections are not applicable to a compliance audit performed under this section either because (a) they are not relevant to a compliance audit environment, (b) the procedures and guidance would not contribute to meeting the objectives of a compliance audit, or (c) the subject matter is specifically covered in this section. Where the table in this appendix specifies individual requirement paragraphs rather than an entire AU-C section, the application and other explanatory material paragraphs related to such requirement paragraphs also do not apply. However, an auditor may apply these AU-C sections and paragraphs if the auditor believes doing so will provide appropriate audit evidence in the specific circumstances to support the auditor’s opinion on compliance.

<i>AU-C Section</i>	<i>Paragraphs Not Applicable to Compliance Audits</i>
210, <i>Terms of Engagement</i>	Paragraphs .06a and .08a
240, <i>Consideration of Fraud in a Financial Statement Audit</i>	Paragraphs .26 and .32b
250, <i>Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of Financial Statements</i>	All
315, <i>Understanding the Entity and Its Environment and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement</i>	Paragraphs .19b, .20, .27a, .32-.38, .40, and .42d , .12e, .26-.30, and .33e <u>(effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2023)</u>
330, <i>Performing Audit Procedures in Response to Assessed Risks and Evaluating the Audit Evidence Obtained</i>	Paragraphs .13-.14 , 15 , .18 19-24 , 22 , .26, and .31-.32 <u>(effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2023)</u>

Commented [AG17]: Note: Revised for comparable paragraphs in SAS 145. In addition:
-Added paragraph .27a of SAS 145 related to controls over significant risks
-Revised to scope out paragraphs .32 thru .38 of SAS 145 related to identifying and assessing risks (see new paragraphs 17A-17C and revised paragraph 17 herein)
- Scoped out paragraph .40 of SAS 145 related to classes of transactions, account balances, and disclosures that are not significant but are material

Commented [AG18]: Note: To align with effective date of SAS 145, to which this amendment conforms

Commented [MM19]: Note: Modified for the following:
-Address the inconsistency between AU-C 315 and AU-C 330 with regard to significant risks, which includes scoping out paragraphs .15 and .22
- Scope out the requirement in paragraph .18 to perform substantive procedures for each relevant assertion of each significant class of transactions, account balance, and disclosure, regardless of the assessed level of control risk.

Commented [AG20]: Note: To align with effective date of SAS 145, to which this amendment conforms

^[fn 1] [Footnote deleted, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122.]

Agenda Item 3A – AU-C section 935 Conforming Amendments

<i>AU-C Section</i>	<i>Paragraphs Not Applicable to Compliance Audits</i>
501, <i>Audit Evidence — Specific Considerations for Selected Items</i>	All <u>except paragraph .26 [effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2022]</u>
505, <i>External Confirmations</i>	All
510, <i>Opening Balances — Initial Audit Engagements, Including Reaudit Engagements</i>	Paragraphs .06, .08–.13, and .15–.17
540, <i>Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures</i>	All
550, <i>Related Parties</i>	All
560, <i>Subsequent Events and Subsequently Discovered Facts</i>	Paragraphs .09–.11 and .19–.20
570, <i>The Auditor’s Consideration of an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern</i>	All
600, <i>Special Considerations — Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)</i>	Paragraphs .26, .39, .41c, .41d, .55, and .56c
700, <i>Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements</i>	Paragraphs .13–.17, .21–.44, and .45–.61
701, <i>Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor’s Report</i>	All
703, <i>Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements of Employee Benefit Plans Subject to ERISA</i>	All
705, <i>Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor’s Report</i>	Paragraphs .18–.20
706, <i>Emphasis-of-Matter Paragraphs and Other-Matter Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor’s Report</i>	Paragraphs .06–.07
708, <i>Consistency of Financial Statements</i>	All
720B, <i>Other Information in Documents Containing Audited Financial Statements Included in Annual Reports</i>	All
725, <i>Supplementary Information in Relation to the Financial Statements as a Whole</i>	All
730, <i>Required Supplementary Information</i>	All
800, <i>Special Considerations — Audits of Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance With Special Purpose Frameworks</i>	All
805, <i>Special Considerations — Audits of Single Financial Statements and Specific Elements, Accounts, or Items of a Financial Statement</i>	All
806, <i>Reporting on Compliance With Aspects of Contractual Agreements or Regulatory Requirements in Connection With Audited Financial Statements</i>	All
810, <i>Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements</i>	All
910, <i>Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance With a Financial Reporting Framework Generally Accepted in Another Country</i>	All
915, <i>Reports on Application of Requirements of an Applicable Financial Reporting Framework</i>	All

Commented [AG21]: Note: To align with effective date of SAS 142, to which this amendment conforms

Agenda Item 3A – AU-C section 935 Conforming Amendments

<i>AU-C Section</i>	<i>Paragraphs Not Applicable to Compliance Audits</i>
920 , <i>Letters for Underwriters and Certain Other Requesting Parties</i>	All
925 , <i>Filings With the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission Under the Securities Act of 1933</i>	All
930 , <i>Interim Financial Information</i>	All
940 , <i>An Audit of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting That Is Integrated With an Audit of Financial Statements</i>	All
945 , <i>Auditor Involvement With Exempt Offering Documents</i>	All

[Revised, January 2011 ~~– August 2012~~, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS Nos. 118–120 ~~– Revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS Nos. 122 and 123, and 126. Revised, August 2012, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 126.~~ As amended, effective for audits for periods ending on or after December 15, 2016, by SAS No. 130; Revised, July 2017, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 131. Paragraph renumbered and amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140. [Paragraph renumbered and amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2022 and December 15, 2023, by SAS No 14X.](#)]

Commented [AM22]: Proposed edits to condense

Commented [AG23]: Note: Proposed wording for codification, not for exposure draft; FYI.

Exhibit — Illustrative Combined Report on Compliance With Applicable Requirements and Internal Control Over Compliance — *(Unmodified Opinion on Compliance, No Material Weaknesses or Significant Deficiencies in Internal Control Over Compliance Identified)*

.A44 The following is an illustrative combined report on compliance with applicable requirements and internal control over compliance that contains the elements in [paragraph .30](#). This illustrative report contains an unmodified opinion on compliance with no material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance identified. The AICPA Audit Guide Government Auditing Standards *and Single Audits* contains illustrative language for other types of reports, including reports containing qualified or adverse opinions on compliance with either material weaknesses in internal control over compliance, significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance, or both identified.

Independent Auditor’s Report

[*Addressee*]

Report on Compliance

Opinion on [*indicate the reporting level pursuant to governmental audit requirement*]

We have audited Example Entity's compliance with the *[identify the applicable compliance requirements or refer to the document that describes the applicable compliance requirements]* applicable to Example Entity's *[identify the government program(s) audited or refer to a separate schedule that identifies the program(s)]* for the year ended June 30, 20X1.

In our opinion, Example Entity complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that are applicable to *[indicate the reporting level pursuant to governmental audit requirement]* for the year ended June 30, 20X1.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*^[fn 1] (*Government Auditing Standards*) issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and *[insert the name of the governmental audit requirement or program-specific audit guide]*. Our responsibilities under those standards and *[insert the name of the governmental audit requirement or program-specific audit guide]* are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of Example Entity and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of Example Entity's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the Example Entity's government programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on Example Entity's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and *[insert the name of the governmental audit requirement or program-specific audit guide]* will always detect material noncompliance

^[fn 1] [Footnote deleted by the issuance of SAS No. 140, April 2020.]

when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about Example Entity's compliance with the requirements of the government program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and [insert the name of the governmental audit requirement or program-specific audit guide], we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding Example Entity's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of Example Entity's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with [insert the name of the governmental audit requirement or program-specific audit guide], but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Example Entity's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance on a timely basis. A *material weakness* in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a compliance requirement will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance that is less severe than a

material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that ~~have~~ *were* not been identified.

Commented [AG24]: Note: To be consistent with requirement in par 30 (i)iii

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the *[insert the name of the governmental audit requirement or program-specific audit guide]*. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

[Signature of the auditor's firm]
[City and state where the auditor's report is issued]
[Date of the auditor's report]

[Revised, October 2011, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 122. Revised, April 2013, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 125. Paragraph renumbered and amended, effective for compliance audits for fiscal periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 140.]