

**Specific Comment Table Attachment 1:  
Scenarios provided by Audit My Super respondent (specific comment item 13)**

Scenario	Impact on auditor	Impact on referrer	Likelihood of this scenario in a compliance breach situation
The fund trustees <b>agree</b> with an auditor’s qualified opinion. The referrer also <b>agrees</b> with the qualified audit opinion.	None.	None.	High. Trustees and referrers generally accept when they have contravened the rules – particularly as the rules are clear and can be explained easily.
The fund trustees <b>disagree</b> with an auditor’s qualified opinion so drastically that they appoint a new auditor. The referrer actually agrees with the audit opinion.	Very low – one fee is lost.	Very low. Accounting fee is retained. Referrer sends fund to a different auditor each year.	Low, although typically if the auditor and referrer believe a contravention has occurred then it is not so difficult to also convince the client.
The fund trustees <b>disagree</b> with an auditor’s qualified opinion so drastically that they appoint a new auditor and accountant. The referrer also disagrees with the audit opinion.	Low – one fee is lost.	Low – one fee is lost. Accountant may blame audit for the loss of a fee.	Very low. Typically, referrers understand SIS rules well and actually agree with the auditor particularly when the contravention can be explained and backed up with legislation.
The trustees and referrer <b>disagree</b> with an auditor’s qualified opinion so drastically that the referrer decides to no longer provide any work to the auditor.	High - auditor loses a portion of their fees significant to their operation.	High - referrer will have to research new auditors, appoint new auditors, cause disruption to their staff and clients with potentially new processes in place as well as new engagements, changes in audit fees, etc.	Low - typically referrers agree with an auditor’s opinion which can be backed up with legislation, case law, etc. leaving little room for argument. I cannot see that a referrer would prefer to change auditor for the entire parcel of fees over losing one of their own fees – That also assumes that they would lose the accounting fee!
The referrer flat-out <b>disagrees</b> with an auditor’s qualified opinion so drastically that they will no longer provide any work to the auditor.	High - auditor loses a portion of their fees significant to their operation. Auditor is probably happy as they don’t want to do any work for a referrer who cannot understand and accept SIS legislation.	High - referrer will have to research new auditors, appoint new auditors, cause disruption to their staff and clients with potentially new processes in place as well as new engagements, changes in audit fees, etc.	Low - typically referrers agree with an auditor’s opinion which can be backed up with legislation, case law, etc. leaving little room for argument. I cannot see that a referrer would prefer to change auditor for the entire parcel of fees over losing one of their own fees – That also assumes that they would lose the accounting fee!