

ISSAI 1610

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Directriz de auditoría financiera

Utilización del trabajo de los auditores internos

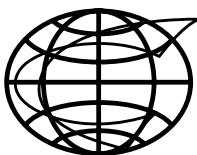
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La presente directriz de auditoría financiera se basa en la Norma Internacional de Auditoría (NIA) 610, "Utilización del trabajo de los auditores internos", formulada por el Consejo de Normas Internacionales de Auditoría y Aseguramiento (International Audit and Assurance Standards Board/IAASB) y publicada por la Federación Internacional de Contadores (International Federation of Accountants/IFAC). La NIA se ha incluido en la presente directriz con permiso de la IFAC.

Índice de la ISSAI 1610

NOTA DE PRÁCTICA PARA LA NIA 610	Párrafo
Fundamentos	
Introducción a la NIA	
Contenido de la Nota de Práctica	P1
Aplicabilidad de la NIA en la auditoría del sector público	P2
Orientaciones adicionales sobre cuestiones ligadas al sector público	
Consideraciones generales	P3
Decisión de utilizar o no el trabajo de los auditores internos y en qué medida	P4
NORMA INTERNACIONAL DE AUDITORÍA 610	
Introducción	
Alcance de la NIA	1–2
Relaciones entre la función de auditoría interna y el auditor externo	3–4
Fecha de entrada en vigor	5
Objetivos	6
Definiciones	7
Exigencias	
Decisión de utilizar o no el trabajo de los auditores internos y en qué medida	8–10
Utilización del trabajo específico de los auditores internos	11–12
Documentación	13
Disposiciones de aplicación y otras disposiciones explicativas	
Alcance de la NIA	A1–A2
Objetivos de la función de auditoría interna	A3
Decisión de utilizar o no el trabajo de los auditores internos y en qué medida	A4–A5
Utilización del trabajo específico de los auditores internos	A6

Nota de Práctica¹ para la Norma Internacional de Auditoría (NIA) 610

Utilización del trabajo de los auditores internos

Fundamentos

Esta Nota de Práctica proporciona orientaciones adicionales sobre la NIA 610, “Utilización del trabajo de los auditores internos”, y debe leerse conjuntamente con ella. La NIA 610 entra en vigor para las auditorías de estados financieros correspondientes a períodos que comiencen a partir del 15 de diciembre de 2009. Esta Nota de Práctica será efectiva en la misma fecha que la NIA.

Introducción a la NIA

La NIA 610 establece las obligaciones del auditor externo respecto del trabajo de los auditores internos cuando considere probable, con arreglo a la NIA 315², que la función de auditoría interna resulte pertinente para su auditoría externa.

La NIA 610 no aborda los casos en que auditores internos facilitan ayuda directa al auditor externo para la ejecución de los procedimientos de auditoría.

Contenido de la Nota de Práctica

- P1. La Nota de Práctica proporciona orientaciones adicionales para los auditores del sector público en relación con los aspectos siguientes:
- a) Consideraciones generales.
 - b) Decisión de utilizar o no el trabajo de los auditores internos y en qué medida.

Aplicabilidad de la NIA en la auditoría del sector público

- P2. La NIA 610 es aplicable a los auditores de las entidades del sector público en el desempeño de su función de auditores de los estados financieros.

¹ Todas las Notas de Práctica habrán de leerse conjuntamente con la ISSAI 1000 “Introducción general a las Directrices de auditoría financiera de la INTOSAI.”

² NIA 315, “Identificación y evaluación de los riesgos de incorrecciones materiales mediante la comprensión de la entidad y su entorno. í párrafo 23.”

Orientaciones adicionales sobre cuestiones ligadas al sector público

Consideraciones generales

- P3. En una auditoría financiera en el sector público los objetivos suelen ir más allá de la emisión de una opinión sobre si los estados financieros han sido elaborados, en todos sus aspectos significativos, de acuerdo con el marco de información financiera aplicable (es decir, el alcance de las NIA). Otros objetivos pueden referirse a obligaciones de auditoría o información, cuando por ejemplo los auditores del sector público hayan detectado falta de conformidad con las normas en cuestiones presupuestarias o de rendición de cuentas, o informen sobre la eficacia del control interno. Los auditores del sector público pueden considerar que la actividad de la auditoría interna en estos ámbitos es pertinente para su auditoría externa, en cuyo caso pueden utilizar el trabajo del auditor interno para completar su propio trabajo.

Decisión de utilizar o no el trabajo de los auditores internos y en qué medida

- P4. Para determinar si el trabajo del auditor interno resulta objetivo para los fines de la auditoría, según se establece en el párrafo 9 A de la NIA, los auditores del sector público atenderán a las correspondientes directrices de la INTOSAI sobre la valoración de la independencia y objetividad de los auditores internos y, si procede, la existencia de un posible organismo público de supervisión de la auditoría interna, así como sus informes. Ahora bien, cuando la función de auditoría interna haya sido establecida por ley u otro tipo de regulación, y se satisfagan los criterios que se exponen a continuación, existen sólidos indicios para presumir que la función de auditoría interna es independiente:
- a) Rinde cuentas al jefe o subjefe de la entidad pública o a los encargados de la gobernanza.
 - b) Comunica los resultados de la auditoría al jefe o subjefe de la entidad pública o a los encargados de la gobernanza.
 - c) Está situada en la organización al margen del personal y de la dirección de la entidad.
 - d) Está suficientemente libre de presiones políticas a la hora de realizar auditorías y comunica sus resultados, opiniones y conclusiones con objetividad y sin miedo a represalias políticas.
 - e) No permite a sus agentes auditar operaciones de las que hayan sido responsables con anterioridad para evitar cualquier posible conflicto de intereses.
 - f) Tiene acceso a los encargados de la gobernanza.

International Standard on Auditing

Using the Work of Internal Auditors



**International Federation
of Accountants**

International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board
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This International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 610, “Using the Work of Internal Auditors” was prepared by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB), an independent standard-setting body within the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). The objective of the IAASB is to serve the public interest by setting high quality auditing and assurance standards and by facilitating the convergence of international and national standards, thereby enhancing the quality and uniformity of practice throughout the world and strengthening public confidence in the global auditing and assurance profession.

This publication may be downloaded free of charge from the IFAC website: <http://www.ifac.org>. The approved text is published in the English language.

The mission of IFAC is to serve the public interest, strengthen the worldwide accountancy profession and contribute to the development of strong international economies by establishing and promoting adherence to high quality professional standards, furthering the international convergence of such standards and speaking out on public interest issues where the profession’s expertise is most relevant.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ON AUDITING 610 USING THE WORK OF INTERNAL AUDITORS

(Effective for audits of financial statements for periods
beginning on or after December 15, 2009)

CONTENTS

	Paragraph
Introduction	
Scope of this ISA	1–2
Relationship between the Internal Audit Function and the External Auditor	3–4
Effective Date	5
Objectives	6
Definitions	7
Requirements	
Determining Whether and to What Extent to Use the Work of the Internal Auditors	8–10
Using Specific Work of the Internal Auditors	11–12
Documentation	13
Application and Other Explanatory Material	
Scope of this ISA	A1–A2
Objectives of the Internal Audit Function	A3
Determining Whether and to What Extent to Use the Work of the Internal Auditors	A4–A5
Using Specific Work of the Internal Auditors	A6

International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 610, “Using the Work of Internal Auditors” should be read in conjunction with ISA 200, “Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with International Standards on Auditing.”

Introduction

Scope of this ISA

1. This International Standard on Auditing (ISA) deals with the external auditor's responsibilities relating to the work of internal auditors when the external auditor has determined, in accordance with ISA 315,¹ that the internal audit function is likely to be relevant to the audit. (Ref: Para. A1-A2)
2. This ISA does not deal with instances when individual internal auditors provide direct assistance to the external auditor in carrying out audit procedures.

Relationship between the Internal Audit Function and the External Auditor

3. The objectives of the internal audit function are determined by management and, where applicable, those charged with governance. While the objectives of the internal audit function and the external auditor are different, some of the ways in which the internal audit function and the external auditor achieve their respective objectives may be similar. (Ref: Para. A3)
4. Irrespective of the degree of autonomy and objectivity of the internal audit function, such function is not independent of the entity as is required of the external auditor when expressing an opinion on financial statements. The external auditor has sole responsibility for the audit opinion expressed, and that responsibility is not reduced by the external auditor's use of the work of the internal auditors.

Effective Date

5. This ISA is effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2009.

Objectives

6. The objectives of the external auditor, where the entity has an internal audit function that the external auditor has determined is likely to be relevant to the audit, are:
 - (a) To determine whether, and to what extent, to use specific work of the internal auditors; and
 - (b) If using the specific work of the internal auditors, to determine whether that work is adequate for the purposes of the audit.

¹ ISA 315, "Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement through Understanding the Entity and Its Environment," paragraph 23.

Definitions

7. For purposes of the ISAs, the following terms have the meanings attributed below:
 - (a) Internal audit function – An appraisal activity established or provided as a service to the entity. Its functions include, amongst other things, examining, evaluating and monitoring the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control.
 - (b) Internal auditors – Those individuals who perform the activities of the internal audit function. Internal auditors may belong to an internal audit department or equivalent function.

Requirements

Determining Whether and to What Extent to Use the Work of the Internal Auditors

8. The external auditor shall determine:
 - (a) Whether the work of the internal auditors is likely to be adequate for purposes of the audit; and
 - (b) If so, the planned effect of the work of the internal auditors on the nature, timing or extent of the external auditor's procedures.
9. In determining whether the work of the internal auditors is likely to be adequate for purposes of the audit, the external auditor shall evaluate:
 - (a) The objectivity of the internal audit function;
 - (b) The technical competence of the internal auditors;
 - (c) Whether the work of the internal auditors is likely to be carried out with due professional care; and
 - (d) Whether there is likely to be effective communication between the internal auditors and the external auditor. (Ref: Para. A4)
10. In determining the planned effect of the work of the internal auditors on the nature, timing or extent of the external auditor's procedures, the external auditor shall consider:
 - (a) The nature and scope of specific work performed, or to be performed, by the internal auditors;
 - (b) The assessed risks of material misstatement at the assertion level for particular classes of transactions, account balances, and disclosures; and
 - (c) The degree of subjectivity involved in the evaluation of the audit evidence gathered by the internal auditors in support of the relevant assertions. (Ref: Para. A5)

Using Specific Work of the Internal Auditors

11. In order for the external auditor to use specific work of the internal auditors, the external auditor shall evaluate and perform audit procedures on that work to determine its adequacy for the external auditor's purposes. (Ref: Para. A6)
12. To determine the adequacy of specific work performed by the internal auditors for the external auditor's purposes, the external auditor shall evaluate whether:
 - (a) The work was performed by internal auditors having adequate technical training and proficiency;
 - (b) The work was properly supervised, reviewed and documented;
 - (c) Adequate audit evidence has been obtained to enable the internal auditors to draw reasonable conclusions;
 - (d) Conclusions reached are appropriate in the circumstances and any reports prepared by the internal auditors are consistent with the results of the work performed; and
 - (e) Any exceptions or unusual matters disclosed by the internal auditors are properly resolved.

Documentation

13. If the external auditor uses specific work of the internal auditors, the external auditor shall include in the audit documentation the conclusions reached regarding the evaluation of the adequacy of the work of the internal auditors, and the audit procedures performed by the external auditor on that work, in accordance with paragraph 11.²

Application and Other Explanatory Material

Scope of this ISA (Ref: Para. 1)

- A1. As described in ISA 315,³ the entity's internal audit function is likely to be relevant to the audit if the nature of the internal audit function's responsibilities and activities are related to the entity's financial reporting, and the auditor expects to use the work of the internal auditors to modify the nature or timing, or reduce the extent, of audit procedures to be performed.
- A2. Carrying out procedures in accordance with this ISA may cause the external auditor to re-evaluate the external auditor's assessment of the risks of material misstatement. Consequently, this may affect the external auditor's determination

² ISA 230, "Audit Documentation," paragraphs 8-11, and paragraph A6.

³ ISA 315, paragraph A101.

of the relevance of the internal audit function to the audit. Similarly, the external auditor may decide not to otherwise use the work of the internal auditors to affect the nature, timing or extent of the external auditor's procedures. In such circumstances, the external auditor's further application of this ISA may not be necessary.

Objectives of the Internal Audit Function (Ref: Para. 3)

- A3. The objectives of internal audit functions vary widely and depend on the size and structure of the entity and the requirements of management and, where applicable, those charged with governance. The activities of the internal audit function may include one or more of the following:
- **Monitoring of internal control.** The internal audit function may be assigned specific responsibility for reviewing controls, monitoring their operation and recommending improvements thereto.
 - **Examination of financial and operating information.** The internal audit function may be assigned to review the means used to identify, measure, classify and report financial and operating information, and to make specific inquiry into individual items, including detailed testing of transactions, balances and procedures.
 - **Review of operating activities.** The internal audit function may be assigned to review the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of operating activities, including non-financial activities of an entity.
 - **Review of compliance with laws and regulations.** The internal audit function may be assigned to review compliance with laws, regulations and other external requirements, and with management policies and directives and other internal requirements.
 - **Risk management.** The internal audit function may assist the organization by identifying and evaluating significant exposures to risk and contributing to the improvement of risk management and control systems.
 - **Governance.** The internal audit function may assess the governance process in its accomplishment of objectives on ethics and values, performance management and accountability, communicating risk and control information to appropriate areas of the organization and effectiveness of communication among those charged with governance, external and internal auditors, and management.

Determining Whether and to What Extent to Use the Work of the Internal Auditors

Whether the Work of the Internal Auditors Is Likely to Be Adequate for Purposes of the Audit (Ref: Para. 9)

- A4. Factors that may affect the external auditor's determination of whether the work of the internal auditors is likely to be adequate for the purposes of the audit include:

Objectivity

- The status of the internal audit function within the entity and the effect such status has on the ability of the internal auditors to be objective.
- Whether the internal audit function reports to those charged with governance or an officer with appropriate authority, and whether the internal auditors have direct access to those charged with governance.
- Whether the internal auditors are free of any conflicting responsibilities.
- Whether those charged with governance oversee employment decisions related to the internal audit function.
- Whether there are any constraints or restrictions placed on the internal audit function by management or those charged with governance.
- Whether, and to what extent, management acts on the recommendations of the internal audit function, and how such action is evidenced.

Technical competence

- Whether the internal auditors are members of relevant professional bodies.
- Whether the internal auditors have adequate technical training and proficiency as internal auditors.
- Whether there are established policies for hiring and training internal auditors.

Due professional care

- Whether activities of the internal audit function are properly planned, supervised, reviewed and documented.
- The existence and adequacy of audit manuals or other similar documents, work programs and internal audit documentation.

Communication

Communication between the external auditor and the internal auditors may be most effective when the internal auditors are free to communicate openly with the external auditors, and:

- Meetings are held at appropriate intervals throughout the period;
- The external auditor is advised of and has access to relevant internal audit reports and is informed of any significant matters that come to the attention of the internal auditors when such matters may affect the work of the external auditor; and
- The external auditor informs the internal auditors of any significant matters that may affect the internal audit function.

Planned Effect of the Work of the Internal Auditors on the Nature, Timing or Extent of the External Auditor's Procedures (Ref: Para. 10)

A5. Where the work of the internal auditors is to be a factor in determining the nature, timing or extent of the external auditor's procedures, it may be useful to agree in advance the following matters with the internal auditors:

- The timing of such work;
- The extent of audit coverage;
- Materiality for the financial statements as a whole (and, if applicable, materiality level or levels for particular classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures), and performance materiality;
- Proposed methods of item selection;
- Documentation of the work performed; and
- Review and reporting procedures.

Using Specific Work of the Internal Auditors (Ref: Para. 11)

A6. The nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed on specific work of the internal auditors will depend on the external auditor's assessment of the risk of material misstatement, the evaluation of the internal audit function, and the evaluation of the specific work of the internal auditors. Such audit procedures may include:

- Examination of items already examined by the internal auditors;
- Examination of other similar items; and
- Observation of procedures performed by the internal auditors.

