

Auditor Reporting Feedback

Objective of the IAASB discussion

The objective of this Agenda Item is to receive an update from the Auditor Reporting Implementation Working Group (ARIWG) on their activities to support the implementation of the new and revised Auditor Reporting standards¹ (or “the Standards”). Furthermore, the ARIWG is seeking the views of the IAASB regarding:

- (a) The ARIWG’s proposed document addressing frequently asked questions (see **Agenda Item 9–B**).
- (b) The ARIWG’s initial proposals related to the planned post-implementation review.

Background

1. In January 2015, the new and revised Auditor Reporting standards were issued, with an effective date of periods ending on or after December 15, 2016. The ARIWG was established to promote awareness, understanding and support effective implementation of the Standards.
2. In the [IAASB’s Strategy for 2015–2019](#), the IAASB acknowledged the importance of the Standards and the expected significant effect on practice, and indicated that the IAASB would focus initially on implementation support and monitoring the adoption of the Standards (leading up to implementation and in the early years of adoption).

Outreach

3. Throughout the development of the new and revised Auditor Reporting standards, and subsequent to their issuance in January 2015, the IAASB has performed extensive outreach across numerous jurisdictions to encourage its stakeholders to adopt and implement the Standards. In 2016, the IAASB has continued its outreach efforts, and has evolved the discussions to focus on actual experiences as more countries adopt the Standards. This has assisted the ARIWG in understanding implementation experiences, including any practical challenges, and how such challenges are being addressed. A list of the outreach activities in 2015 and 2016 is attached in Annexure A.
4. Further outreach activities have been planned for the remainder of 2016, including Malaysia, Australia and New Zealand. In addition, the chair of the ARIWG will be participating in a World Bank training event focused on small- and medium-sized practices (SMPs).

¹ The new and revised Auditor Reporting Standards comprise ISA 700 (Revised), *Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements*; New ISA 701, *Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor’s Report*; ISA 705 (Revised), *Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor’s Report*; ISA 706 (Revised), *Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and Other Matter Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor’s Report*; ISA 570 (Revised), *Going Concern*; ISA 260 (Revised), *Communication with Those Charged with Governance*; and conforming amendments to other ISAs.

Global Trends in Auditor Reporting

5. The ARIWG has been monitoring activities globally regarding the adoption of the Standards, including early adoption. The United Kingdom (UK) and the Netherlands have mandated enhanced auditor's reports ahead of the effective date of the IAASB's Standards. The ARIWG is also pleased to see early adoption of the Standards on a number of engagements in several jurisdictions, including Australia, Germany, Hong Kong, Poland, South Africa, Singapore and Switzerland. Furthermore, Zimbabwe has mandated dry-runs leading up to the implementation date.
6. In May 2016, the United States (US) Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) released its Reproposal, [*The Auditor's Report on an Audit of Financial Statements When the Auditor Expresses an Unqualified Opinion*](#), which was welcomed by the IAASB as this contributes to a consistent approach globally, and may also help promote the adoption of the Standards in certain jurisdictions. The ARIWG will continue to monitor the PCAOB's developments and progress in this regard.
7. There are also some jurisdictions that are encouraging, or mandating, more extensive application of ISA 701, i.e., the inclusion of key audit matters (KAM) for entities other than listed entities. For example, South Africa is requiring the communication of KAM for entities in certain industries (medical schemes, collective investment schemes, managers of collective investment schemes, as well as for entities in the public sector) and New Zealand has extended the requirement to entities with higher public accountability. Furthermore, the European Union (EU) will see enhanced auditor's reports for all public interest entities (as defined in the EU 2014 Regulation²) beginning in 2017.
8. The ARIWG has also explored whether there are additional reporting requirements in jurisdictions that go beyond the requirements of the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). For example:
 - The UK requires auditors to communicate about audit scope and materiality;
 - The EU 2014 Regulation requires the disclosure of key observations, where relevant, as well as matters relating to the auditor's appointment, the consistency of the auditor's opinion with the report to the audit committee and statements regarding auditor independence and the provision of non-audit services; and
 - South Africa and New Zealand have requirements to communicate matters related to independence.
9. The ARIWG believes that as the Standards become effective and practice evolves, leveraging the positive feedback from experiences in implementing the standards could be used as a mechanism to promote and encourage the voluntary communication of KAMs. The ARIWG will liaise with the International Federation of Accountant's (IFAC) Small and Medium Practices Committee (SMPC) and others regarding the possibility of voluntary communication of KAMs for small and medium sized entities.

Activities of the ARIWG

10. To date, the activities of the ARIWG have focused on supporting the implementation of the Standards and raising awareness among stakeholders, including investors and those charged with governance

² Regulation No 2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Specific Requirements Regarding Statutory Audit of Public-Interest Entities

(TCWG). In addition to outreach to various stakeholders, the following publications were developed in the course of 2015 and 2016:

- January 2015: [Auditor Reporting – Key Audit Matters](#)
- January 2015: [Auditor Reporting on Going Concern](#)
- March 2015: [Slide Presentation in Support of the IAASB's New and Revised Auditor Reporting Standards](#)
- April 2015: [Auditor Reporting—Illustrative Key Audit Matters](#)
- March 2016: [More Informative Auditor's Reports – What Audit Committees And Finance Executives Need To Know](#)
- May 2016: [The New Auditor's Report: A Comparison between the ISAs and the PCAOB Reproposal](#)
- July 2016: [Determining and Communicating Key Audit Matters](#)

11. Through its outreach, the ARIWG has identified common issues that are being raised by auditors and other stakeholders relating to the implementation of the Standards. The ARIWG explored how best to respond to these concerns, and proposes that a frequently asked questions document be released as a publication prepared by the ARIWG. A working draft of the proposed publication is included in **Agenda Item 7–B**, and the ARIWG proposes to finalize the publication in the fourth quarter of 2016, in advance of the effective date of the Standards.
12. In connection with the approval of ISA 720 (Revised)³ in December 2014, the IAASB agreed to include the auditor reporting aspects of that standard in the post-implementation review (PIR) of the Standards. The ARIWG has become aware of certain implementation questions relating to the reporting aspects of ISA 720 (Revised) and will consider those questions in connection with future updates of the frequently asked questions publication. In addition, the ARIWG will incorporate the auditor reporting aspects of ISA 720 (Revised) into the planning for the PIR, as noted in that section of this paper.
13. Furthermore, the ARIWG has heard from stakeholders regarding actual experiences in implementing the new Standards, including emerging practices that may enhance the effectiveness of the implementation process. The ARIWG is of the view that such information is helpful to stakeholders, and currently plans to issue a separate publication that features some of the common developing practices in the fourth quarter of 2016.
14. The SMPC is currently updating its [Guide to Using International Standards on Auditing in the Audits of Small- and Medium-Sized Entities](#) to include the new and revised Auditor Reporting standards, and the Chair of the ARIWG will provide input into this publication.
15. In 2017 and 2018, the ARIWG will continue to monitor application and how best to support the implementation of the Standards.

³ ISA 720 (Revised), *The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Other Information*

Matter for IAASB Consideration:

1. The IAASB is asked for input on the proposed frequently asked questions publication (**Agenda Item 7-B**), and whether IAASB members are aware of other implementation questions that have arisen to date that might usefully be addressed in the document.

Invitation to Comment (ITC), *Enhancing Audit Quality*⁴

Transparency in the Auditor's Report Regarding Engagement Quality Control (EQC) Review

16. The ITC explored the possibility of providing transparency in the auditor's report as to whether the engagement was subject to an EQC review. The ITC acknowledged that any such communication would need to take into account the fact that users of the auditor's report could inadvertently form a negative view about the quality of an audit that has not been subject to an EQC review, notwithstanding that such an audit may not have met the firm's criteria for selection.
17. As indicated in **Agenda Item 5-B**, respondents did not support providing transparency in the auditor's report related to the engagement being subject to EQC review, indicating that this could create the misconception that audits not subject to EQC review are of poorer quality or that those engagements selected were higher risk. It was also noted that the EQC review is merely one element of a greater system of quality control.

Transparency in the Auditor's Report Regarding the Involvement of Other Auditors

18. In the ITC, it was suggested that the IAASB could explore whether greater transparency in the auditor's report about the involvement of others in the (group) audit may be beneficial. For example, the auditor's report could say more about the nature and extent of involvement of others in the audit, including component auditors, other auditors and auditor's experts.
19. Investors were the most supportive of this proposal, noting that it provides increased transparency into the audit regarding the role of others in obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support the group audit opinion and therefore helps users to evaluate the participation of other auditors. There were also suggestions from investors to name the component auditors.
20. However, respondents representing other stakeholder groups had mixed views about whether there should be greater transparency in the auditor's report about the involvement of others in the audit:
 - Supporters believed that it provides useful information, for example through providing an overview of the scope of the audit and the involvement of the group engagement team in the work of the components. However, these respondents cautioned that any action should not undermine the overall responsibility of the group engagement partner or create an element of doubt as to who is responsible for the group audit opinion.
 - Non-supporters were of the view that it could dilute the users' view about the engagement partner's responsibility for the audit, and also highlighted that this matter was recently considered by the IAASB in its deliberations on the new and revised Auditor Reporting standards.

⁴ Invitation to Comment, *Enhancing Audit Quality in the Public Interest: A Focus on Professional Skepticism, Quality Control and Group Audits*

This matter will be further considered by the Group Audits Working Group as it considers respondents' feedback relating to the ITC.

21. The US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) recently approved new rules related to amendments to the PCAOB's auditing standards that will provide investors and other financial statement users with information about engagement partners and other accounting firms that participate in audits of issuers. Under these requirements, firms will be required to file a form (Form AP) with the PCAOB disclosing this information, and will also have the choice to disclose this information in the auditor's report.
22. The communication regarding the involvement of other auditors was proposed in the June 2012 Invitation to Comment, [*Improving the Auditor's Report*](#) (Auditor's Report ITC). Specifically, the IAASB proposed including a standardized description of the auditor's responsibilities in a group audit and explored a possible example of a disclosure of the involvement of other auditors in the Auditor Commentary section of the auditor's report. The Auditor's Report ITC noted that the IAASB had also explored alternatives, such as disclosing the names and locations of other auditors, but questioned whether the value would outweigh the impediments, particularly in light of the potential significant lengthening of the auditor's report.
23. In response to the Auditor's Report ITC, a majority of respondents, in particular accounting firms, did not support including an entity-specific discussion of other auditors in the auditor's report under any circumstances because, in their view, doing so was contrary to the principle of "sole responsibility" in ISA 600.⁵ There were also concerns regarding users misinterpreting the role of component auditors and the degree of responsibility assumed and that reporting this information may imply that the level of assurance is somehow different for a group audit as opposed to a non-group audit. Furthermore, respondents were of the view that it could mislead users to believe that a higher level of network involvement leads to better audit quality, or could create pressure to have audits of components done within one firm or network, with further unintended consequences. Respondents raised a variety of other concerns, including whether more granular information would be necessary for users to be able to make a proper assessment of the involvement of other auditors and how the measurement of the involvement of others in the audit would be determined.

Guidance Addressing KAM in an Audit of Group Financial Statements

24. The ITC indicated that the IAASB would consider the need for any revised requirements or additional application material in ISA 600 relating to the communication of KAM by the group engagement team in the auditor's report on the group financial statements, where applicable.
25. Overall, respondents indicated support for revising the requirements or incorporating additional application material addressing KAM in an audit of group financial statements. In particular, respondents highlighted the importance of two-way communication between the group engagement team and component auditors regarding KAM, or matters that could potentially be KAM (i.e., those matters that should be communicated to TCWG).

⁵ ISA 600, *Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)*

Post-Implementation Review (PIR)

26. In addition to supporting the implementation of the Standards, the ARIWG has been exploring possible approaches to the planned PIR. The ARIWG believes that the purpose of the proposed PIR activities are to determine whether the standards need further refinement arising from:
- Issues that are causing the standards to not achieve their intended purpose;
 - A need to improve the quality of the communication of KAM;
 - Practical implementation issues;
 - Developments in auditor reporting around the world since the issuance of the Standards; and
 - Other matters that could improve transparency about the audit that were not included in the Standards, for example, the disclosure of materiality and the scope of the audit.
27. The PIR would focus on the new and revised Auditor Reporting standards (excluding ISA 800,⁶ ISA 805 (Revised)⁷ and ISA 810⁸). In addition, as noted above and in the Basis for Conclusions: ISA 720 (Revised), given that the IAASB's changes to ISA 720 (Revised) also impact the auditor's report and the standard will become effective at the same time as the Standards, ISA 720 (Revised) should be included in the scope of the PIR.
28. The ARIWG recognizes that there may be different views on the design and timing of a PIR. However, the ARIWG believes that initial thinking at this stage is important to ensure the views of all stakeholders regarding the Standards are solicited and to ensure that the expectations of stakeholders regarding the IAASB's implementation support are met.
29. Similar to the approach adopted for the ISA Implementation Monitoring project, the ARIWG is of the view that a two-phase approach would be the best solution to ensuring that the IAASB remains informed on a timely basis of implementation issues and whether the Standards are achieving their purpose. At the same time, this will allow for jurisdictions to implement the standards and for experience to develop before the IAASB considers any further responses.

Phase 1: Initial Feedback

30. The ARIWG suggests that a review of initial reactions and experiences in the first year of implementation would be very useful. It is envisaged that this feedback would be informal and would be gathered through continuing the monitoring activities, outreach and possibly undertaking informal surveys to stakeholders. This review could include seeking input from all stakeholders, including investors, regulators and TCWG. To the extent possible, the IAASB could request assistance from key stakeholder groups to gather information from their constituents, for example, investor associations and the Forum of Firms. It would also be important for the IAASB to engage with and seek early input from key stakeholders such as the Consultative Advisory Group (CAG), National Standard Setters (NSS), International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) and

⁶ ISA 800 (Revised), *Special Considerations—Audits of Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks*

⁷ ISA 805 (Revised), *Special Considerations—Audits of Single Financial Statements and Specific Elements, Accounts or Items of a Financial Statement*

⁸ ISA 810 (Revised), *Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements*

International Forum of Independent Audit Regulators (IFIAR).

31. This activity is likely to provide an important initial indication regarding matters such as:
- Whether the new auditor's reports are providing meaningful information;
 - The way that the Standards, including ISA 720 (Revised) are being implemented and aspects that might be difficult to understand; and
 - Additional requirements or guidance (by firms or NSS) that aim to achieve consistent application, or more transparency on particular matters.
32. The ARIWG believes that it is also important to continue to monitor the adoption of the Standards and ISA 720 (Revised), including their translation, as well as implementation experiences. This may provide information useful to understanding why countries have not adopted these standards (which may be indicative of a lack of clarity with, or difficulties in translating, the Standards).
33. This initial feedback may be helpful in:
- Providing further implementation support, for example, updating the frequently asked questions publication;
 - Promoting the adoption of the Standards or highlighting regions where increased outreach may be needed to promote the adoption of the Standards;
 - Encouraging the voluntary disclosure of KAM; and
 - Providing input for planning phase two of the PIR.
34. As signified above, the initial feedback would be facilitated through existing mechanisms, i.e., ongoing outreach, engagement with key stakeholders and monitoring the adoption and translation of the Standards. Informal surveys would be considered, but likely could only be undertaken in the fourth quarter of 2017, taking account of staff resources and the IAASB's existing *Work Plan*. Furthermore, in all interactions, it would need to be clear to stakeholders that the Standards and ISA 720 (Revised) will not be changed in the near future arising from this initial feedback.

Matter for IAASB Consideration:

2. Does the IAASB agree with the ARIWG's proposals regarding gathering initial feedback through existing mechanisms, with informal surveys, as appropriate, in the fourth quarter of 2017?

Phase 2: Formal PIR

35. The ARIWG believes that the second phase of the PIR would expand on the initial feedback. The ARIWG considered the IAASB's [Plan for a Post-Implementation Review of the Clarified International Standards on Auditing](#) (PIR of the Clarified ISAs), issued in October 2011 in developing the proposals below, as well as the experiences gained from the PIR of the Clarified ISAs.

Objective of the PIR

36. The objectives of the PIR would be to assist the IAASB in determining what, if any, changes are needed:
- a) To increase the consistency of practitioners' understanding of the Standards and ISA 720 (Revised); and
 - b) For the Standards and ISA 720 (Revised) to achieve the IAASB's intended purpose.
37. While the focus of the PIR would be on whether the Standards and ISA 720 (Revised) are being consistently understood and implemented in a manner that achieves the IAASB's intended purpose in developing them, the ARIWG believes that the PIR could also address:
- a) Whether further enhancements to the Standards are warranted to improve the transparency of the audit (e.g., the disclosure of materiality and the scope of the audit).
 - b) Whether requiring wider application of the requirements to audits of financial statements of other than listed entities (i.e., communication of KAM and, when applicable, specific matters relating to other information) would be in the public interest.
38. The post-implementation review may also identify how practical challenges and concerns are being addressed (by auditors, management and audit committees), and whether further enhancements or refinements to the standards, or additional implementation support, is needed.

Information Necessary to Achieve the Objective of the PIR

39. The information requested from stakeholders would focus on gathering feedback on the specific matters highlighted in paragraph 37 and 38. In particular, with respect to users of the auditors' reports, it would be important to understand the meaningfulness of the enhanced auditor's reports and whether it has met the users' information needs. It would also be useful to question auditors whether there are aspects of the application of the Standards and ISA 720 (Revised) where the cost of implementation exceeds the benefit.
40. In order to ensure that the information from the PIR is useful and an accurate reflection of the views of stakeholders, it would be important to keep all feedback confidential and the collation of feedback summarized in order to preserve confidentiality. An approach similar to that used in the Clarified ISA post-implementation review would accomplish this objective.

Timing of the PIR

41. The ARIWG suggests that information gathering for the PIR could commence in early 2019, with the information received summarized in mid-2019, and the findings presented for discussion at the September 2019 IAASB meeting. This timing will assist the IAASB in determining its priorities for its next five-year strategic planning cycle (2020–2024).
42. While not all countries will have adopted the Standards and ISA 720 (Revised) in line with the effective dates set by the IAASB, the ARIWG believes that commencing the information gathering in early 2019 is appropriate since:
- The Standards and ISA 720 (Revised) come into effect for periods ending on or after December 15, 2016. This would allow for two years (possibly three in some instances) of experience

before gathering feedback, and thereby avoids the feedback received being overly influenced by first-year learning effects. Furthermore, it would allow time for regulators and audit oversight authorities to gather information from inspections relating to the enhanced auditor's reports issued under the Standards.

- It is anticipated that many countries, including those in the EU, will have implemented the Standards. The ARIWG is cognizant of the extent of adoption of the Standards globally, and that in the EU, most countries are only likely to require enhanced auditors' reports for periods ending from June 2017. The ARIWG further recognizes that some larger jurisdictions, such as Canada and the US, may have an extended time frame (i.e., one year or more after the effective date of the Standards) for adopting the Standards or something similar.

Approach to be Followed

43. Unlike the PIR of the Clarified ISAs, the IAASB recognizes that the PIR needs to focus on a broader range of stakeholders, including investors, TCWG and preparers. The mechanisms to be used to gather feedback from these various stakeholder groups may vary. Existing means to engage with stakeholders would be important, for example discussions with the CAG, NSS, IFIAR and IOSCO. In learning from the experiences from the PIR of the Clarified ISAs, the ARIWG is of the view that more extensive outreach could be undertaken to gather the feedback, including improved engagement with IFAC stakeholder groups, such as the SMPC committee, Professional Accountants in Business (PAIB), member bodies and other professional organizations. Furthermore, the IAASB could seek the assistance from NSS with obtaining feedback from other stakeholder groups (investors, regulators, TCWG and public sector auditors) in their respective jurisdictions.
44. The ARIWG recommends the following broad approach to gathering the feedback, in addition to conducting outreach and raising awareness through other communications and the IAASB website:

Investors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requests for assistance with surveys to investor associations, such as the CFA Institute.
Regulators and other oversight authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaison with specific groups, such as IOSCO and IFIAR, including inviting them to seek comments from their constituents.
Preparers and TCWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaison with the PAIB and corporate governance organizations in major jurisdictions. • Requests to member bodies and other professional organizations to conduct roundtables, surveys and gather input, with a particular focus on SMPs and preparers.
NSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaison with the NSS, beyond the NSS who attend the annual NSS meeting.
Larger Firms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaison with the Forum of Firms. • Specific requests for information. While each firm will likely develop its own approach to gathering information to respond to the IAASB, this will hopefully involve gathering input from both the firm's technical personnel and audit engagement teams and include:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Considering the results of the firm's internal quality control reviews or specific monitoring of the implementation of the Standards. ○ Organizing focus group meetings.
Smaller Firms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaison with the Forum of Firms. • Liaison with the SMPC committee. • A survey. • Requests to member bodies and other professional organizations to conduct roundtables, surveys and gather input, with a particular focus on SMPs and preparers.

Involvement of the ARIWG

45. In 2015 and 2016, the ARIWG has been engaged in providing support for the implementation and adoption of the Standards, and during this time has developed an understanding of practical application experiences and questions, and has become aware of some of the nuances relating to interpretation of the requirements and guidance in the Standards.
46. The main focus of the ARIWG to date has been to provide support for the adoption and implementation of the Standards. The ARIWG is of the view that the information gathered from the working group's ongoing monitoring activities and the initial feedback on implementation (phase one) could provide information for the ARIWG to consider in how best to approach the planned PIR. As no other IAASB working group or task force has been identified to undertake these activities, the ARIWG recommends that this be a function for the ARIWG. For example, the ARIWG would be responsible for
- Designing the PIR process.
 - Executing the PIR, in addition to ongoing monitoring up to and during the formal PIR process.
 - Summarizing the feedback from the formal PIR and developing initial recommendations for discussion with the IAASB.

Thereafter, the IAASB could form a new working group or task force to pursue the recommendations.

Matters for IAASB Consideration:

3. The IAASB is asked to share their views regarding:
- (a) The objectives and timing of, and approach to be followed, for the PIR.
 - (b) Whether the IAASB agrees that the PIR should be managed by the ARIWG as described in paragraph 46, with a handoff to a new working group or task force following the presentation of initial recommendations to the IAASB.

Outreach on Auditor Reporting in 2015 and 2016

The following outreach took place during the course of 2015 and 2016:

January 2015

- Meeting with Global Public Policy Committee (GPPC) Representatives in London, UK

February 2015

- Outreach to the UK
- Meeting with representatives of Financial Stability Board (FSB) in Basel, Switzerland

April 2015

- Presentation to Aarhus Universitet in New York, USA
- Presentation at FLE Conference in Reykjavik, Iceland
- IFIAR plenary meeting in Taipei, Taiwan
- Meeting with the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) leadership in London, UK
- Joint IAASB/ Fédération des Experts Comptables Européens (FEE) Roundtable in Brussels, Belgium

May 2015

- Latin American Professional Accountancy Organizations Presidents' meeting in Quito, Ecuador
- Presentation at CReCER conference in Quito, Ecuador
- Pan African Federation of Accounting Africa Congress of Accountants 2015 in Port Louis, Republic of Mauritius
- Outreach to South Africa

June 2015

- Panelist at workshop during the International Corporate Governance Network (ICGN) annual conference in London, UK
- Panelists at joint IAASB/Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada and Canadian Public Accountability Board (CPAB) roundtable in Toronto, Canada
- International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) board meeting in Washington, US

July 2015

- Presentation at HLB International Audit and Tax Conference in Amsterdam, Netherlands
- Presentation to the Australia New Zealand Corporate Reporting Users Forum in Melbourne, Australia
- Keynote speech at Joint event with European Confederation of Directors' Associations, Federation of European Risk Management Associations and American International Group, Board Governance and Emerging Risks in the 21st century in Brussels, Belgium

September 2015

- Professional Accountants In Business (PAIB) meeting New York, USA

October 2015

- Outreach to Japan
- Presentation at Baker Tilly World Conference in Dubai, United Arab Emirates
- Outreach to South Africa
- Presentation at Certified Practicing Accountants Australia's Congress in Melbourne, Australia
- Outreach to Russia
- Presentation at KRAJOWA IZBA BIEGŁYCH REWIDENTÓW National Chamber of Statutory Auditors 16th Annual Auditing Conference in Jachranka, Poland

November 2015

- Presentation at United Nations Conference of Trade and Development- International Standards of Accounting and Reporting in Geneva, Switzerland
- Presentation at PKF's International Assurance and Accounting Conference in Bucharest, Romania
- Audit Quality and Auditor Reporting Roundtable in Singapore
- Outreach to Australia and New Zealand
- Meeting with representatives of the Pan African Federation of Accounting and Public Accountants and Auditors Board Zimbabwe in New York, US
- Panelist at the Lebanese Association of Certified Public Accountants' International Congress in Beirut, Lebanon

December 2015

- Presentation at the VU University, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

April 2016

- Participation in the Public Accountants and Auditors Board's Roundtable on New Auditor's Report in Harare, Zimbabwe
- Presentations at the Public Accountants and Auditors Board's Zimbabwe Accountants Conference 2016 in Harare, Zimbabwe

May 2016

- Participation in the Forum of Firms auditor reporting panel discussion in Paris, France
- Meeting with representatives of the GPPC in Paris, France

June 2016

- 11th Turkish Accountancy Forum in Ankara, Turkey
- Presentation at Instituto dos Auditores Independentes do Brasil 6th Brazilian Conference on Accounting and Independent Auditing in Sao Paulo, Brazil
- Panelist at the International Symposium on Audit Research 2016, Singapore
- Presentation to ASEAN Federation of Accountants' Council Meeting, Singapore