









> Financial Review and Audit







# **About Today's Presenter**

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# **About Today's Presenters**

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May 19, 16, 2023



# WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

Let's get to know one another

What is one thing you would like to learn today?





#### **Agenda**

- The Funding Cycle
- What are Financial Statement Reviews and Audits?
- What are the similarities and differences between them?
- How do I know if I need a Financial Statement Review or Audit?
- What happens during a Financial Statement Review or Audit?
- ► How can I best prepare for a Financial Statement Review or Audit?
- Internal Controls
- Real-Life Scenarios Discussion

# FUNDING CYCLE









#### What are Reviews and Audits?

 Financial Statement Reviews and Audits are examinations that are meant to provide varying levels of assurance for readers of your financial statements.

# Terms to keep in mind



**Mistake** ... "wrong judgment, misunderstanding, a wrong action or statement proceeding from faulty judgment, inadequate knowledge, or inattention."



**Fraud** ... "entails knowingly and intentionally providing false information, fraudulent documents, or false statements."





#### What are Reviews and Audits?

 Although Reviews and Audits may uncover poor accounting (mistakes) or fraud that is not their purposes. Remember, Auditors are your friends!!!

# Things that may come up in the audit review process:

- Review of Costs charging and accounting for costs
- Review of policies/procedures are you following your policies and procedures
- Internal Controls Do you have these in place?
- Staffing questions Related to program or managing the audit
- Lack of Communication/Understanding
- Human Error Miscalculation, missing documentation
- Management Management of the audit process. Proactive and patient (less is more).





## What are Reviews and Audits?

 A Financial Statement Review or Audit is not the same things as an IRS audit. You are not getting audited but rather having a Review or Audit.





#### **Financial Statement Review**

- Must be performed by a CPA who is independent.
- Provides only limited assurance.
- Does not test internal controls or fraud risk.
- Includes only analytical procedures, inquiries, and other procedures.





#### Financial Statement Review

- Is significantly cheaper than an audit.
- Sometimes mistakenly referred to as an audit.
- Might not meet compliance requirements.





#### **Financial Statement Audit**

- Must be performed by a CPA who is independent.
- Provides reasonable assurance.
- Tests internal controls and assesses fraud risk.





#### **Financial Statement Audit**

- Corroborate figures and disclosures included in the financial statements by obtaining audit evidence through inquiry, physical inspection, observation, third-party confirmation, examination, analytical procedures and other procedures.
- Is significantly more expensive than a review.
- Is often required as part of grant compliance or when seeking a large loan.





#### Do I need a Review or an Audit?

- 1. Annual expenditure of federal government funding more than \$750,000 in your organization's fiscal year (Single Audit)
- Operating under a state government contract.
- 3. Required by a grant making entity or other external stakeholders.
- 4. Always ask if a Review can be done in place of an audit.





1. Kick-Off Meeting

A. The audit team will meet with relevant staff and ask questions to try and get an understanding of the organization and its operations.

B. After this meeting the audit team will prepare a preliminary audit plan and send staff a list of requested documents commonly referred to as a PBC list.





#### 2. Fieldwork

A. Audit staff will spend 1-2 weeks either remotely or at the client's office obtaining documentation, observing operations, and interviewing staff.





- 3. Testing of Internal Controls
  - A. Review of Policies and Procedures.
  - B. Testing of Policies and Procedures.





4. Substantive TestingA. Physical Observation:

Audit staff may physically observe fixed assets or inventory. Audit stamay also physically observe staff performing their daily accounting duties.





- 4. Substantive Testing (Continued)
  - B. Examination of records to support balances and transactions:

This may include donor or grant transaction details, bank statements Accounts Receivable and/or Accounts Payable aging reports, Investment Statements, Payroll Records, etc.





4. Substantive Testing (Continued)

C. Obtaining confirmations from third parties (banks, account receivable):

Audit staff will send confirmation requests to the client's bank, investment broker, and potentially customers who owe money to the client and/or customer who the client owes money to.





4. Substantive Testing (Continued)
D. Analytical Testing

Audit staff do analytical tests on the financial statements such as looking at the change in accounts year over year or looking at various financial ratios to see if they are in line with industry standards as well as other analytical tests that may be used to detect fraud in addition to misstatement.





4. Substantive Testing (Continued)
E. Checking calculations.

Audit staff will check client calculations or estimates to make sure the are correct and that they make sense and can be duplicated/explained by audit staff.





5. Adjustment and the Audit Opinion

Auditors may suggest adjustments to the GL if there is an accidental material misstatement.

Once adjustments are posted the auditor will prepare draft financial statements with the audit opinion. The entire point of the audit is to receive and unmodified opinion.





# How to Prepare for a Review or Audit

Don't wait

Don't wait to prepare!!!

Invest in

Invest in accounting software.

Hire

Hire knowledgeable accounting staff.





#### How to Prepare for a Review or Audit

- Document all policies and procedures that relate to your accounting.
- Have a good internal control structure.
- Constantly self-audit your work.
- Ask for outside assistance when necessary.

# INTERNAL CONTROLS AND GRANT MANAGEMENT

Having an internal control process supports the overall grant management process:

- Provides assurance that and award is managed in compliance with the award terms and conditions, regulations and statues
- ► Ongoing monitoring maintains compliance
- Addressing issues of noncompliance in a timely manner is a proactive approach
- Reduces the opportunity for fraud to occur



# INTERNAL CONTROL PROCESSES

Establish an Internal Control Process to support the following Organizational Functions:

- Effectiveness and Efficiency of Operations
- Reliability of Reporting for Internal and External Use
- ► Compliance with applicable Laws and Regulations

## INTERNAL CONTROL PROCESSES



Separation of Duties – Management of the grant/grant funds



Financial Reports – Providing accurate documentation



Timekeeping and Payroll – Who approves this process? Is there a two-step review?



Cash Receipts – How is the handling of cash documented? What is the process?



Procurement/Purchasing
– What this process? Who
can purchase items?
How is this documented?



Reconciliation &
Monitoring of Accounts
– When are transactions
reviewed? How
frequently does this take
place? Monthly?



# THE AUDIT PROCESS – LET'S DISCUSS SOME REAL-LIFE SCENARIOS

-THE GRUMPY AUDITOR

-OVERSHARING INFORMATION

-AUDIT FINDINGS AND MANAGEMENT PLAN







## **Questions?**

