

Item 2-A (Full Standard)

Draft International Standard on Auditing for Audits of Financial Statements of Less Complex Entities (ISA for LCE)

(18 June 2021)

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International Standard on Auditing for Audits of Financial Statements of Less Complex Entities (ISA for LCE), should be read in the context of the *Preface to the International Quality Management, Auditing, Review, Other Assurance and Related Services Pronouncements*.

Preface–ISA for LCE

- P.1. This standard (i.e., the ISA for LCE) has been designed ~~to apply to~~ to achieve reasonable assurance for audits of financial statements of less complex entities (LCEs) in the private and public sectors. The standard has been developed ~~based on the concepts in the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) but designed~~ to reflect the nature and circumstances of an audit of the financial statements of an LCE and result in ~~a high-quality audit~~ the consistent performance of a quality audit engagement. A quality audit engagement is achieved through planning and performing the engagement and reporting on it in accordance with professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Achieving the objective of this standard involves exercising professional judgment and professional skepticism.
- P.2. Part A sets out the authority for this standard. A clear description of the type of audit entity for which an audit in accordance with this standard has been designed - as set out in Part A - is essential so that:
- The IAASB can decide on ~~and design~~ objectives and requirements ~~that are appropriate for an audit of an LCE and therefore should be included~~ for inclusion within the ISA for LCE that are appropriate for an audit of an LCE; and
 - Legislative or regulatory authorities or relevant local bodies with standard setting authority (such as national standard setters or professional accountancy organizations), firms, auditors, and others will be informed of the intended scope of the standard.
- P.3. Descriptions of the type of entities for which an audit in accordance with this standard is permitted rests with legislative and regulatory authorities or relevant local bodies. Such –descriptions ~~Some jurisdictions may have developed local descriptions to prescribe financial reporting or auditing obligations, which~~ may or may not align with the limitations for use as set out in Part A. The intended scope of this standard corresponds to the matters describing an audit of the financial statements of an LCE as set out in Part A and does not contemplate jurisdictional descriptions.
- ~~P.4. If this standard is used for audit engagements other than those contemplated in Part A, the auditor is not permitted to represent compliance with the ISA for LCE in the auditor's report.~~
- ~~P.45.~~ This standard does not override local law or regulation that governs audits of financial statements in a particular jurisdiction.
- ~~P.45.~~ If this standard is used for audit engagements other than those contemplated in Part A, the auditor is not permitted to represent compliance with the ISA for LCE in the auditor's report.

The Applicable Financial Reporting Framework

- ~~P.6. Law or regulation may establish the responsibilities of management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance in relation to financial reporting. P.67. -~~ The financial statements subject to audit are those of the entity, prepared by management of the entity with oversight from those charged with governance. Law or regulation may establish the responsibilities of management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance, in relation to financial reporting. This standard does not impose responsibilities on management or those charged with governance and does not override law or regulation that govern their responsibilities. However, an audit in accordance with this standard is conducted on the premise that management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance have acknowledged certain responsibilities that are fundamental to the conduct of the audit. The audit

of the financial statements does not relieve management or those charged with governance of their responsibilities.

Management's Responsibilities for Preparation of the Financial Statements

~~Law or regulation may establish the responsibilities of management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance, in relation to financial reporting.~~ The extent of management's ~~these~~ responsibilities, or the way that they are described, may differ across jurisdictions. While there may be differences in the extent of those responsibilities or how they are described, an audit in accordance with this standard is conducted on the premise that management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance, have acknowledged and understood that they have responsibility:

- For the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, including where relevant, their fair presentation;
- For such internal control as management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- To provide the auditor with unrestricted access to all information of which they are aware that is relevant to the preparation of the financial statements, additional information the auditor may request, and persons within the entity from whom the auditor determines it necessary to obtain audit evidence.

P.78. The applicable financial reporting framework ~~often~~ encompasses financial reporting standards established by an authorized or recognized standard setting organization, ~~or and may also encompass~~ legislative or regulatory requirements. ~~In some cases, the financial reporting framework may encompass both financial reporting standards established by an authorized or recognized standard setting organization and legislative or regulatory requirements.~~

P.89. The requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework determine the form and content of the financial statements. Although the framework may not specify how to account for or disclose all transactions or events, ~~it the framework~~ ordinarily embodies sufficiently broad principles that can serve as a basis for developing and applying accounting policies ~~that are~~ consistent with the framework's concepts underlying the requirements ~~of the framework~~.

P.940. Some financial reporting frameworks are fair presentation frameworks, while others are compliance frameworks. This standard covers both frameworks. The term "fair presentation framework" is used to refer to a financial reporting framework that requires compliance with the requirements of the framework and:

- (i) Acknowledges explicitly or implicitly that, to achieve fair presentation of the financial statements, it may be necessary for management to provide disclosures beyond those specifically required by the framework; or
- (ii) Acknowledges explicitly that it may be necessary for management to depart from a requirement of the framework to achieve fair presentation of the financial statements. Such departures are expected to be necessary only in extremely rare circumstances.

The term “compliance framework” is used to refer to a financial reporting framework that requires compliance with the requirements of the framework, but does not contain the acknowledgements in (i) or (ii) above.

An Audit of Financial Statements

- P10. The purpose of an audit is to enhance the degree of confidence of intended users in the financial statements. This is achieved by the expression of an opinion by the auditor on whether the financial statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with an applicable financial reporting framework. As the basis for the auditor’s opinion, this [draft] standard requires the auditor to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
- P11. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance. It is obtained when the auditor has obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence to reduce audit risk (that is, the risk that the auditor expresses an inappropriate opinion when the financial statements are materially misstated) to an acceptably low level. However, reasonable assurance is not an absolute level of assurance, because there are inherent limitations of an audit which result in most of the audit evidence on which the auditor draws conclusions and bases the auditor’s opinion being persuasive rather than conclusive.

Inherent Limitations of an Audit

Inherent Limitations of an Audit

Audit risk is a function of the risks of material misstatement and detection risk. The assessment of risks is based on audit procedures to obtain information necessary for that purpose and evidence obtained throughout the audit. The assessment of risks is a matter of professional judgment, rather than a matter capable of precise measurement.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that some material misstatements of the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with this standard. Accordingly, the subsequent discovery of a material misstatement resulting from fraud or error does not by itself indicate a failure to conduct an audit in accordance with this standard. However, the inherent limitations of an audit are not a justification for the auditor to be satisfied with less than persuasive audit evidence.~~*The auditor is not expected to, and cannot, reduce audit risk to zero and cannot therefore obtain absolute assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement due to fraud or error. This is because there are inherent limitations of an audit, which result in most of the audit evidence on which the auditor draws conclusions and bases the auditor’s opinion being persuasive rather than conclusive in nature. The inherent limitations of an audit arise from:*~~

~~*The nature of financial reporting frameworks;*~~

~~*The nature of audit procedures; and*~~

~~*The need for audits to be conducted within a reasonable time and at a reasonable cost.*~~

~~*There are also practical and legal limitations on the auditor’s ability to obtain audit evidence. For example:*~~

~~*Not all relevant information may be provided to the auditor, either intentionally or unintentionally. Accordingly, the auditor cannot be certain of the completeness of information, even though the*~~

~~auditor has performed audit procedures to obtain assurance that all relevant information has been obtained.~~

~~Fraud may be occurring via schemes designed to conceal it, and audit procedures may not always be effective for detecting it. For example, an intentional misstatement that involves collusion to falsify documentation may cause the auditor to believe that audit evidence is valid when it is not. The auditor is neither trained as nor expected to be an expert in the authentication of documents.~~

~~An audit is not an official investigation into alleged wrongdoing and accordingly, the auditor is not given specific legal authority, such as the powers of search. Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that some material misstatements of the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with this standard. Accordingly, the subsequent discovery of a material misstatement resulting from fraud or error does not by itself indicate a failure to conduct an audit in accordance with this standard. However, the inherent limitations of an audit are not a justification for the auditor to be satisfied with less than persuasive audit evidence.~~

Format of the ISA for LCE

P.124. The ISA for LCE ~~has been presented in Parts~~ includes:

- The Authority, which sets out the circumstances for which the [draft ISA for LCE # is prohibited or not appropriate to use.
- Part 1, which sets out the fundamental concepts and overarching principles to be applied throughout the audit.
- Part 2, which sets out the general requirements for audit evidence and documentation, as well as the overall objective of the audit.
- Part 3, which sets out the auditor's and engagement partner's obligations and responsibilities for quality management in an audit of an LCE.
- Parts 4 to 9, which follows the flow of an audit engagement, and set out the detailed requirements for the audit. Each of these Parts also includes specific communication and documentation requirements as necessary.
- Appendices, which include the glossary of terms used in this standard, assertions, an illustrative engagement letter, management representation letter and auditors' report, as well as other relevant supporting materials for implementation of the requirements within this standard.

P.132. The content of each Part includes:

- Introductory material in a separate box setting out the content and scope of that Part (but does not create any additional obligations for the auditor).
- Objective(s), which link the requirements of that Part and the overall objective of the audit.
- Requirements to be met, except where the requirement is conditional and the condition does not exist. All requirements are numbered relating to the relevant Part, for example A.1., A.2., or 1.1.1., 1.1.2., etc. Requirements are expressed using "shall."

- Essential explanatory material (EEM), designed to provide further explanation relevant to a sub-section or a specific requirement. All EEM is presented in italics within separate blue boxes ~~and does not impose additional obligations on the auditor~~. There are two types of EEM: general introductory EEM that explains the context of the section that follows and EEM specific to the requirement directly above it.

P.143. Definitions, describing the meanings attributed to certain terms for the purpose of this standard, can be found in the Glossary of Terms in Appendix 1.¹ The definitions assist in the consistent application and interpretation of the requirements, and are not intended to override definitions that may be established for other purposes, whether in law or regulation. Unless otherwise indicated, the definitions carry the same meanings throughout this standard.

~~P.14. The entire text of this [draft] ISA for LCE is relevant to an understanding of the objective of this standard and the proper application of the requirements.~~ *Non-Authoritative Support Materials*

P.15. The IAASB may issue Staff publications or other non-authoritative material to support the implementation of the ISA for LCE.

Public Sector Entities

~~P.16. This standard is relevant to engagements in the public sector if the criteria set out in the Authority in Part A have been met. The public sector auditor's responsibilities, however, may be affected by the audit mandate, or by obligations on public sector entities arising from law, regulation or other authority (such as ministerial directives, government policy requirements, or resolutions of the legislature), which may encompass a broader scope than an audit of financial statements in accordance with this standard. These additional responsibilities are not dealt with in this standard. They may be dealt with in the pronouncements of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions or national standard setters, or in guidance developed by public sector audit agencies.~~

~~P.17. The applicable financial reporting framework in a public sector entity is determined by the legislative and regulatory frameworks relevant to each jurisdiction or within each geographical area. Matters that may be considered in the entity's application of the applicable financial reporting requirements, and how it applies in the context of the nature and circumstances of the entity and its environment, include whether the entity applies a full accrual basis of accounting or a cash basis of accounting in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, or a hybrid.~~

~~P.18. Ownership of a public sector entity may not have the same relevance as in the private sector because decisions related to the entity may be made outside of the entity as a result of political processes. Therefore, management may not have control over certain decisions that are made. Matters that may be relevant include understanding the ability of the entity to make unilateral decisions, and the ability of other public sector entities to control or influence the entity's mandate and strategic direction.~~

~~P.19. Where relevant, considerations specific to public sector entities have been included in EEM.~~

¹ The definitions in this standard are consistent with the definitions in the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) (i.e., contained in the IAASB's Glossary of Terms within the IAASB's Handbook Volume 1). The Glossary of Terms in Appendix 1 also includes other relevant terms in the IAASB Handbook Glossary of Terms that are not defined but are used in the ISAs.

Maintenance of the ISA for LCE

P.2016. The IAASB expects to propose amendments to the ISA for LCE periodically, ~~but not more frequently than once every three years. As part of a project to revise or develop a new ISA, consideration will be given by the IAASB to the impact on the [draft] ISA for LCE and a determination made as to the urgency for the need for a change to this standard, and a revision project undertaken accordingly.~~ In developing the exposure draft of the changes for the [draft] ISA for LCE, the IAASB will also consider new and revised ISAs as well as any specific issues that have been brought to the attention of the IAASB regarding application of the ISA for LCE. The IAASB expects that there will be a period of at least eighteen months between when amendments to the ISA for LCE are issued and the effective date of those amendments. ~~If a change is needed between the periodic amendments, the IAASB will use the process for narrow scope maintenance of standards, as set out in its Framework for Activities to make such a change.~~

P.17. ~~Until the ISA for LCE is amended, changes made or proposed to the ISAs do not apply to the ISA for LCE. Although developed having regard to the ISAs, the ISA for LCE is independent of the ISAs. Users of the ISA for LCE should not anticipate or apply changes made in the ISAs before the changes are incorporated in the ISA for LCE.~~

A. Authority of the [Draft] ISA for Audits of Financial Statements of Less Complex Entities

- A.1. ~~Part A sets out the authority of the [draft] ISA for LCE throughby describing the specific restrictionsprohibitions and other qualitative characteristics that will rendermake the [draft] standard inappropriate for use in an audit because theof the financial statements of an LCE. The requirements in this [draft] ISA for LCE have been designed to be proportionate to the likely typical nature and circumstance of an audit of an LCE (i.e., they do not address complex matters or circumstances).~~
- A.2. ~~This [draft] ISA for LCE is not permitted to be used for audits that are not audits of financial statements of LCEs. If the [draft] ISA for LCE is used for an audit outside the intended scope of this [draft] standard, compliance with the requirements of the [draft] ISA for LCE is likelywill not to be sufficient for the auditor to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support a reasonable assurance opinion.~~

Limitations for Using the [Draft] ISA for LCE

- A.3. Limitations for using the [draft] ISA for LCE are designated into two categories:
- Specific classes of entities for which the use of the [draft] ISA for LCE is prohibited (i.e., specific prohibitions); and
 - Qualitative characteristics that if exhibited by an entity would preclude the use of the [draft] ISA for LCE for the audit of the financial statement of that entity.
- A.4. ~~This section sets out the explains these limitations for use of the [draft] ISA for LCE. The *Supplemental Guidance for the Authority of the Standard* (the Supplemental Guide) further explains matters that may be relevant in the determination of use of the [draft] ISA for LCE.~~

Specific ~~Restrictions~~Prohibitions

- ~~A.4. A.5. Entities that have public interest characteristics could embody an intrinsic level of accountability or complexity in fact or appearance, for example entities that have broad accountability because they have public interest characteristics, and are specifically restrictedprohibited from using the [draft] ISA for LCE.~~
- ~~A.5. If an entity is not specifically restricted, the qualitative characteristics set out in paragraphs A.10–A.11. still need to be considered in determining whether the [draft] ISA for LCE is appropriate for use for a specific engagement.~~
- A.6. ~~The following~~Paragraph A.7. sets out the classes of entities for which the use of this [draft] standard is specifically restrictedprohibited. The classes in paragraph A.7.(a), (b) and (d) are outright prohibitions and cannot be modified. Each class in paragraph A.7.(c) can only be modified but cannot be removed by legislative or regulatory authorities or relevant local bodies with standard-setting authority for those classes indicated as being able to be modified (as explained below) as appropriate. Modifications can be made whereby an additional class of entity is included or quantitative criteria are applied to a class. These additional prohibitions can also subsequently be removed or modified to the extent that they are incremental to the ISA for LCE authority.

A.7.—The [draft] ISA for LCE shall not be used if:

- (a) Law or regulation:
 - (i) Explicitly prohibits the use of the of the [draft] ISA for LCE (i.e., the [draft] standard ~~cannot be used~~ is not authorized for use in a particular jurisdiction); or
 - (ii) Specifies the use of auditing standards, other than the [draft] ISA for LCE, for an audit of financial statements in that jurisdiction.
- (b) The entity is a listed entity.
- (c) An entity meets one of the following criteria:²
 - (i) An entity one of whose main functions is to take deposits from the public;
 - (ii) An entity one of whose main functions is to provide insurance to the public;
 - (iii) An entity whose function is to provide post-employment benefits;
 - (iv) An entity whose function is to act as a collective investment vehicle and which issues redeemable financial instruments to the public; or
 - (v) An entity in a class of entity where use of the [draft] ISA for LCE is ~~restricted~~ prohibited for that specific ~~type~~ class of entity by ~~law~~ a legislative or ~~regulation~~ regulatory authority or ~~professional standards~~ relevant local body with standard-setting authority in the jurisdiction.
- (d) The audit is an audit of group financial statements.³

~~The restrictions in paragraph A.7. (a), (b) and (d) are outright restrictions and cannot be changed.~~

~~Each class in paragraph A.7. (c)) can be modified in a jurisdiction by the legislative or regulatory authority or relevant local body with standard-setting authority as appropriate, for example through quantitative criteria or by adding another class of entity in paragraph A.7.(c)(v). However, a class cannot be removed.~~

~~Firms Policies or Procedures~~

~~A.8.—Firms are responsible for establishing policies or procedures in relation to the permitted use of the [draft] ISA for LCE by the firm's engagement teams. In doing so, the firm has regard to the specific restrictions for use of the [draft] standard in paragraph A.7., including any further modifications or restrictions for the applicable jurisdiction, and may further restrict the types of entities that can use the [draft] ISA for LCE by that firm's auditors.~~

² See paragraphs X-X of the accompanying Explanatory Memorandum.

³ Consistent with the proposed ISA 600 (Revised), group financial statements are financial statements that include the financial information of more than one entity or business unit through a consolidation process. The term consolidation process refers not only to the preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, but also to the presentation of combined financial statements, and to the aggregation of the financial information of entities or business units such as branches or divisions. This definition may change as ISA 600 (Revised) is finalized. See paragraphs X-X of the accompanying Explanatory Memorandum for further questions related to group audits.

Qualitative Characteristics

~~A.9.8. If an audit engagement is not an audit of a restricted entity as explained in paragraph A.7. and the intention is to prohibit from use of the [draft] ISA for LCE for that audit engagement, professional judgment is used in determining whether the [draft] ISA for LCE is appropriate based on the nature and circumstances of the entity being audited.~~

~~A.10. It is set out in paragraph A.7., it would be inappropriate for an audit of the financial statements of the entity to be undertaken using the [draft] ISA for LCE if the entity broadly exhibits the following characteristics:~~

- Complex matters or circumstances relating to the nature and extent of the entity's business activities, operations and related transactions and events relevant to the preparation of the financial statements.
- Topics, themes and matters that increase, or indicate the presence of, complexity, such as those relating to ownership, corporate governance arrangements, policies, procedures or processes established by the entity.

~~These characteristics are indicators of, or proxies for, matters or circumstances for which the [draft] standard ISA for LCE has not been designed, and therefore, if exhibited by the entity, it would be inappropriate for the [draft] ISA for LCE to be used. address.~~

~~A.14.9. In line accordance with paragraph A.108., the [draft] ISA for LCE may be is inappropriate for the audit of the financial statements if an entity exhibits one or more of the following characteristics:~~

- The entity's business activities, business model or the industry in which the entity operates results in pervasive risks that increase the complexity of the audit, such as when the entity operates in new or emerging markets, or entities in the development stage.
- The organizational structure is not relatively straightforward or simple, such as
 - Multiple levels and reporting lines, with many individuals involved in financial reporting, to accommodate the entity's business activities; or
 - Including unusual entities or arrangements, such as special-purpose entities, complex joint ventures, off-balance sheet financing arrangements, or other complex financing arrangements.
- Ownership or oversight structures are complex.
- The entity's operations are subject to a higher degree of regulation or to significant regulatory oversight, such as being subject to prudential regulations.
- Transactions are complex or the information system and related processes relevant to the entity's financial statements are complex such that the data collection and processing involves complex accounting or calculations.
- ~~Where the~~The entity's IT environment or IT systems are complex, such as when the IT environment and processes involve highly-customized or highly-integrated IT applications, with internal resources or external service providers that have software development and IT environment maintenance skills to support the IT environment and processes.

- ~~Where the~~The entity's accounting estimates are subject to a ~~high~~higher degree of estimation uncertainty or the measurement basis requires complex methods that may involve multiple sources of historical and forward-looking data or assumptions, with multiple interrelationships between them.

This list is not exhaustive and other relevant matters may also need to be considered. Each of the qualitative characteristics may on its own not be sufficient to determine whether the [draft] ~~standard~~ISA for LCE is appropriate or not in the circumstances, therefore the matters described in the list are intended to be considered both individually and in combination. The presence of one characteristic exhibited by an entity does not necessarily exclude the use of the [draft] ISA for LCE for that entity. Notwithstanding that professional judgment is used in determining whether the [draft] standard is appropriate to use, if there is uncertainty about whether an audit is an audit of the financial statements of an LCE, the use of the [draft] ISA for LCE is not appropriate.

Responsibilities of Legislative or Regulatory Authorities or Relevant Local Bodies

A12A10. Decisions about the required or permitted use of the IAASB's International Standards rest with legislative or regulatory authorities or relevant local bodies with standard-setting authority (such as regulators or oversight bodies, national standard setters, professional accountancy organizations or others as appropriate) in individual jurisdictions. This applies to the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the [draft] ISA for LCE.

A.~~43~~11. As part of the local adoption and implementation process, legislative or regulatory authorities or relevant local bodies with standard-setting authority may ~~modify aspects of:~~

- (a) Modify the limitations specified classes of entities in paragraph A.7 ~~-(c), or further~~ (i)-(iv) by, for example, applying quantitative criteria to a class; or
- (b) Further limit use by of the [draft] standard in paragraph A.7.(c)(v) by inclusion of an additional class(es) of entity or through setting specific size criteria (such as using revenue, ~~asset~~assets or employee number limits) or further restricting the use to other types of entities.-).

In doing so, the specific ~~restrictions~~prohibitions and the qualitative characteristics should be considered, as well as other specific needs that may be relevant in the jurisdiction. The Supplemental Guide may be helpful when determining the permitted use of the [draft] standard for a jurisdiction.

Firms and Practitioners

A.~~44~~12. Firms are responsible for establishing policies or procedures in relation to the permitted use of the [draft] ISA for LCE by the firm's engagement teams. ~~In deciding about the firm's permitted use of the [draft] ISA for LCE for audits of LCE's, the firm is required to have regard to the matters set out in paragraph A.8. in relation to the specifically restricted classes of entities, as well as the qualitative characteristic described in paragraphs A.10. – A.11. If there is uncertainty about whether, based on the consideration of typical characteristics associated with complexity, an audit is or is not an audit of an LCE, it is appropriate to conclude it not to be an audit of an LCE and so be excluded from using the [draft] standard. Accordingly, application of the full ISAs, or other applicable auditing standards, would be appropriate⁴~~ In doing so, the firm takes into account the specific prohibitions for use of the

⁴ International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1, Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements, paragraphs 24-27 and 30

[draft] standard in paragraph A.7., including any further modifications or limitations for the applicable jurisdiction, as well as the qualitative characteristics described in paragraphs A.8.–A.9. The firm may also further limit the classes of entities for which the firm's engagement teams can use the [draft] ISA for LCE.

A.1513. For ~~specific individual audit~~ engagements, as part of the firm's acceptance or continuance ~~of an applicable audit engagement~~ and the engagement partner's responsibilities related thereto, the engagement partner is required to determine that the audit engagement is an audit of ~~aan~~ LCE in accordance with this Part (i.e., Part A) in order to use the [draft] ISA for LCE –(see Part 4, paragraph 4.2.1.). For this purpose, the engagement partner ~~has regard to~~takes into account:

- The list of entities for which the use of the [draft] standard is specifically ~~restricted~~prohibited as set out in the local jurisdiction.
- The qualitative characteristics (see paragraphs A.8.–A.9.).
- Firm policies or procedures.
- ~~The qualitative characteristics (see paragraphs A.10.–A.11.).~~

A.16A.14. If there is uncertainty about whether an audit is an audit of the financial statements of an LCE, it is not appropriate to use the [draft] ISA for LCE. In those instances, application of the ISAs, or other applicable auditing standards, would be appropriate.

A.15. The Supplemental Guide may also be helpful to firms in developing policies or procedures in relation to the use of the [draft] ISA for LCE. At the engagement level, the engagement partner may also find the guidance helpful in understanding when the [draft] standard would be appropriate for a particular audit engagement.

1. **Fundamental Concepts, ~~and~~ General Principles and Overarching Requirements**

Content of this Part

Part 1 sets out the:

- Effective date of this standard.
- The ~~requirements for~~ relevant ethical requirements and obligations for firm-level quality management.
- Overall objectives of the auditor. Each Part within this standard contains an objective for planning and performing the audit and provides a link between the requirements within that Part and the overall objectives of the auditor. The objectives within each Part assist the auditor to understand the intended outcomes of the procedures contained in that Part.
- Fundamental concepts, ~~and~~ general principles and overarching requirements applicable to the engagement, including ~~for~~ professional skepticism and professional judgment.
- Overarching requirements in relation to fraud, law or regulation, related parties and communications with management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance.
- General communication requirements that apply to all Parts. Within individual Parts there may be additional specific communication requirements

Scope of this Part

The concepts, ~~and~~ principles and overarching requirements in this ~~P~~part apply throughout the audit engagement. -

1.1. **Effective Date**

1.1.1. This standard is effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after [XXX].

The auditor is permitted to apply this standard, if not prohibited by law or regulation, before the effective date specified.

1.2. **Relevant Ethical Requirements and Firm-Level Quality Management**

Relevant Ethical Requirements for an Audit of Financial Statements

1.2.1. The auditor shall comply with relevant ethical requirements for the circumstances of a financial statement audit engagement of an LCE, including those pertaining to independence, ~~for financial statement audit engagements.~~

~~Relevant ethical requirements ordinarily comprise the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' (IESBA's) International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (Code of Ethics) related to an audit of financial statements together with national requirements that are more restrictive.~~

Firm-Level Quality Management

Systems of quality management, including the policies or procedures, are the responsibility of the firm. ISQM 1,⁵ applies to all firms that perform audits. This standard is premised on the basis that the firm is subject to ISQM 1 or to national requirements that are at least as demanding.

If an engagement quality review is required by the firm's policies or procedures established in accordance with ISQM 1, then ISQM 2,⁶ applies. ISQM 2 deals with the appointment and eligibility of the engagement quality reviewer, and the performance and documentation of the engagement quality review.

1.3. Overall Objectives of the Auditor

1.3.1. The overall objectives of the auditor when conducting an audit of financial statements using the ISA for LCE are to:

- (a) Obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, to enable the auditor to express an opinion on whether the financial statements are prepared, in all material respects in accordance with an applicable financial reporting framework; and
- (b) Report on the financial statements, and communicate as required by this ISA for LCE, in accordance with the auditor's findings.

~~Reasonable Assurance~~

~~As the basis for the auditor's opinion, this standard requires the auditor to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance. It is obtained when the auditor has obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence to reduce audit risk (that is, the risk that the auditor expresses an inappropriate opinion when the financial statements are materially misstated) to an acceptably low level. However, reasonable assurance is not an absolute level of assurance, because there are inherent limitations of an audit.~~

~~Audit risk is a function of the risks of material misstatement and detection risk. The assessment of risks is based on audit procedures to obtain information necessary for that purpose and evidence obtained throughout the audit. The assessment of risks is a matter of professional judgment, rather than a matter capable of precise measurement.~~

1.3.2. The entire text of this [draft] ISA for LCE is relevant to an understanding of the objective of this standard and the proper application of the requirements.

1.3.2.1.3.3. To achieve the overall objectives, the auditor shall use the objectives stated in the relevant Parts in planning and performing the audit, to:

- (a) Determine whether any audit procedures in addition to those required by the relevant Part are necessary ~~in pursuance of to achieve~~ the objectives stated in this standard; and
- (b) Evaluate whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained.

⁵ International Standards on Quality Management (ISQM) 1, *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews for Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*

⁶ ISQM 2, *Engagement Quality Reviews*

The auditor is required to use the objectives to evaluate whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained in the context of the overall objectives of the auditor. If as a result the auditor concludes that the audit evidence is not sufficient and appropriate, then the auditor may follow one or more of the following approaches:

- *Evaluate whether further relevant audit evidence has been, or will be, obtained;*
- *Extend the work performed in applying one or more requirements; or*
- *Perform other procedures judged by the auditor to be necessary in the circumstances.*

1.3.4. If an objective in a Part cannot be achieved by performing the procedures required by the Part and other procedures considered necessary in the circumstances, the auditor shall evaluate whether this prevents the auditor from achieving the overall objectives of the auditor and thereby requires the auditor to:

(a) Transition to the ISAs; or

(b) ~~–~~ Modify the auditor's opinion or withdraw from the engagement (where withdrawal is possible under applicable law or regulation).

Failure to achieve an objective represents a significant matter requiring documentation.

~~1.3.3. Because the circumstances of audit engagements vary and all circumstances cannot be anticipated, the auditor shall determine whether procedures in addition to those required by this standard are required to achieve the objectives in each Part.~~

~~The auditor is required to use the objectives to evaluate whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained in the context of the overall objectives of the auditor. If as a result the auditor concludes that the audit evidence is not sufficient and appropriate, then the auditor may follow one or more of the following approaches:~~

- ~~• Evaluate whether further relevant audit evidence has been, or will be, obtained;~~
- ~~• Extend the work performed in applying one or more requirements; or~~
- ~~• Perform other procedures judged by the auditor to be necessary in the circumstances.~~

1.4. Fundamental Concepts and General Principles for Performing the Audit

1.4.1. ~~When an audit is performed in accordance with this standard, t~~The auditor shall comply with all relevant requirements (unless paragraph 1.4.3. applies). A requirement is relevant when the circumstances of the audit addressed by the requirement exist.

1.4.2. The auditor shall not represent compliance with the [draft] ISA for LCE in the auditor's report unless all relevant requirements in this standard have been met or the circumstances in paragraph 1.4.3. apply.

1.4.3. In exceptional circumstances, the auditor may judge it necessary to depart from a relevant requirement. In such circumstances, the auditor shall perform alternative procedures to achieve the aim of that requirement. The need for the auditor to depart from a relevant requirement is expected to arise only where the requirement is for a specific procedure to be performed and, in the specific circumstances of the audit, that procedure would be ineffective in achieving the aim of the requirement.

~~1.4.4. The entire text of this [draft] ISA for LCE is relevant to an understanding of the objective of this standard and the proper application of the requirements. The auditor shall have an understanding of the entire text of this standard to understand its objectives and apply its requirements properly.~~

Professional Judgment

~~1.4.5.1.4.4.~~ The auditor shall exercise professional judgment in planning and performing the audit.

Professional judgment is essential to the proper conduct of an audit. This is because interpretation of relevant ethical requirements and this standard and the informed decisions required throughout the audit cannot be made without the application of relevant knowledge and experience to the facts and circumstances.

The distinguishing feature of the professional judgment expected of an auditor is that it is exercised by an auditor whose training, knowledge and experience have been sufficiently developed to achieve assisted in developing the necessary competencies ~~to achieve for~~ reasonable judgments (i.e., the professional judgment reached reflects a competent application of auditing and accounting principles and is appropriate in the circumstances).

The exercise of professional judgment in any particular case is based on the facts and circumstances that are known to the auditor.

Professional judgment applied in forming a conclusion or making a key decision regarding the conduct of the audit is required to be documented in accordance with the requirements of Part 2 of this standard.

Professional Skepticism

~~1.4.6.1.4.5.~~ The auditor shall plan and perform the audit with professional skepticism recognizing that circumstances may exist that cause the financial statements to be materially misstated.

~~1.4.7.1.4.6.~~ The auditor shall design and perform procedures in a way that is not biased towards obtaining audit evidence that may be corroborative or towards excluding audit evidence that ~~is~~ may be contradictory.

Professional skepticism includes being alert to, for example:

- *Audit evidence that contradicts other audit evidence obtained.*
- *Information that brings into question the reliability of documents and responses to inquiries to be used as audit evidence.*
- *Conditions that may indicate possible fraud.*
- *Circumstances that suggest the need for audit procedures in addition to those required by this standard.*

Professional skepticism is necessary to the critical assessment of audit evidence. This includes questioning contradictory audit evidence and the reliability of documents and responses to inquiries and other information obtained from management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance. It also includes consideration of the sufficiency and appropriateness of audit evidence obtained in the light of the circumstances.

The auditor cannot be expected to disregard past experience of the honesty and integrity of the entity's management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance. Nevertheless, a belief that management and those charged with governance are honest and have integrity does not relieve the auditor of the need to maintain professional skepticism or allow the auditor to be satisfied with less than persuasive audit evidence when obtaining reasonable assurance.

1.5. Fraud

Misstatements in the financial statements can arise from either fraud or error. The distinguishing factor between fraud and error is whether the underlying action that results in the misstatement of the financial statements is intentional or unintentional.

The primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance of the entity. Although fraud is a broad legal concept, for the purposes of this standard, the auditor is concerned with fraud that causes a material misstatement in the financial statements.

An auditor conducting an audit in accordance with this standard is responsible for obtaining reasonable assurance that the financial statements taken as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with this standard. This is because fraud may involve sophisticated and carefully organized schemes designed to conceal it, such as forgery, deliberate failure to record transactions, or intentional misrepresentations being made to the auditor.

Two types of intentional misstatements are relevant to the auditor – misstatements resulting from fraudulent financial reporting and misstatements resulting from misappropriation of assets. Although the auditor may suspect or, in rare cases, identify the occurrence of fraud, the auditor does not make legal determinations of whether fraud has actually occurred.

When obtaining reasonable assurance, the auditor is responsible for maintaining professional skepticism throughout the audit, considering the potential for management override of controls and recognizing the fact that audit procedures that are effective for detecting error may not be effective in detecting fraud. The requirements in this standard are designed to assist the auditor in identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement due to fraud and in designing procedures to detect such misstatement.

1.5.1. The auditor shall ~~consider~~ address the risk of fraud when:

- (a) Identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In doing so, the auditor shall evaluate whether information obtained from the procedures to identify and assess risks and related activities indicates that one or more fraud risk factors are present;⁷
- (b) Obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence through designing and implementing appropriate responses to assessed risks of material misstatement, including risks of fraud; and
- (c) Responding appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

⁷ Appendix 3 sets out fraud risk factors relevant to less complex entities.

~~Misstatements in the financial statements can arise from either fraud or error. The distinguishing factor between fraud and error is whether the underlying action that results in the misstatement of the financial statements is intentional or unintentional.~~

~~Two types of intentional misstatements are relevant to the auditor – misstatements resulting from fraudulent financial reporting and misstatements resulting from misappropriation of assets. Although the auditor may suspect or, in rare cases, identify the occurrence of fraud, the auditor does not make legal determinations of whether fraud has actually occurred.~~

Considerations Specific to Public Sector Entities

The public sector auditor's responsibilities relating to fraud may be a result of law, regulation or other authority applicable to public sector entities or separately covered by the auditor's mandate. Consequently, the public sector auditor's responsibilities may not be limited to consideration of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, but may also include a broader responsibility to consider risks of fraud.

Auditor Unable to Continue the Engagement

- 1.5.2. If, as a result of a misstatement resulting from fraud or suspected fraud, the auditor encounters exceptional circumstances that bring into question the auditor's ability to continue performing the audit, the auditor shall determine the legal and professional responsibilities applicable in the circumstances or consider whether it is appropriate to withdraw, where withdrawal is possible under law or regulation.

Considerations Specific to Public Sector Entities

In many cases in the public sector, the option of withdrawing from the engagement may not be available to the auditor due to the nature of the mandate or public interest considerations.

1.6. Law or Regulation

It is the responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance where appropriate, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of law or regulation, including compliance with the provisions of law or regulation that determine the reported amounts and disclosures in an entity's financial statements.

The requirements in this standard are designed to assist the auditor in identifying material misstatement of the financial statements due to non-compliance with law or regulation. However, the auditor is not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all law or regulation. The auditor's focus in an audit of the financial statements is on circumstances when non-compliance with law or regulation results in a material misstatement of the financial statements. In this regard, the auditor's responsibilities are in relation to compliance with two different categories of law or regulation and are distinguished as follows:

- (a) The provisions of those laws or regulations generally recognized to have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements (e.g., tax and pension law or regulation); and
- (b) Other law or regulation that do not have a direct effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, but compliance with which may be fundamental to the operating aspects of the business, to an entity's ability to continue its business, or to

avoid material penalties (e.g., compliance with the terms of an operating license, compliance with regulatory solvency requirements, or compliance with environmental regulations), i.e., non-compliance with such law or regulation may therefore have a material effect on the financial statements

- 1.6.1. During the audit, the auditor shall remain alert to the possibility that performing audit procedures may bring instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with law or regulation to the auditor's attention.

~~*Considerations Specific to Public Sector Entities*~~

~~*In the public sector, there may be additional audit responsibilities with respect to the consideration of laws and regulations which may relate to the audit of financial statements or may extend to other aspects of the entity's operations.*~~

- 1.6.2.** In the absence of identified or suspected non-compliance with law or regulation, the auditor is not required to perform audit procedures regarding the entity's compliance with law or regulations, other than what is required by this standard.

Considerations Specific to Public Sector Entities

In the public sector, there may be additional audit responsibilities with respect to the consideration of laws and regulations which may relate to the audit of financial statements or may extend to other aspects of the entity's operations.

Reporting to an Appropriate Authority Outside the Entity

- 1.6.3. If the auditor has identified or suspects non-compliance with law or regulation, or fraud, the auditor shall determine whether law, regulation or relevant ethical requirements:

- (a) Require the auditor to report to an appropriate authority outside the entity.
- (b) Establish responsibilities under which reporting to an appropriate authority outside the entity may be appropriate in the circumstances.

Reporting identified or suspected non-compliance with law or regulation, or fraud, to an appropriate authority outside the entity may be required or appropriate in the circumstances because:

- *The auditor has determined reporting is an appropriate action to respond to identified or suspected non-compliance in accordance with relevant ethical requirements; or*
- *Law, regulation or relevant ethical requirements provide the auditor with the right to do so.*

1.7. Related Parties

- 1.7.1. During the audit, the auditor shall remain alert for:

- (a) Information about the entity's related parties, ~~including circumstances involving a related party with dominant influence~~; and
- (b) Arrangements or other information that may indicate the existence of related party relationships or transactions that management has not previously identified or disclosed to the auditor, and significant transactions outside the entity's normal course of business.

Many related party transactions occur in the normal course of business. In such circumstances, they may carry no higher risk of material misstatement of the financial statements than similar transactions with unrelated parties. However, the nature of related party relationships and transactions may, in some circumstances, give rise to higher risks of material misstatement of the financial statements than transactions with unrelated parties.

Many financial reporting frameworks establish specific accounting and disclosure requirements for related party relationships, transactions and balances to enable users of the financial statements to understand their nature and actual or potential effects on the financial statements. Where the financial reporting framework has established such requirements, ~~the~~ the auditor has a responsibility to perform audit procedures to identify, assess and respond to the risks of material misstatement arising from the entity's failure to appropriately account for or disclose related party relationships, transactions or balances in accordance with the requirements of the framework. Even if the applicable financial reporting framework has not established such requirements, the auditor nevertheless needs to obtain an understanding of the entity's related party relationships and transactions to be able to conclude whether the financial statements achieve fair presentation and are not misleading. ~~regardless of whether the applicable financial reporting framework has established specific accounting or disclosure requirements for related party information.~~

1.8. General Communications with Management and Those Charged with Governance

1.8.1. The auditor shall determine the appropriate person(s) within the entity's governance structure with whom to communicate.

~~1.8.1.~~1.8.2. The auditor shall communicate, on a timely basis, with management and if separate, those charged with governance, ~~if separate~~.

Governance structures vary by jurisdiction and by entity, reflecting influences such as different cultural and legal backgrounds, and size and ownership characteristics. Governance is the collective responsibility of a governing body, such as a board of directors, a supervisory board, partners, proprietors, a committee of management, a council of governors, trustees or equivalent.

If those charged with governance are separate from management, the communication requirements to those charged with governance also apply to management, and therefore ~~the communication~~ auditor is required to communicate with both would be appropriate.

There may be other cases where it is not clear with whom to communicate, for example in some family owned businesses, some not-for-profit organizations and some government entities (e.g., the governance structure may not be defined). In such cases the auditor may need to discuss and agree with management or those charged with governance with whom communications should be made.

~~1.8.2.~~1.8.3. Specific matters to be communicated are required throughout this standard. The auditor shall use professional judgment in determining the appropriate form, timing and general content of the communications with management, and when appropriate, those charged with governance. When determining the form of communication, the auditor shall consider:

- (a) Legal requirements for communication; and
- (b) The significance of the matters to be communicated.

The appropriate timing for communications will vary with the circumstances of the audit, and may be affected by the significance and nature of the matter, and the actions expected to be taken by those charged with governance.

~~1.8.3.~~1.8.4. In some cases, all of those charged with governance are involved in managing the entity, for example, an LCE where a single owner manages the entity and no one else has a governance role. In these cases, if matters required by this standard are communicated with person(s) with management responsibilities, and those person(s) also have governance responsibilities, the matters need not be communicated again with those same person(s) in their governance role. The auditor shall nonetheless be satisfied that communication with person(s) with management responsibilities adequately informs all of those with whom the auditor would otherwise communicate in their governance capacity.

~~1.8.4.~~1.8.5. Where the responses to inquiries of management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance about a particular matter are inconsistent, the auditor shall investigate the inconsistencies.

~~1.8.5.~~1.8.6. If the auditor has identified fraud or has obtained information that indicates that fraud may exist, the auditor shall communicate these matters, unless prohibited by law or regulation, on a timely basis to the appropriate level of management in order to inform those with primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud of matters relevant to their responsibilities.

Considerations Specific to Public Sector Entities

In the public sector, requirements for reporting fraud, whether or not discovered through the audit process, may be subject to specific provisions of the audit mandate or related law, regulation or other authority.

Specific Communications to Those Charged with Governance in Relation to Fraud

~~1.8.6.~~1.8.7. Unless prohibited by law or regulation, the auditor shall communicate to those charged with governance, on a timely basis, if the auditor has identified or suspects fraud involving:

- (a) Management, unless those charged with governance are involved in managing the entity;
- (b) Employees who have significant roles in the entity's internal control system; or
- (c) Others where the fraud results in a material misstatement in the financial statements.

~~1.8.7.~~1.8.8. If the auditor suspects fraud involving management, the auditor shall communicate these suspicions to those charged with governance and discuss with them the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures necessary to complete the audit.

~~1.9. Public Sector Entities~~

~~1.9.1. This standard is relevant to engagements in the public sector if the criteria set out in the Authority in Part A have been met. The public sector auditor's responsibilities, however, may be affected by the audit mandate, or by obligations on public sector entities arising from law, regulation or other authority (such as ministerial directives, government policy requirements, or resolutions of the legislature), which may encompass a broader scope than an audit of financial statements in accordance with this standard. These additional responsibilities are not dealt with in this standard. They may be dealt with~~

~~in the pronouncements of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions or national standard setters, or in guidance developed by government audit agencies.~~

~~1.9.2. The applicable financial reporting framework in a public sector entity is determined by the legislative and regulatory frameworks relevant to each jurisdiction or within each geographical area. Matters that may be considered in the entity's application of the applicable financial reporting requirements, and how it applies in the context of the nature and circumstances of the entity and its environment, include whether the entity applies a full accrual basis of accounting or a cash basis of accounting in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, or a hybrid.~~

~~1.9.3. Ownership of a public sector entity may not have the same relevance as in the private sector because decisions related to the entity may be made outside of the entity as a result of political processes. Therefore, management may not have control over certain decisions that are made. Matters that may be relevant include understanding the ability of the entity to make unilateral decisions, and the ability of other public sector entities to control or influence the entity's mandate and strategic direction.~~

~~1.9.4. Where relevant, considerations specific to public sector entities have been included in EEM.~~

1.10. Automated Tools and Techniques

~~In applying this standard, an auditor may design and perform audit procedures manually or through the use of automated tools and techniques (ATT), and either technique can be effective. Regardless of the tools and techniques used, the auditor is required to comply with the requirements in this standard.~~

~~ATT, for the purpose this standard, are IT-enabled processes that involve the automation of methods and procedures, including the analysis of data using modelling and visualization, robotic process automation, artificial intelligence and machine learning, and drone technology to observe or inspect assets. Using such ATT can supplement or replace manual or repetitive tasks. Examples of ATT that may be used to perform procedures include:~~

~~Data analytics—used to evaluate entire data sets by discovering and analyzing patterns and trends, identifying and investigating unusual items, deviations and anomalies, through the use of, for example, predictive analytics. The auditor may also obtain other useful information from large data sets relevant to the identification and assessment of risks of material misstatement that may not have been as easily visible or obvious through the use of more traditional tools or techniques.~~

~~Robotic process automation—the processing of structured data by using a software that automates activities that humans perform, typically repetitive tasks that require minimal judgment.~~

~~Artificial intelligence techniques—machine learning technology trained to recognize patterns in vast volumes of data, including unstructured data such as emails, social media, contracts, invoices, images and conference call video and audio files.~~

~~The use of ATT may potentially create biases or a general risk of overreliance on the information or output of the audit procedure performed. As powerful as those tools may be, they are not a substitute for the auditor's knowledge and professional judgment. Further, although the auditor may have access to a wide array of data, including from varying sources (i.e., increased quantity), the exercise of professional skepticism remains necessary to critically assess both the quality and reliability of the data as well as the outputs from using ATT.~~

2. Audit Evidence and Documentation

Content of this Part

Part 2 sets out the requirements to be applied throughout the audit for:

- Audit evidence.
- Documentation. ~~This Part also sets out the general documentation requirements for all Parts.~~ Within individual Parts there may also be additional specific documentation requirements.

Scope of this Part

The requirements in this Part apply throughout the audit engagement ~~when using this standard.~~

2.1. Objectives

2.1.1. The objectives of the auditor are to:

- (a) Design and perform audit procedures in such a way as to enable the auditor to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to be able to draw reasonable conclusions on which to base the auditor's opinion; and
- (b) Prepare documentation that provides a sufficient and appropriate record of the basis for the auditor's report and provides evidence that the audit was planned and performed in accordance with the ISA for LCE and applicable law or regulation.

2.2. Sufficient Appropriate Audit Evidence

2.2.1. To obtain reasonable assurance, the auditor shall obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to reduce audit risk to an acceptably low level thereby enabling the auditor to draw reasonable conclusions on which to base the auditor's opinion.

2.2.2. The auditor shall design and perform audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence.

Sufficiency is the measure of the quantity of audit evidence, and is affected by the auditor's assessment of the risks of material misstatement (the higher the assessed risks, the more audit evidence is likely to be required) and also the quality of the audit evidence (the higher the quality, the less may be required). Obtaining more audit evidence, however, may not compensate if it is of poor quality.

Appropriateness is the measure of the quality of the audit evidence, that is its relevance and reliability in providing support for the conclusions on which the auditor's opinion is based. The reliability of audit evidence is influenced by its source and by its nature, and dependent on the individual circumstances under which it is obtained.

Most of the auditor's work in forming the auditor's opinion consists of obtaining and evaluating audit evidence. Whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained to reduce audit risk to an acceptably low level, and thereby enable the auditor to draw reasonable conclusions on which to base the auditor's opinion, is a matter of professional judgment.

2.3. Information to be Used as Audit Evidence

Audit evidence is cumulative in nature and is primarily obtained from audit procedures performed during the audit, but may also include information from other sources, such as:

- *Previous audits (provided that the auditor has confirmed there are no changes);*
- *Other engagements performed for the client; and*
- *The firm's quality management procedures for acceptance and continuance.*

Audit evidence may come from inside or outside the entity (the entity's accounting records are an important source of audit evidence), the work of management's expert, and includes information that both supports and corroborates management's assertions, as well as contradicts such assertions.

Automated Tools and Techniques

In applying this standard, an auditor may design and perform audit procedures manually or through the use of automated tools and techniques (ATT), and either technique can be effective. Regardless of the tools and techniques used, the auditor is required to comply with the requirements in this standard.

- 2.3.1. When designing and performing audit procedures, the auditor shall consider the relevance and reliability of the information to be used as audit evidence, including information from external information sources.

Relevance deals with the logical connection with, or bearing upon, the purpose of the audit procedure and, where appropriate, the assertion under consideration. The relevance of the information may be affected by the direction of testing.

The reliability of information to be used as audit evidence is influenced by its source and nature, as well as the circumstances under which it was obtained, including the controls over its preparation and maintenance where relevant. Generally, the reliability of information is increased when it is obtained from independent sources outside of the entity, by the auditor directly, is an original document rather than a copy and written rather than oral information. However, circumstances may exist that could affect these generalizations.

- 2.3.2. When using information produced by the entity, the auditor shall evaluate whether the information is sufficiently reliable for the auditor's purposes including, as necessary in the circumstances:

- (a) Obtaining evidence about the accuracy and completeness of the information; and
- (b) Evaluating whether the information is sufficiently precise and detailed for the auditor's purposes.

Obtaining audit evidence about the accuracy and completeness of such information may be performed concurrently with the actual audit procedure applied to the information when obtaining such audit evidence is an integral part of the audit procedure itself. In other situations, the auditor may have obtained audit evidence of the accuracy and completeness of such information by testing controls over the preparation and maintenance of the information. In some situations, however, the auditor may determine that additional audit procedures are needed.

- 2.3.3. Unless the auditor has reason to believe the contrary, the auditor may accept records and documents as genuine. If conditions identified during the audit cause the auditor to believe that a document may not be authentic or that terms in a document have been modified but not disclosed to the auditor, the auditor shall investigate further and determine the effect on the rest of the audit evidence obtained.
- 2.3.4. The auditor shall determine what modifications or additions to procedures are necessary if:
- (a) Audit evidence obtained from one source is inconsistent with that obtained from another; or
 - (b) The auditor has doubts about the reliability of information to be used as audit evidence.

2.4. Procedures for Obtaining Audit Evidence

Audit evidence to draw reasonable conclusions on which to base the auditor's opinion is obtained by designing and performing procedures to identify and assess risks of material misstatement (see Part 6) and further audit procedures (see Part 7).

Audit procedures to obtain audit evidence can include inspection, observation, confirmation, recalculation, reperformance and analytical procedures, often in some combination, in addition to inquiry. Although inquiry may provide important audit evidence, and may even produce evidence of a misstatement, inquiry alone ordinarily does not provide sufficient audit evidence of the absence of a material misstatement at the assertion level, nor of the operating effectiveness of controls.

Automated Tools and Techniques

ATT, for the purpose this standard, are IT-enabled processes that involve the automation of methods and procedures, for example including the analysis of data using modelling and visualization, robotic process automation, artificial intelligence and machine learning, and or drone technology to observe or inspect assets. Using such ATT can supplement or replace manual or repetitive tasks. ~~In applying this standard, an auditor may design and perform audit procedures manually or through the use of ATT, and either technique can be effective. Regardless of the tools and techniques used, the auditor is required to comply with this standard.~~ In certain circumstances, when obtaining audit evidence, an auditor may determine that the use of ATT to perform certain audit procedures may result in more persuasive audit evidence relative to the assertion being tested. In other circumstances, performing audit procedures may be effective without the use of ATT.

The use of ATT may potentially create biases or a general risk of overreliance on the information or output of the audit procedure performed. As powerful as these tools may be, they are not a substitute for the auditor's knowledge and professional judgment. Further, although the auditor may have access to a wide array of data, including from varying sources (i.e., increased quantity), the exercise of professional skepticism remains necessary to critically assess both the quality and reliability of the data as well as the outputs from using ATT.

2.5. General Documentation Requirements

The form, content and extent of audit documentation depends on the nature and circumstances of the entity and the procedures being performed. Audit documentation may be in paper or electronic format. It is not necessary to include superseded drafts of working papers or financial statements in the audit documentation.

Oral explanations, by the auditor on their own, do not adequately support the work performed by the auditor or the conclusions reached.

Automated Tools and Techniques

This standard does not differentiate between different tools and techniques that the auditor may use to design and perform audit procedures, for example using manual or automated audit procedures with respect to what is required to be documented. Regardless of the tools and techniques used, the auditor is required to comply with relevant documentation requirements.

2.5.1. Specific matters to be documented are set out throughout this standard. The auditor shall prepare audit documentation on a timely basis that is sufficient to enable an experienced auditor, having no previous connection with the audit, to understand:

- (a) The nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed in accordance with this standard and applicable legal and regulatory requirements, including recording:
 - (i) The identifying characteristics of the specific items or matters tested;
 - (ii) Who performed the work and the date such work was completed;
 - (iii) Who reviewed the audit work performed and the date and extent of such review, including what was reviewed;

In the case of an audit where the engagement partner performs all the audit work, the documentation will not include matters that might have to be documented solely to inform or instruct members of an engagement team, or to provide evidence of review by other members of the team (for example, there will be no matters to document relating to team discussions or supervision). Nevertheless, the engagement partner complies with the overriding requirement to prepare audit documentation that can be understood by an experienced auditor, as the audit documentation may be subject to review by external parties for regulatory or other purposes.

- (b) The results of the audit procedures performed, and the audit evidence obtained; and
- (c) Significant matters arising during the audit, the conclusions reached thereon, and significant professional judgments made in reaching those conclusions.

Judging the significance of a matter requires professional judgment and the analysis of the facts and circumstances. Example of significant matters ~~may~~ include matters giving rise to significant risks, areas where the financial statements could be materially misstated, circumstances where the auditor has had difficulty in applying the necessary audit procedures, or any findings that could result in a modified opinion.

~~*The form, content and extent of audit documentation depends on the nature and circumstances of the entity and the procedures being performed. Audit documentation may be in paper or electronic format. It is not necessary to include superseded drafts of working papers or financial statements in the audit documentation. Oral explanations, by the auditor on their own, do not adequately support the work performed by the auditor or the conclusions reached.*~~

~~*The audit documentation for the audit of a less complex entity is generally less extensive than that for the audit of a more complex entity. Further, in the case of an audit where the engagement partner performs all the audit work, the documentation will not include matters that might have to be documented solely to inform or instruct members of an engagement team, or to provide*~~

~~evidence of review by other members of the team (for example, there will be no matters to document relating to team discussions or supervision). Nevertheless, the engagement partner complies with the overriding requirement to prepare audit documentation that can be understood by an experienced auditor, as the audit documentation may be subject to review by external parties for regulatory or other purposes.~~

2.5.2. The auditor shall document identified or suspected non-compliance with law or regulation and the results of discussion with management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance and parties outside the entity.

2.5.2-2.5.3. If the auditor identified information that is inconsistent with the auditor's conclusion regarding a significant matter, the auditor shall document how the inconsistency was addressed.

2.5.4. If, in exceptional circumstances, the auditor judges it necessary to depart from a relevant requirement of this standard, the auditor shall document how the alternative audit procedures performed achieve the aim-objective of that requirement, and the reasons for the departure.

Documentation of Communications

2.5.3-2.5.5. The auditor shall include in the audit documentation any:

- (a) Communications about fraud made to management, those charged with governance, regulators and others; and
- (b) Discussions of significant matters related to non-compliance with law or regulation, or fraud, with management, those charged with governance and others, including how the matter has been responded to.

Documentation of the Communications

2.5.4-2.5.6. The auditor shall document discussions of significant matters with management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance, and others, including the nature of the significant matters discussed and when and with whom the discussions took place.

2.5.5-2.5.7. Where matters required to be communicated by this standard are communicated orally, the auditor shall include them in the audit documentation, and when and to whom they were communicated.

2.5.6-2.5.8. Where matters have been communicated in writing, the auditor shall retain a copy of the communication as part of the audit documentation. Written communications need not include all matters that arose during the audit.

3. **Engagement Quality Management**

Content of this Part

Part 3 sets out the responsibilities for managing and achieving quality for the audit engagement.

Scope of this Part

In accordance with ISQM 1, the firm is responsible for designing, implementing and operating a system of quality management for audits of financial statements, that provides the firm with reasonable assurance that the firm and its personnel fulfill their responsibilities in accordance with professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements, and conduct engagements in accordance with such standards and requirements, and that engagement reports issued are appropriate in the circumstances. The engagement team, led by the engagement partner, is responsible within the context of the firm's system of quality management for:

- Implementing the firm's responses to quality risks that are applicable to the audit engagement using information communicated by, or obtained from, the firm;
- Determining whether additional responses are needed at the engagement level beyond those in the firm's policies or procedures given the nature and circumstances of the engagement; and
- Communicating to the firm information from the audit engagement that is required to be communicated by the firm's policies or procedures to support the design, implementation and operation of the firm's system of quality management.

The requirements in this Part apply throughout the audit engagement ~~using this standard~~.

3.1. Objective

3.1.1. The objective of the auditor is to manage quality at the engagement level to obtain reasonable assurance that quality has been achieved such that:

- (a) The auditor has fulfilled the auditor's responsibilities in accordance with this ISA for LCE, relevant ethical standards and the applicable legal and regulatory requirements; and
- (b) The auditor's report issued is appropriate in the circumstances.

3.2. The Engagement Partner's Responsibilities

Leadership Responsibilities for Managing and Achieving Quality

The requirements for direction, supervision and review of the work of other members of the engagement team are only relevant if there are members of the engagement team other than the engagement partner.

3.2.1. The engagement partner shall take overall responsibility for managing and achieving quality on the audit engagement. In doing so, the engagement partner shall be sufficiently and appropriately involved throughout the audit engagement such that the engagement partner has the basis for determining whether the significant judgments made, and conclusions reached are appropriate in the circumstances.

Being sufficiently and appropriately involved throughout the audit engagement when procedures, tasks or actions have been assigned to other members of the engagement team may be demonstrated by the engagement partner in different ways, including:

- *Informing assignees about the nature of their responsibilities and authority, the scope of the work being assigned and the objectives thereof; and to provide any other necessary instructions and relevant information.*
- *Direction and supervision of the assignees.*
- *Review of the assignees' work to evaluate the conclusions reached.*

3.2.2. The engagement partner shall take responsibility for clear, consistent and effective actions being taken that reflect the firm's commitment to quality, and establish and communicate the expected behavior of the engagement team members, including emphasizing:

- (a) That all engagement team members are responsible for contributing to the management and achievement of quality at the engagement level;
- (b) The importance of professional ethics, values and attitudes to the members of the engagement team;
- (c) The importance of open and robust communication within the engagement team, and supporting the ability of engagement team members to raise concerns without fear of reprisal; and
- (d) The importance of each engagement team member exercising professional skepticism throughout the audit engagement.

The engagement partner's responsibility for managing and achieving quality is supported by a firm culture that demonstrates a commitment to quality. In addressing the requirements in paragraphs 3.2.1. and 3.2.2. above, the engagement partner may communicate directly to other members of the engagement team and reinforce this communication through conduct and actions (e.g., leading by example). The nature, ~~timing~~ and extent of the actions of the engagement partner to demonstrate the firm's commitment to quality may depend on a variety factors including the size, structure, ~~geographical dispersion~~ and complexity of the firm and the engagement team, and the nature and circumstances of the audit engagement. With a smaller engagement team with few engagement team members, influencing the desired culture through direct interaction and conduct may be sufficient.

3.2.3. If the engagement partner assigns the design or performance of procedures, tasks or actions to other members of the engagement team, the engagement partner shall continue to take overall responsibility for managing and achieving quality through direction and supervision of those members of the engagement team, and review of their work.

3.2.4. In taking overall responsibility for managing and achieving quality through direction, supervision and review of the work, the engagement partner shall determine that the nature, timing and extent of direction, supervision and review is responsive to the nature and circumstances of the engagement and the resources assigned, in compliance with the firm's related policies or procedures, this standard, relevant ethical requirements and regulatory requirements.

The approach to direction, supervision and review may be tailored depending on, for example:

- *The engagement team member's previous experience with the entity and the area to be audited.*
- *The assessed risks of material misstatement. A higher assessed risk of material misstatement may require a corresponding increase in the extent and frequency of the direction and supervision of engagement team members and a more detailed review of their work.*
- *The competence and capabilities of the individual engagement team members performing the audit work. For example, less experienced engagement team members may require more detailed instructions and more frequent, or in-person, interactions as the work is performed.*
- *The manner in which the reviews of the work performed are expected to take place. ~~For example, in some circumstances, remote reviews may not be effective in providing the necessary direction and may need to be supplemented by in-person interactions.~~*

Relevant Ethical Requirements

3.2.5. Throughout the audit engagement, the engagement partner shall:

- (a) Take responsibility for other members of the engagement team having been made aware of relevant ethical requirements that are applicable given the nature and circumstances of the audit engagement and the firm's related policies or procedures for identifying, evaluating and addressing threats to compliance with relevant ethical requirements; and
- (b) Remain alert ~~throughout the audit engagement,~~ through observation, inspection of audit documentation and making inquiries as necessary, for evidence of non-compliance with relevant ethical requirements by members of the engagement team.

~~3.2.6. The engagement partner shall take appropriate action, including evaluating the matter, complying with the firm's related policies or procedures and consulting with others in the firm, as appropriate if matters come to the engagement partner's attention that indicate that:~~

~~3.2.7. A threat to compliance with relevant ethical requirements exists; or~~

~~— Relevant ethical requirements have not been fulfilled.~~

3.2.6. If matters come to the engagement partner's attention that indicate that a threat to compliance with relevant ethical requirements exists or relevant ethical requirements have not been fulfilled, the engagement partner shall take appropriate action, as appropriate in the circumstances, including:

- (a) Evaluating the threat through complying with the firm's related policies or procedures; and
- (a)(b) Consulting with others in the firm.

Other Engagement Partner Responsibilities

~~3.2.8.~~3.2.7. Taking into account the nature and circumstances of the audit and the firm's related policies or procedures, the engagement partner shall determine that:

- (a) Sufficient and appropriate resources are assigned or made available to the engagement team in a timely manner; and

- (b) Members of the engagement team, and any auditor's external experts, collectively have the appropriate competence and capabilities, including sufficient time, to perform the audit engagement.

~~3.2.9.~~3.2.8. If the conditions in paragraph 3.2.7. are not met, the engagement partner shall take appropriate action including, if relevant, communicating with appropriate individuals about the need to assign or make available additional or alternative resources to the engagement.

~~3.2.10.~~3.2.9. The engagement partner shall take responsibility for using the resources assigned or made available to the engagement team appropriately.

~~3.2.11.~~3.2.10. The engagement partner shall:

- (a) Understand the information from the firm's monitoring and remediation process that has been communicated ~~and, if applicable, information for the monitoring and remediation process of other network firms that has been communicated, and~~ determine the relevance and effect of that information on the audit engagement, and take appropriate action; and
- (b) Remain alert for matters that may be relevant to the firm's monitoring and remediation process, and communicate that information as appropriate.

~~3.2.12.~~3.2.11. The engagement partner shall review audit documentation at appropriate points in time during the audit, including documentation of significant matters, significant judgments (including those relating to difficult or contentious matters) and the conclusions reached, and other matters that, in the engagement partner's professional judgment, are relevant to the engagement partner's responsibilities.

The engagement partner exercises professional judgment in determining matters to review, for example, based on:

- *The nature and circumstances of the audit engagement.*
- *Which engagement team member performed the work.*
- *Matters from recent inspection findings.*
- *The requirements of the firm's policies or procedures.*

~~On or before the date of the auditor's report, the engagement partner shall determine, that sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained to support the conclusions reached and for the auditor's report to be issued.~~

~~3.2.13.~~3.2.12. The engagement partner shall:

- (a) Take responsibility for differences of opinion being addressed and resolved in accordance with the firm's policies or procedures;
- (b) Take responsibility for determining that appropriate consultations ~~being made~~have been undertaken in accordance with the firm's related policies or procedures, or ~~where deemed necessary,~~ on difficult or contentious matters;
- (c) Determine that conclusions reached with respect to differences of opinion and difficult or contentious matters are documented and implemented; and
- (d) Not date the auditor's report until any differences of opinion are resolved.

Forming an objective view on the appropriateness of the judgments made in the course of the audit can present practical problems when the same individual also performs the entire audit. If unusual issues are involved, it may be desirable to consult with other suitably- experienced auditors or the auditor's professional body.

Consultation may be appropriate, or required by the firm's policies or procedures, when there are issues that are complex or unfamiliar, significant risks, significant transactions that are outside the normal course of business, or that otherwise appear to be unusual, limitations imposed by management or non-compliance with law or regulation.

In considering matters related to differences of opinion, or difficult or contentious matters, the engagement partner may also consider whether the use of the ISA for LCE continues to be appropriate.

~~3.2.14.3.2.13.~~ If an engagement quality review is required For audit engagements for which an engagement quality review is required, the engagement partner shall determine that an engagement quality review er has been appointed and has been performed in accordance with the firm's related policies or procedures, and:

(a) Cooperate with the engagement quality reviewer;

~~(a)~~(b) Discuss significant matters and significant judgments arising during the audit with the engagement quality reviewer; and

~~(b)~~(c) Not date the auditor's report before the engagement quality review is complete.

Review of Communications

3.2.14. The engagement partner shall review, prior to their issuance, formal written communications to management, those charged with governance or regulatory authorities.

3.3. Specific Documentation Requirements

~~3.2.15.3.3.1.~~ In addition to the general documentation requirements (Part 2.5.) for an audit engagement, the auditor shall include in the audit documentation matters identified, relevant discussions, and conclusions reached with respect to fulfillment of responsibilities for relevant ethical requirements, including applicable independence requirements.

4. Acceptance or Continuance of an Audit Engagement and Initial Audit Engagements

Content of this Part

Part 4 sets out the auditor's responsibilities for:

- Agreeing the terms of the audit engagement with management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance. This includes establishing that certain preconditions for an audit are present.
- Determining that use of the [draft] ISA for LCE is appropriate for the audit engagement.

Part 4 also addresses activities related to initial audit engagements.

Scope of this Part

Part A of this standard sets out the ~~restrictions and considerations~~ authority for appropriate use of this standard. This Part sets out the ~~auditor's engagement partner's~~ obligations ~~on the appropriate for~~ use of this standard ~~when as part of the firm's~~ acceptance or continuance procedures for an audit engagement of an LCE.

The information and audit evidence gathered during client acceptance and continuance procedures is used to make the determination about use of the [draft] ISA for LCE and also informs the auditor's procedures when planning the audit and for ~~the risk identification and assessment process~~.

Part 1.2. sets out that this standard is premised on the basis that the firm is subject to ISQM 1 or to national requirements that are at least as demanding. ISQM 1 requires the firm to establish quality objectives that address the acceptance and continuance of client relationships and specific engagements. In addition, compliance with ISQM 1 may require firms to have policies or procedures to address other matters of relevance to this Part.

Audit engagements may only be accepted when the auditor considers that relevant ethical requirements such as independence and professional competence and due care will be satisfied and the preconditions for an audit are present. In addition, the auditor considers the performance of non-assurance services for the audit client and whether these services are permissible.

If the audit is an initial engagement, this Part also sets out the auditor's responsibilities relating to opening balances.

4.1. Objectives

4.1.1. The objectives of the auditor are:

- (a) To accept or continue an audit engagement only when the basis upon which it is to be performed has been agreed, through:
 - (i) Establishing whether the preconditions for an audit are present; and
 - (ii) Confirming that there is a common understanding between the auditor and management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance, of the terms of the audit engagement.

- (b) For initial audit engagements, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about whether:
 - (i) Opening balances contain misstatements that materially affect the current period's financial statements, and
 - (ii) Appropriate accounting policies reflected in the opening balances have been consistently applied in the current period's financial statements, or changes thereto are appropriately accounted for and adequately presented and disclosed in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. The entity's accounting policies are consistently and appropriately reflected in the opening balances.

4.2. Determining that the [Draft] ISA for LCE is Appropriate for the Audit Engagement

4.2.1. The engagement partner shall ~~only accept or continue an audit engagement using this [draft] ISA for LCE when the auditor determines, in accordance with Part A of this standard, that the audit engagement is an audit of an entity as contemplated in Part A~~ may can be undertaken using the [draft] ISA for LCE.

Part A sets out the matters relevant to the engagement partner's determination of use of the [draft] ISA for LCE, in particular in relation to the limitations for using the standard. This determination is made when the engagement partner is determining that the firm's policies ~~and~~ procedures regarding acceptance and continuance have been followed (see paragraph 4.4.1.).

Information and audit evidence gathered during client acceptance and continuance procedures may be used to make the determination about use of the [draft] ISA for LCE. Further information may also be obtained when performing risk identification and assessment procedures that may change the auditor's initial determination about use of the [draft] ISA for LCE in accordance with this Part. Part 6 (see paragraph 6.5.9) requires the auditor to determine whether the [draft] ISA for LCE continues to be appropriate for the nature and circumstances of the entity being audited during the risk identification and assessment process. The auditor may also consider whether information changes the auditor's determination about the use of the ISA for LCE throughout the remainder of the audit.

4.3. Preconditions for an Audit

4.3.1. In order to establish whether the preconditions for an audit are present, the auditor shall:

- (a) Determine whether the financial reporting framework to be applied in the preparation of the financial statements is acceptable;
- (b) Obtain the agreement of management and where appropriate, those charged with governance, that it acknowledges and understands its responsibility:
 - (i) For the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, including where relevant their fair presentation;
 - (ii) For such controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and

(iii) To provide the auditor with:

- a. Access to all information of which management is aware that is relevant to the preparation of the financial statements such as records, documentation and other matters;
- b. Additional information that the auditor may request from management for the purpose of the audit; and
- c. Unrestricted access to persons within the entity from whom the auditor determines it necessary to obtain audit evidence.

4.3.2. If the preconditions for an audit are not present, the auditor shall discuss the matter with management. Unless required by law or regulation to do so, the auditor shall not accept the proposed audit engagement:

- (a) If the auditor has determined that the financial reporting framework to be applied in the preparation of the financial statements is unacceptable; or
- (b) If the agreement of management that it acknowledges and understands its responsibility has not been obtained.

4.3.3. If management or those charged with governance impose a limitation on the scope of the auditor's work such that the auditor believes that the limitation will result in the auditor disclaiming the opinion on the financial statements, the auditor shall not accept such a limited engagement as an audit engagement, unless required by law or regulation to do so.

4.4. Additional Considerations in Engagement Acceptance

4.4.1. The engagement partner shall determine that the firm's policies or procedures regarding acceptance and continuance of the audit engagement have been followed⁸ and that conclusions reached in this regard are appropriate, including the appropriate use of the [draft] ISA for LCE.

4.4.1.4.4.2. In some cases, law or regulation of the relevant jurisdiction prescribes the layout or wording of the auditor's report in a form or in terms that are significantly different from the requirements of this standard. In these circumstances, the auditor shall evaluate:

- (a) Whether users may misunderstand the assurance obtained from the audit of the financial statements and, if so,
- (b) Whether additional explanation in the auditor's report can mitigate possible misunderstanding.

4.4.2.4.4.3. If the auditor concludes that additional explanation in the auditor's report cannot mitigate possible misunderstanding, the auditor shall not accept the audit engagement, unless required by law or regulation to do so. An audit conducted in accordance with such law or regulation does not comply with the [draft] ISA for LCE. Accordingly, the auditor shall not include any reference within the auditor's report to the audit having been conducted in accordance with this [draft] ISA for LCE.

⁸ International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1, Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements, paragraph 30 sets out the firm's responsibilities for establishing quality objectives for the acceptance of specific engagements, including judgments relating to financial and operating priorities of the firm when deciding to accept or continue specific engagements.

4.5. Terms of the Audit Engagement

Performing acceptance or continuance procedures before planning commences assists the auditor in identifying and evaluating events or circumstances that may adversely affect the auditor's ability to plan and perform the current engagement.

This standard requires the auditor to ascertain certain matters, upon which it is necessary for the auditor and management or, where appropriate, those charged with governance to agree, and which are in the control of the entity, prior to the auditor accepting the audit engagement.

- 4.5.1. The auditor shall agree the terms of the audit engagement, ~~in writing~~, with management, or where appropriate, those charged with governance, ~~as appropriate~~.

If law or regulation prescribes the responsibilities of management that are equivalent in effect to what this standard requires, the auditor may use the wording of the law or regulation to describe them in the written agreement.

- 4.5.2. On recurring audits, the auditor shall assess whether circumstances require the terms of the audit engagement to be revised and whether there is a need to remind the entity of the existing terms of the audit engagement.
- 4.5.3. The auditor shall not agree to a change in the terms of the audit engagement where there is no reasonable justification for doing so.
- 4.5.4. If, prior to completing the audit engagement, the auditor is requested to change the audit engagement to an engagement that conveys a lower level of assurance, the auditor shall determine whether there is reasonable justification for doing so.
- 4.5.5. If the terms of the audit engagement are changed, the auditor and management shall agree on and record the new terms of the engagement in an engagement letter or other suitable form of written agreement.
- 4.5.6. If the auditor is unable to agree to a change of the terms of the audit engagement and is not permitted by management to continue the original audit engagement, the auditor shall:
- (a) Withdraw from the audit engagement where possible under applicable law or regulation; and
 - (b) Determine whether there is any obligation, either contractual or otherwise, to report the circumstances to other parties, such as those charged with governance, owners or regulators.

~~The engagement partner shall determine that the firm's policies or procedures regarding acceptance and continuance of the audit engagement have been followed and that conclusions reached in this regard are appropriate, including the appropriate use of the ISA for LCE.~~

4.6. Initial Audit Engagements

~~The purpose and objective of planning the audit are the same whether the audit is an initial or recurring engagement. However, for an initial audit, the auditor may need to expand the planning activities because the auditor does not ordinarily have the previous experience with the entity that is considered when planning recurring engagements.~~

- 4.6.1. If the engagement is an initial audit and there has been a change in auditor, the auditor shall communicate with the predecessor auditor, in compliance with relevant ethical requirements.

4.6.2. The auditor shall read the most recent financial statements, if any, and the auditor's report thereon, if any, for information relevant to opening balances, including disclosures.

4.6.1.4.6.3. If the prior period's financial statements were audited by a predecessor auditor and there was a modification to the opinion, the auditor shall evaluate the effect of the matter giving rise to the modification in assessing the risks of material misstatement in the current period's financial statements.

4.6.2.4.6.4. The auditor shall obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about whether the opening balances contain misstatements that ~~may~~ materially affect the current period's financial statements by:

- (a) Determining whether the prior period's closing balances have been correctly brought forward to the current period or, when appropriate, have been restated;
- (b) Determining whether the opening balances reflect the application of appropriate accounting policies; and
- (c) Performing one or more of the following:
 - (i) Where the prior year financial statements were audited, inspecting the predecessor auditor's working papers to obtain evidence regarding the opening balances;
 - (ii) Evaluating whether audit procedures performed in the current period provide evidence relevant to the opening balances; or
 - (iii) Performing specific audit procedures to obtain evidence regarding the opening balances.

4.6.3.4.6.5. If the auditor obtains audit evidence that the opening balances contain misstatements that could materially affect the current period's financial statements, the auditor shall perform such additional audit procedures as are appropriate in the circumstances to determine the effect on the current period's financial statements.

4.6.4.4.6.6. The auditor shall obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about whether the accounting policies reflected in the opening balances have been consistently applied in the current period's financial statements, and whether any changes in accounting policies have been appropriately accounted for and adequately presented and disclosed in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

4.7. Specific Communication Requirements

Communications with Those Charged with Governance

4.7.1. The auditor shall communicate with those charged with governance the auditor's responsibilities for forming and expressing an opinion on the financial statements prepared by management, and that the auditor's responsibilities do not relieve management or those charged with governance from their responsibilities for oversight of the preparation of the financial statements.

4.8. Specific Documentation Requirements

4.8.1. In addition to the general documentation requirements (Part 2.5.) ~~for an audit engagement~~, the auditor shall include in the audit documentation matters identified, relevant discussions ~~with personnel~~, and conclusions reached with respect to:

~~(a) Fulfillment of responsibilities for relevant ethical requirements, including applicable independence requirements.~~

~~The~~ acceptance and continuance of the client relationship and audit engagement.

4.8.2. The auditor shall document the determination made for using the [draft] ISA for LCE.

4.8.3. The auditor shall document changes, if any, to the determination of the use of the [draft] ISA for LCE if further information comes to the auditor's attention during the audit that may change the professional judgment made in this regard.

4.8.4. The auditor shall record in an audit engagement letter or other suitable form of written agreement:

(a) That the audit will be undertaken using the [draft] ISA for LCE.

~~(a)(b)~~ The objective and scope of the audit of the financial statements;

~~(b)(c)~~ The respective responsibilities of the auditor and management;

~~(c) The responsibilities of management;~~

(d) Identification of the applicable financial reporting framework for the preparation of the financial statements;

(e) Reference to the expected form and content of any reports to be issued by the auditor; and

(f) A statement that there may be circumstances in which a report may differ from its expected form and content.

4.8.5. If law or regulation prescribes in sufficient detail the terms of the audit engagement referred to in this standard, the auditor need not record them in a written agreement, except for the fact that such law or regulation applies, and that management acknowledges and understands its responsibilities.

5. **Planning**

Content of this Part

Part 5 sets out the auditor's responsibility to plan the audit (including holding an engagement team discussion), and the concept of materiality when planning and performing the audit.

Scope of this Part

Planning is continual and is not a discrete phase of the audit but is iterative, as necessary, throughout the audit. Some requirements within this Part are linked to procedures in other Parts and may require the auditor to execute on those procedures in order to meet the requirements in this Part.

5.1. Objectives

5.1.1. The objectives of the auditor are to:

- (a) Plan the audit so that it will be performed in an effective manner; and
- (b) Apply the concept of materiality appropriately in planning and performing the audit.

5.2. Planning Activities

The nature, timing and extent of planning activities will vary according to the nature and circumstances of the entity, the size and nature of the engagement team, the engagement team members' previous experience with the entity and any changes in circumstances that occur during the audit engagement. When an engagement is carried out by a single individual some of the requirements may not be relevant (e.g., the engagement team discussion), however consideration may still be given to the matters within the relevant paragraphs as they may still assist the auditor.

The purpose and objective of planning the audit are the same whether the audit is an initial or recurring engagement. However, for an initial audit, the auditor may need to expand the planning activities because the auditor does not ordinarily have the previous experience with the entity that is considered when planning recurring engagements.

5.2.1. The engagement partner and other key members of the engagement team shall be involved in planning the audit.

5.2.2. The auditor shall set the scope, timing and direction of the audit and:

- (a) Identify the characteristics of the engagement that define its scope;
- (b) Ascertain the reporting objectives of the engagement to plan the timing of the audit and the nature of the communications required;
- (c) Consider the factors that, in the auditor's professional judgment, are significant in directing the engagement team's efforts;
- (d) Consider the results of preliminary engagement activities and, where applicable, whether knowledge gained on other engagements performed by the engagement partner for this entity is relevant;

- (e) Ascertain the nature, timing and extent of procedures to be performed and the resources necessary to perform the audit, including determining whether experts are needed; and
- (f) Plan the nature, timing and extent of direction and supervision of engagement team members and review of their work.

In the audit of an LCE, establishing the scope, timing and direction of the audit need not be a complicated or time-consuming exercise. For example, a suitable brief memorandum prepared at the completion of the previous audit, based on inspection of the working papers and highlighting issues identified in the audit just completed, updated in the current period based on discussions with the owner-manager, can serve as the documented scope, timing and direction for the current audit engagement. Standard audit programs or checklists ~~drawn-up~~created based on the assumption of few relevant controls ~~activities~~, as is likely to be the case in a ~~smaller~~less complex entity, may be used provided that they are tailored to the circumstances of the engagement, including the auditor's risk assessments.

~~5.2.3.1.1.1. The auditor shall update and change the scope, timing and direction as necessary during the audit.~~

~~5.2.4.~~5.2.3. The engagement partner shall take into account information obtained in the acceptance and continuance process in planning and performing the audit.

5.2.4. When information used to plan and perform the audit has been obtained from the previous experience with the ~~client~~entity, or prior audits, the auditor shall evaluate whether such information remains relevant and reliable as audit evidence in the current period.

5.2.5. The auditor shall update and change the scope, timing and direction as necessary during the audit.

Engagement Team Discussion

5.2.6. The engagement partner and other key engagement team members shall discuss the susceptibility of the entity's financial statements to material misstatement, ~~as well as~~including:

- (a) The application of the applicable financial reporting framework to the entity's facts and circumstances.
- (b) How and where the entity's financial statements may be susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud, including how fraud may occur, and how fraud or error could arise from related party relationships or transactions.

~~Any d~~Discussions among the engagement team shall occur setting aside beliefs the engagement team may have that management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance are honest and have integrity.

The engagement team discussion may also include other matters related to the audit such as the logistics, operational and other matters (such as ~~when~~re risks of material misstatement may have changed from prior years or matters related to relevant ethical requirement including independence) and the timing of the audit and communications that are required.

5.2.7. When there are engagement team members not involved in the discussion, the engagement partner shall determine which matters are to be communicated to those members.

Using the Work of Management's Expert

5.2.8. If information to be used as audit evidence has been prepared using the work of management's expert, the auditor shall having regard to the significance of that expert's work for the auditor's purpose:

(a) ~~E~~ Evaluate the competence, capabilities and objectivity of that expert;

(b) Understand the work of that expert; and

~~(a)(c)~~ E Evaluate the appropriateness of the expert's work as audit evidence for the relevant assertion.

Determining Whether to Use the Work of an Auditor's Expert

~~The auditor has sole responsibility for the audit opinion expressed, and that responsibility is not reduced by the auditor's use of the work of an auditor's expert. Nonetheless, if the auditor using the work of an auditor's expert concludes, based on the audit evidence obtained, that the work of that expert is adequate for the auditor's purposes, the auditor may accept that expert's findings or conclusions in the expert's field as appropriate audit evidence.~~

5.2.8.5.2.9. If expertise in a field other than accounting or auditing is necessary to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, the auditor shall determine whether to use the work of an auditor's expert.

If the preparation of the financial statements involves the use of expertise in a field other than accounting, the auditor, who is skilled in accounting and auditing, may not possess the necessary expertise to audit those financial statements. The engagement partner is required to be satisfied that the engagement team, and any auditor's experts who are not part of the engagement team, collectively have the appropriate competence and capabilities to perform the audit engagement. Further, the auditor is required to ascertain the nature, timing and extent of resources necessary to perform the engagement. The auditor's determination of whether to use the work of an auditor's expert, and if so when and to what extent, assists the auditor in meeting these requirements. As the audit progresses, or as circumstances change, the auditor may need to revise earlier decisions about using the work of an auditor's expert.

~~The auditor has sole responsibility for the audit opinion expressed, and that responsibility is not reduced by the auditor's use of the work of an auditor's expert. Nonetheless, if the auditor using the work of an auditor's expert concludes, based on the audit procedures performed and the evidence obtained, that the work of that expert is adequate for the auditor's purposes, the auditor may accept that expert's findings or conclusions in the expert's field as appropriate audit evidence.~~

5.2.9.5.2.10. The auditor shall consider the following when determining the nature, timing and extent of procedures related to the auditor's expert:

- (a) The nature of the matter to which that expert's work relates;
- (b) The risks of material misstatement in the matter to which that expert's work relates;
- (c) The significance of that expert's work in the context of the audit;
- (d) The auditor's knowledge of and experience with previous work performed by that expert; and
- (e) Whether that expert is subject to the auditor's firm's quality management policies or procedures.

~~5.2.10.~~5.2.11. If the auditor is using the work of an auditor's expert, the auditor shall:

- (a) Evaluate whether the auditor's expert has the necessary competence, capabilities and objectivity, including inquiry regarding interests and relationships that may create a threat to objectivity, for the auditor's purpose;
- (b) Obtain sufficient understanding of the field of expertise to enable the auditor to determine the nature, scope and objectives of the auditor's expert work and evaluate that work for the auditor's purpose; and
- (c) Agree in writing with the auditor's expert the nature, scope and objectives of the expert's work, the respective roles and responsibilities of the expert and the auditor's ~~responsibilities~~ in relation to that work, the nature, timing and extent of communications and ~~whether there is~~ the need for the expert to observe confidentiality requirements.

Going Concern

Under the going concern basis of accounting, the financial statements are prepared on the assumption that the entity is a going concern and will continue its operations for the foreseeable future. General purpose financial statements are prepared using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. When the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate, assets and liabilities are recorded on the basis that the entity will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

~~5.2.11.~~5.2.12. The auditor shall determine whether management has already performed a preliminary assessment of the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, and:

- (a) If such an assessment has been performed, discuss the assessment with management and determine whether management has identified events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern and, if so, management's plans to address them; or
- (b) If such an assessment has not yet been performed, discuss with management the basis for the intended use of the going concern basis of accounting, and inquire of management whether events or conditions exist that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

The auditor's responsibilities are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding, and conclude on, the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements, and to conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. These responsibilities exist even if the financial reporting framework used in the preparation of the financial statements does not include an explicit requirement for management to make a specific assessment of the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

~~Under the going concern basis of accounting, the financial statements are prepared on the assumption that the entity is a going concern and will continue its operations for the foreseeable future. General purpose financial statements are prepared using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. When the use of the going concern basis of accounting is~~

~~appropriate, assets and liabilities are recorded on the basis that the entity will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.~~

~~5.2.12-5.2.13.~~ The auditor shall remain alert throughout the audit for audit evidence of events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

5.3. Materiality

5.3.1. The auditor shall determine materiality for the financial statements as a whole.

The concept of materiality is applied by the auditor in both planning and performing the audit, and in evaluating the effect of identified misstatements on the audit and of uncorrected misstatements if any, on the financial statements and in forming an opinion in the auditor's report.

The auditor's determination of materiality is a matter of professional judgment, and is affected by the auditor's perception of the financial needs of users of the financial statements. The auditor's professional judgment about misstatements that will be considered material provides a basis for:

- *Determining the nature, timing and extent of procedures to identify and assess risks of material misstatement;*
- *Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement; and*
- *Determining the nature, timing and extent of further audit procedures.*

A percentage is often applied to a chosen benchmark as a starting point in determining materiality for the financial statements as a whole. Examples of benchmarks that may be appropriate, depending on the circumstances of the entity, include categories of reported income such as profit before tax, total revenue, gross profit and total expenses, total equity or net asset value. Profit before tax from continuing operations is often used for profit-oriented entities. When profit before tax from continuing operations is volatile, other benchmarks may be more appropriate, such as gross profit or total revenues.

~~5.3.2.~~ The auditor shall also determine the materiality level or levels to be applied to particular classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures if, in the specific circumstances of the entity, there is one or more particular classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures for which misstatements of lesser amounts than materiality for the financial statements as a whole could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Considerations Specific to Public Sector Entities

In the case of a public sector entity, legislators and regulators are often the primary users of its financial statements. Furthermore, the financial statements may be used to make decisions other than economic decisions. The determination of materiality for the financial statements as a whole (and, if applicable, materiality level or levels for particular classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures) in an audit of the financial statements of a public sector entity is therefore influenced by law, regulation or other authority, and by the financial information needs of legislators and the public in relation to public sector programs.

~~5.3.2-5.3.3.~~ The auditor shall determine performance materiality for the purposes of assessing the risks of material misstatement and determining the nature, timing and extent of further audit procedures.

Planning the audit solely to detect individually material misstatements overlooks the fact that the aggregate of individually immaterial misstatements may cause the financial statements to be materially misstated, and leaves no margin for possible undetected misstatements. Performance materiality (which, as defined, is one or more amounts) is set to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements ~~in the financial statements~~ exceeds materiality ~~for the financial statements as a whole~~.

~~5.3.3.5.3.4.~~ The auditor shall revise materiality for the financial statements as a whole (and, if applicable, the materiality level or levels for particular classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures) if the auditor becomes aware of information during the audit that would have caused ~~a lower materiality level to be determined initially~~ the auditor to have determined a different amount (or amounts) initially.

~~5.3.4.5.3.5.~~ If the auditor concludes that a lower materiality for the financial statements as a whole (and, if applicable, materiality level or levels for particular classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures) than that initially determined is appropriate, the auditor shall determine whether it is necessary to revise performance materiality, and whether the nature, timing and extent of the further audit procedures remain appropriate.

5.4. Specific Communication Requirements

~~Communications with Those Charged with Governance~~

5.4.1. The auditor shall communicate to management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance an overview of the planned scope, timing and direction of the audit.

5.5. Specific Documentation Requirements

5.5.1. In addition to the general documentation requirements (Part 2.5.) for an audit engagement, the auditor shall include a description of the scope, timing and direction of the audit, and significant changes made during the audit, together with the reasons for such changes, in the audit documentation.

5.5.2. The auditor shall include in the audit documentation a description of:

- (a) The nature, timing and extent of planned risk identification and assessment procedures.
- (b) The nature, timing and extent of planned further audit procedures at the assertion level.
- (c) Other planned audit procedures that are required to be carried out so that the engagement complies with the requirements of this standard.

~~5.5.2.5.5.3.~~ The auditor shall document the discussion among the engagement team and significant decisions reached, ~~including significant decisions regarding the susceptibility of the entity's financial statements to material misstatement due to fraud or error.~~

~~5.5.3.5.5.4.~~ The auditor shall include in the audit documentation the following amounts and the factors considered in their determination of materiality (including any revisions as applicable):

- (a) Materiality for the financial statements as a whole;
- (b) If applicable, the materiality level or levels for particular classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures; and
- (c) Performance materiality.

6. Risk Identification and Assessment

Content of this Part

Part 6 contains the requirements relevant to the auditor's responsibility to perform procedures and related activities to:

- Understand the entity and its environment, the applicable financial reporting framework, and the entity's ~~system of internal control~~ system;
- Identify risks of material misstatement at the financial statement and assertion levels, whether due to fraud or error; and
- Assess inherent risk and control risk.

Appendix 2 illustrates the iterative nature of the auditor's risk identification and assessment.

Scope of this Part

This Part deals with the auditor's responsibility to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, which provides the basis for the audit procedures undertaken to respond to assessed risks in Part 7. Part 5 sets out the auditor's obligations for planning activities, including the requirements for the engagement team discussion.

6.1. Objectives

- 6.1.1. The objectives of the auditor are to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, at the financial statement and assertion levels, thereby providing a basis for designing and implementing responses to the assessed risks of material misstatement.

Understanding the entity and its environment, the applicable financial reporting framework and the entity's system of internal control (the entity's internal control system) enables the auditor to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement. The auditor's risk identification and assessment process is iterative and dynamic. The auditor's understanding of the entity and its environment, the applicable financial reporting framework, and the entity's internal control system are interdependent with concepts within the requirements to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement.

6.2. Procedures for Identifying and Assessing Risks and Related Activities

- 6.2.1. The auditor shall design and perform procedures to obtain audit evidence that provides an appropriate basis for:

- (a) The identification and assessment of risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, at the financial statement and assertion levels; and
- (b) The design of further audit procedures.

The auditor uses professional judgment to determine the nature and extent of the procedures to be performed, which may vary with the formality of the entity's policies or procedures.

Some less complex entities, and particularly owner-managed entities, may not have established structured processes and systems (e.g., a risk assessment process or a process to monitor the entity's internal control system) or may have established processes or systems with limited

documentation or a lack of consistency in how they are undertaken. When such systems and processes lack formality, compliance with the procedures ~~within this Part~~ is ~~are~~ still required ~~to be completed, if~~ For example the auditor may still be able to perform the required procedures through observation and inquiry.

Designing and performing procedures to obtain audit evidence in a manner that is not biased towards obtaining audit evidence that may be corroborative or towards excluding audit evidence that may be contradictory may involve obtaining evidence from multiple sources within and outside the entity. However, the auditor is not required to perform an exhaustive search to identify all possible sources of evidence.

6.2.2. The procedures to identify and assess risks of material misstatement shall include:

- (a) Inquiries with of management, and other appropriate individuals within the entity;
- (b) Analytical procedures. ~~If unusual or unexpected trends and relationships are identified they shall be evaluated for fraud or error;~~ and
- (c) Observation and inspection.

The auditor is not required to perform all of these procedures for each aspect of the auditor's understanding required.

Considerations Specific to Public Sector Entities

When making inquiries of those who may have information that is likely to assist in identifying risks of material misstatement, auditors of public sector entities may obtain information from additional sources such as from the auditors that are involved in performance or other audits related to the entity. Procedures performed by auditors of public sector entities to identify and assess risks of material misstatement may also include observation and inspection of documents prepared by management for the legislature, for example documents related to mandatory performance reporting.

Automated Tools and Techniques

If the auditor uses ATT, the auditor may design and perform procedures to identify and assess risks of material misstatement on relatively large volumes of data (from the general ledger, sub-ledgers or other operational data) including for analysis, observation or inspection. ~~For example, ATT may be used to observe or inspect particular assets, such as through the use of remote observation tools (e.g., a drone).~~

6.2.3. In designing and performing procedures to identify and assess risks of material misstatement, the auditor shall consider possible risks of material misstatement arising from:

- (a) ~~(a)~~ Fraud or error;
- (a)(b) ~~(a)(b)~~ Related parties; and
- (b)(c) ~~(b)(c)~~ Events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Fraud

Fraudulent financial reporting involves intentional misstatements, including omissions of amounts or disclosures in financial statements to deceive financial statement users. Fraudulent financial reporting often involves management override of controls that otherwise may appear to be operating effectively, such as recording fictitious journal entries close to the end of the financial reporting period.

Misappropriation of assets involves the theft of the entity's assets and is often perpetrated by employees in relatively small and immaterial amounts. However, it can also involve management who are usually more able to disguise or conceal misappropriations in ways that are difficult to detect.

Misappropriation of assets is often accompanied by false or misleading records or documents in order to conceal the fact that the assets are missing or have been pledged without proper authorization.

Going Concern

Events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern of particular relevance to an LCE include the risk that banks and other lenders may cease to support the entity, as well as the possible loss of a principal supplier, major customer, key employee, or the right to operate under a license, franchise or other legal agreement.

6.2.4. When identifying risks of material misstatement, including those arising from fraud, the auditor shall consider information from all procedures for risk identification to determine whether fraud risk factors are present, including:

- (a) The acceptance or continuance procedures; and
- (b) When applicable, other engagements performed by the engagement partner for the entity.

6.2.5. The auditor shall evaluate whether unusual or unexpected relationships that have been identified in performing analytical procedures, including those related to revenue accounts, may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.

~~6.2.6. When the auditor intends to use information obtained from the auditor's previous experience with the entity and from audit procedures performed in previous audits, the auditor shall evaluate whether such information remains relevant and reliable.~~

~~6.2.7. 6.2.6.~~ If the ~~prior period's~~ audit opinion on the prior ~~year's period's~~ financial statements was modified the auditor shall evaluate the effect on the current year's financial statements when identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement.

6.3. Understanding Relevant Aspects of the Entity

The auditor's understanding of the entity and its environment, and the applicable financial reporting framework, establishes a frame of reference in which the auditor identifies and assesses the risks of material misstatement, and also informs how the auditor plans and performs further audit procedures.

Understanding the Entity and Its Environment

6.3.1. The auditor shall understand:

- (a) The entity's organizational structure, ownership and governance, business model (including how the entity uses IT in its business model).
- (b) The industry and other external factors.
- (c) How the entity's financial performance is measured internally and externally.
- (d) The legal and regulatory framework applicable to the entity, and how the entity is complying with that framework.
- (e) The entity's transactions and other events and conditions that may give rise to the need for, or changes in, accounting estimates to be recognized or disclosed. ~~When an estimate is assessed to be significant for an item in the financial statements, the auditor shall understand the assumptions and methods used in determining the estimate.~~
- (f) Agreements or relationships that may result in unrecognized liabilities, future commitments or changes to current asset valuations through inspecting minutes of meetings and correspondence with legal counsel and inspecting legal expense accounts.

Understanding the entity's objectives, strategy and business model helps the auditor to understand the entity at a strategic level, and to understand the business risks the entity takes and faces. An understanding of the business risks that have an effect on the financial statements assists the auditor in identifying risks of material misstatement, since most business risks will eventually have financial consequences and, therefore, an effect on the financial statements.

Considerations Specific to Public Sector Entities

Entities operating in the public sector may create and deliver value in different ways to those creating wealth for owners but will still have a 'business model' with a specific objective. Matters public sector auditors may obtain an understanding of that are relevant to the business model of the entity, include:

- *Knowledge of relevant government activities, including related programs.*
- *Program objectives and strategies, including public policy elements.*

- 6.3.2. ~~Unless all of those charged with governance are involved in managing the entity, t~~The auditor shall understand how those charged with governance exercise oversight of management's processes for identifying and responding to the risks of fraud or error in the entity and the controls that management has established to mitigate these risks.

Understanding the Applicable Financial Reporting Framework

6.3.3. The auditor shall understand:

- (a) The applicable financial reporting framework₇, including₁ for accounting estimates, the recognition criteria, measurement bases, and the related presentation and disclosure requirements and how these apply in the context of the nature and circumstances of the entity and its environment.
- (b) The entity's accounting policies and reasons for any changes thereto.

6.3.4. The auditor shall evaluate whether the entity's accounting policies are appropriate and consistent with the applicable financial reporting framework.

Inherent Risk Factors

6.3.4.6.3.5. In understanding the entity and its environment and the applicable financial reporting framework in accordance with this Part, the auditor shall understand how inherent risk factors affect the susceptibility of assertions to misstatement, and the degree to which they do so.

6.3.6. In understanding the relevant aspects of ~~For~~ the entity's accounting estimates (see paragraph 6.3.134.), the auditor shall take into account the degree to which the accounting estimate is subject to estimation uncertainty, and the degree to which the following are affected by complexity, subjectivity or other inherent risk factors:

(a) ~~The selection and application of the method, the assumptions and data used; and~~

(a)(b) The selection of management's point estimate and related disclosures are affected by complexity, subjectivity or other inherent risk factors.

Inherent risk factors may be qualitative or quantitative and affect the susceptibility of assertions to misstatement. Qualitative inherent risk factors relating to the preparation of information required by the applicable financial reporting framework include:

- Complexity;
- Subjectivity;
- Change;
- Uncertainty (for accounting estimates this is estimation uncertainty); or
- Susceptibility to misstatement due to management bias or other fraud risk factors insofar as they affect inherent risk.

The presence of inherent risk factors that give rise to higher inherent risk, related to accounting estimates may be indicators that the [draft] ISA for LCE is not appropriate for the audit.

Understanding the Entity's Internal Control System

The auditor's understanding of the entity's internal control system influences the auditor's identification and assessment of the risks of material misstatement, and also assists the auditor in planning and designing further audit procedures. The entity's internal control system consists of the five components of internal control, for which an understanding is required for each:

- The control environment.
- The entity's risk assessment process.
- The entity's process to monitor the internal control system.
- The information system and communications.
- Control activities.

In less complex entities, and in particular owner-manager entities, the way in which the entity's internal control system is designed, implemented and maintained will vary with the entity's size and complexity. When there are no formal processes or documented policies or procedures, the auditor

is still required to understand how management, or where appropriate, those charged with governance prevent and detect fraud and error, and use professional judgment to determine the nature and extent of the work procedures to obtain the required understanding.

Considerations Specific to Public Sector Entities

Auditors of public sector entities often have additional responsibilities with respect to internal control, for example, to report on compliance with an established code of practice or reporting on spending against budget. Auditors of public sector entities may also have responsibilities to report on compliance with law, regulation or other authority. As a result, their considerations about the internal control system may be broader and more detailed.

~~6.3.5-6.3.7.~~ The auditor shall evaluate whether management (with the oversight of those charged with governance, if applicable) has created and maintained a control environment that provides an appropriate foundation for the other components of the entity's internal control system, including determining whether there are any deficiencies in the control environment that undermine the other components of the entity's internal control system in this regard. For this purpose, the auditor shall understand:

- (a) How management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance, oversee the entity, and demonstrate integrity and ethical values;
- ~~(a)(b)~~ The entity's assignment of authority and responsibility;
- ~~(b)(c)~~ The culture of the entity, including whether the culture supports honesty and ethical behavior; and
- ~~(c)(d)~~ When applicable, how owner-managers have an active involvement and influence the risks arising from management override of controls due to lack of segregation of duties.

The control environment provides an overall foundation for the operation of the other components of the entity's internal control system and deficiencies may undermine the rest of the entity's internal control system. Although it does not directly prevent or detect and correct misstatements, it may influence the effectiveness of other controls in the internal control system. The control environment includes the governance and management functions and the attitudes, awareness and actions of those charged with governance and management concerning the entity's internal control system and its importance in the entity.

Because the control environment is foundational to the entity's internal control system, any deficiencies could have pervasive effects on the preparation of the financial statements. Therefore, the auditor's understanding and evaluations of this component affect the auditor's identification and assessment of risks of material misstatement at the financial statement level, and may also affect the identification and assessment of risks of material misstatement at the assertion level, as well as the auditor's responses to the identified risks.

In the case of an LCE, some or all of the aspects of the auditor's considerations-control environment may not be ~~in~~ applicable or less relevant. For example, an LCE may not have a written code of conduct but, instead, may have developed a culture that emphasizes the importance of integrity and ethical behavior through oral communication and by management example. Domination of management by a single individual in an LCE does not generally, in and of itself, indicate a failure by management to display and communicate an appropriate attitude regarding internal control and

the financial reporting process. In some entities, the need for management authorization can compensate for otherwise deficient controls and reduce the risk of employee fraud. However, domination of management by a single individual can be a potential deficiency in internal control since there is an opportunity for management override of controls.

6.3.6.6.3.8. The auditor shall evaluate whether the entity's risk assessment process is appropriate to the entity's circumstances considering the nature and complexity of the entity. For this purpose, the auditor shall understand the entity's risk assessment process relevant to the preparation of the financial statements (i.e., how risks are identified, assessed and addressed), including how this process identifies and addresses risks related to accounting estimates.

Understanding how the entity assesses its business risks and other risks ~~may can~~ assist the auditor in understanding where there are identified risks, and whether the entity has responded to those risks. This may inform the auditor in understanding whether the risks faced by the entity have been identified, assessed and addressed as appropriate to the nature and circumstances of the entity, and help the auditor in identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement and responding to those risks. For example, in some entities, particularly LCEs, the focus of management's assessment may be on the risks of employee fraud or misappropriation of assets.

6.3.7.6.3.9. The auditor shall evaluate whether the entity's process for monitoring the internal control system is appropriate to the entity's circumstances considering the nature and complexity of the entity. For this purpose, the auditor shall understand the entity's process to monitor the entity's internal control system, including the sources of information and the basis upon which management considers the information to be sufficiently reliable, as well as how deficiencies are remediated.

Understanding the entity's monitoring of the internal control system assists the auditor to understand whether the entity's internal control system is present and functioning. In less complex entities, and in particular owner-manager entities, the auditor's understanding of the entity's process to monitor the entity's internal control system is often focused on how management or the owner-manager is directly involved in operations, as there may not be any other formal monitoring activities.

6.3.8.6.3.10. The auditor shall understand the information system relevant to the preparation of the financial statements, including:

- (a) For significant classes of transactions, account balances and disclosures, how those transactions are initiated, recorded, processed, corrected as necessary, transferred to the general ledger and reported in the financial statements, as well as:
 - (i) How the information system captures, processes and discloses events and conditions, other than transactions;
 - (ii) The accounting and other supporting records for the flows of information;
 - (iii) The entity's resources used in the financial reporting process;
 - (iv) The IT environment The financial reporting process used to prepare the entity's financial statements, including disclosures; and
- (b) The IT environment relevant to (i) to (iv) above~~The financial reporting process used to prepare the entity's financial statements, including disclosures.~~

6.3.11. The auditor shall understand how the entity communicates significant matters related to the preparation of the financial statements, and related reporting responsibilities, between people within the entity, between management and those charged with governance (if applicable) and with external parties (such as regulatory authorities or others as required).

~~6.3.9.6.3.12.~~ In doing so, the auditor shall evaluate whether the entity's information system and communication appropriately supports the preparation of the entity's financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

The auditor's understanding of the information system may be obtained in various ways and may include:

- *Inquiries of relevant personnel about the procedures used to initiate, record, process and report transactions or about the entity's financial reporting process;*
- *Inspection of policy or process manuals or other documentation of the entity's information system;*
- *Observation of the performance of the policies or procedures by entity's personnel; or*
- *Selecting transactions and tracing them through the applicable process in the information system (i.e., performing a walk-through).*

The information system, and related business processes, in less complex entities are likely to involve a less complex IT environment; however, the role of the information system is just as important when identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement. Less complex entities with direct management involvement may not need extensive descriptions of accounting procedures, sophisticated accounting records, or written policies. ~~Understanding the relevant aspects of the entity's information system may therefore require less effort in an audit of an LCE, and may involve a greater amount of inquiry than observation or inspection of documentation.~~

Automated Tools and Techniques

The auditor may also use ATT to obtain direct access to, or a digital download from, the databases in the entity's information system that store accounting records of transactions. By applying ATT to this information, the auditor may confirm the understanding obtained about how transactions flow through the information system by tracing journal entries, or other digital records related to a particular transaction, or an entire population of transactions, from initiation in the accounting records through to recording in the general ledger. Analysis of complete or large sets of transactions may also result in the identification of variations from the normal, or expected, processing procedures for these transactions, which may result in the identification of risks of material misstatement.

~~6.3.10.6.3.13.~~ For accounting estimates and disclosures for significant classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures, the auditor's understanding of the information system and the flow of information relevant to the preparation of the financial statements shall include:

- (a) How management identifies the relevant models, assumptions or sources of data that are appropriate in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework~~the accounting estimates are made, the models used, the source of data, and the selection of assumptions;~~

(b) How management understands the degree of estimation uncertainty and addresses such uncertainty, including selecting a point estimate and related disclosures for inclusion in the financial statements;

~~(a)(c) Controls over management's process for making accounting estimates; and~~

~~(b)(d) How management reviews the outcomes of previous estimates and responds to the results of that review; and~~

~~A review of the outcome of previous accounting estimates, or, if applicable, their subsequent re-estimation.~~

~~The auditor shall understand how the entity communicates significant matters related to the preparation of the financial statements, and related reporting responsibilities, between people within the entity, between management and those charged with governance (if applicable) and with external parties (such as regulatory authorities or others as required).~~

~~6.3.11.6.3.14.~~ Based on the auditor's evaluations about whether the control environment, the entity's risk assessment process, the monitoring of the entity's internal control system and the information system are appropriate in context of the nature and circumstances of the entity, the auditor shall determine whether one or more control deficiencies have been identified.

~~6.3.12.6.3.15.~~ The auditor shall identify controls that address risks of material misstatement at the assertion level as follows:

- (a) Controls that address risks determined to be significant risks;
- (b) Controls over journal entries including to record non-recurring, unusual transactions or adjustments;
- (c) Controls for which the auditor plans to test the operating effectiveness of controls in determining the nature, timing and extent of substantive testing, including those controls that address risks for which substantive procedures alone are not enough to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence;
- (d) Other controls, based on the auditor's professional judgment, where the auditor considers it appropriate to meet the objectives of identifying risks of material misstatement at the assertion level;
- (e) If applicable, controls that relate to information processed by a service organization; ~~and~~
- ~~(f) Controls, if any, to identify, account for, and disclose related party relationships in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, authorize and approve significant transactions and relationships with related parties, and authorize and approve significant transactions and arrangements outside the normal course of business.~~

For each control identified in (a)–~~(ef)~~ above, the auditor shall evaluate whether the control is designed effectively to address the risk of material misstatement at the assertion level, or effectively designed to support the operation of other controls, and determine whether the control has been implemented, by performing procedures more than inquiry.

The auditor is required to identify specific controls, evaluate the design and determine whether the controls have been implemented. This assists the auditor's understanding of management's approach to addressing certain risks, and therefore provides a basis for the design and

performance of further audit procedures responsive to these risks even when the auditor does not plan to test the operating effectiveness of identified controls.

Controls ~~over journal entries that address risks of material misstatement at the assertion level that~~ are expected to be identified for all audits ~~are controls over journal entries,~~ because the manner in which an entity incorporates information from transaction processing into the general ledger ordinarily involves the use of journal entries, whether standard or non-standard, or automated or manual. The extent to which other controls are identified may vary based on the nature of the entity and the auditor's planned approach to further audit procedures. ~~For example, in an audit of an LCE, the entity's information system may not be complex and the auditor may not plan to rely on the operating effectiveness of controls. Further, the auditor may not have identified any significant risks or any other risks of material misstatement for which it is necessary for the auditor to evaluate the design of controls and determine that they have been implemented. In such an audit, the auditor may determine that there are no identified controls other than the entity's controls over journal entries.~~

~~6.3.13-6.3.16.~~ 6.3.16. For the controls identified in paragraph 6.3.15, the auditor shall identify:

~~The IT applications and other aspects of the IT environment that are subject to risks arising from the use of IT; and~~

~~The related risks arising from the use of IT.~~

~~6.3.14-6.3.17.~~ 6.3.17. For those risks arising from the use of IT identified in paragraph 6.3.16, the auditor shall identify the related risks arising from the use of IT and the entity's general IT controls, and evaluate whether the general IT controls are effectively designed to address the risk of material misstatement at the assertion level, or effectively designed to support the operation of other controls, and determine whether the control has been implemented by performing procedures more than inquiry.

The auditor's understanding of the information system (which may be done by performing walkthrough procedures) includes the IT environment relevant to the flows of transactions and processing of information in the entity's information system. This is because the entity's use of IT applications or other aspects of the IT environment may give rise to risks arising from IT (i.e., the susceptibility of information processing controls to ineffective design or operation, or risks to the integrity of information).

The extent of the auditor's understanding of the IT processes, including the extent to which the entity has general IT controls in place, will vary with the nature and the circumstances of the entity and its IT environment, as well as based on the nature and extent of controls identified by the auditor. The number of IT applications that are subject to risks arising from the use of IT also will vary based on these factors.

~~6.3.15-6.3.18.~~ 6.3.18. If the entity uses the services of a service organization, the auditor's understanding of the information system shall include:

- (a) The nature of the services provided by the service organization and the significance of those services to the entity;
- (b) The nature and materiality of the transactions processed or accounts or financial reporting processes affected by the service organization;
- (c) The relevant contractual terms for the activities undertaken by the service organization;

- (d) Controls at the service organization relevant to the entity's transactions; and
- (e) The controls applied to transactions with the service organization.

Deficiencies in the Entity's Internal Control System

~~6.3.16-6.3.19.~~ The auditor shall determine whether ~~any~~ deficiencies identified in the entity's internal control system, individually or in combination, constitute significant deficiencies.

6.4. Identifying Risks of Material Misstatement

Risks of material misstatement are identified and assessed by the auditor to determine the nature, timing and extent of further audit procedures necessary to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence. This evidence enables the auditor to express an opinion on the financial statements at an acceptably low level of audit risk.

6.4.1. The auditor shall identify the risks of material misstatement, due to fraud or error, at:

- (a) The financial statement level; and
- (b) The assertion level for classes of transactions, account balances, and disclosures.

The identification of risks of material misstatement is performed before consideration of any related controls (i.e., the inherent risk), and is based on the auditor's consideration of misstatements that have a reasonable possibility of both occurring, and being material if they were to occur.

Risks of material misstatement at the financial statement level refer to risks that relate pervasively to the financial statements as a whole, and potentially affect many assertions. Risks of this nature are not necessarily risks identifiable with specific assertions at the class of transactions, account balance or disclosure level (e.g., risk of management override of controls).

In identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement, the auditor uses assertions to consider the different types of potential misstatements that may occur. Appendix 4 sets out assertions that may be used by the auditor in considering different types of misstatements at the assertion level.

6.4.2. In identifying the risks of material misstatement due to fraud, the auditor shall, based on a presumption that there are risks of fraud in revenue recognition, evaluate which types of revenue, revenue transactions or assertions give rise to such risks.

The presumption that there are risks of fraud in revenue recognition may be rebutted. For example, the auditor may conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, that there is no risk of material misstatement due to fraud relating to revenue recognition in the case where there is a single type of simple revenue transaction, for example, leasehold revenue from a single unit rental property.

6.4.3. The auditor shall determine the relevant assertions and the related significant classes of transactions, account balances and disclosures.

Determining relevant assertions and the significant classes of transactions, account balances and disclosures provides the basis for the scope of the auditor's understanding of the entity's information system required to be obtained, and the identification and assessment of risks of material misstatement.

6.5. Risk Assessment

Assessing Inherent Risk

6.5.1. For identified risks of material misstatement, the auditor shall assess:

- (a) The risks of material misstatement at the financial statement level. In doing so, the auditor shall determine whether such risks affect risks at the assertion level, and evaluate the nature and extent of their pervasive effect on the financial statements; and
- (b) Inherent risk for identified risks of material misstatement at the assertion level by assessing the likelihood and magnitude of misstatement. In doing so, the auditor shall take into account the degree to which inherent risk factors, including estimation uncertainty for the entity's accounting estimates, affect the susceptibility of the relevant assertions to misstatement.

The assessed inherent risk for a particular risk of material misstatement at the assertion level represents a judgment within a range, from lower to higher, on the spectrum of inherent risk.

In assessing inherent risk, the auditor uses professional judgment in determining the significance of the combination of the likelihood and magnitude of a misstatement on the spectrum of inherent risk. The judgment about where in the range inherent risk is assessed may vary based on the nature, size or circumstances of the entity, and takes into account the assessed likelihood and magnitude of the misstatement and inherent risk factors.

In considering the likelihood of a misstatement, the auditor considers the possibility that a misstatement may occur, based on consideration of the inherent risk factors. In considering the magnitude of a misstatement, the auditor considers the qualitative and quantitative aspects of the possible misstatement (i.e., misstatements in assertions about classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures may be judged to be material due to nature, size or circumstances).

Considerations Specific to Public Sector Entities

In exercising professional judgment as to the assessment of the risk of material misstatement, public sector auditors may consider the complexity of the regulations and directives, and the risks of non-compliance with authorities.

6.5.2. The auditor shall determine whether substantive procedures alone cannot provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence for any of the risks of material misstatement at the assertion level.

Where routine business transactions are subject to highly automated processing with little or no manual intervention, it may not be possible to perform only substantive procedures in relation to the risk. This may be the case in circumstances where a significant amount of an entity's information is initiated, recorded, processed, or reported only in electronic form ~~such as in an information system that involves a high degree of integration across its IT applications~~. In such cases:

- ~~Audit evidence may be available only in electronic form, and its~~ The sufficiency and appropriateness of audit evidence usually depend on the effectiveness of controls over its accuracy and completeness.
- *The potential for improper initiation or alteration of information to occur and not be detected may be greater if appropriate controls are not operating effectively.*

Significant Risks

6.5.3. The auditor shall determine whether any of the assessed risks of material misstatement are, in the auditor's professional judgment, a significant risk.

The determination of which of the assessed risks of material misstatement are close to the upper end of the spectrum of inherent risk, and are therefore significant risks, is a matter of professional judgment, unless the risk is of a type specified to be treated as a significant risk as set out in paragraphs 6.5.4.–6.5.5. Being close to the upper end of the spectrum of inherent risk will differ from entity to entity, and will not necessarily be the same for an entity period on period. It may depend on the nature and circumstances of the entity for which the risk is being assessed.

6.5.4. In exercising professional judgment as to which assessed risks are significant risks, the auditor shall consider—determine whether the assessed risks associated with related party relationships and transactions are significant risks, at least the following:

~~(a) Whether the risk is a risk of fraud (e.g., because of management override of controls or a presumed risk of fraud such as in revenue recognition).~~

~~Whether the risk involves significant transactions with related parties.~~

~~How, in the case of accounting estimates, the inherent risk factors, such as the complexity of transactions and the degree of subjectivity in the measurement of financial information related to the risk, including those measurements involving a wide range of measurement uncertainty, have influenced the auditor's assessment on the spectrum of risk.~~

~~(b) Whether the risk involves significant transactions that are outside the normal course of business for the entity, or that otherwise appear to be unusual.~~

6.5.5. The auditor shall determine whether risks of material misstatement assessed in accounting estimates are significant risks.

~~6.5.5.6.5.6.~~ The auditor shall treat the following as significant risks:

~~(a) Identified fraud risks as significant risks (e.g., because of management override of controls or a presumed risk of fraud such as in revenue recognition); and~~

~~(a)(b) Identified significant related party transactions outside the entity's normal course of business as giving rise to significant risks.~~

Assessing Control Risk

~~6.5.6.6.5.7.~~ If the auditor plans to test the operating effectiveness of controls the auditor shall assess control risk, otherwise the risk of material misstatement is the same as the assessment of inherent risk.

The auditor's plans to test the operating effectiveness of controls is based on the expectation that controls are operating effectively, and this will form the basis of the auditor's assessment of control risk.

The initial expectation of the operating effectiveness of controls is based on the auditor's evaluation of the design, and the determination of implementation, of the controls identified in paragraphs 6.3.154. and 6.3.176. Once the auditor has tested the operating effectiveness of the controls in accordance with Part 7, the auditor will be able to confirm the initial expectation about the operating

effectiveness of controls. If the controls are not operating effectively as expected, then the auditor will need to revise the control risk assessment.

The auditor's assessment of control risk may be performed in different ways depending on preferred audit techniques or methodologies, and may be expressed in different ways. The control risk assessment may be expressed using qualitative categories (for example, control risk assessed as maximum, moderate, minimum) or in terms of the auditor's expectation of how effective the control(s) is in addressing the identified risk, that is, the planned reliance on the effective operation of controls. For example, if control risk is assessed as maximum, the auditor contemplates no reliance on the effective operation of controls. If control risk is assessed at less than maximum, the auditor contemplates reliance on the effective operation of controls.

Evaluation of the Procedures to Identify and Assess Risks of Material Misstatement and Revision of Risk Assessment

6.5.7-6.5.8. The auditor shall evaluate whether the audit evidence obtained from procedures to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement provides an appropriate basis for the identification and assessment of the risks of material misstatement. If not, the auditor shall perform additional procedures until audit evidence has been obtained to provide such a basis. In identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement, the auditor shall take into account all audit evidence obtained from the risk assessment procedures, whether corroborative or contradictory to assertions made by management.

6.5.8-6.5.9. The auditor's assessment of the risks of material misstatement at the assertion level may change during the course of the audit as additional audit evidence is obtained. In circumstances where the auditor obtains audit evidence from performing further audit procedures, or if new information is obtained, either of which is inconsistent with the audit evidence on which the auditor originally based the assessment, the auditor shall revise the assessment and modify the further planned audit procedures accordingly.

Evaluation of the Appropriateness of Using the ISA for LCE

6.5.9-6.5.10. Based on the procedures performed to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement, ~~t~~The engagement partner shall evaluate whether the [draft] ISA for LCE continues to be appropriate for the nature and circumstances of the entity being audited.

The auditor's original determination to use the [draft] ISA for LCE may change as new information or additional audit evidence is obtained when performing procedures to identify and assess risks of material misstatement. In circumstances where audit evidence, or new information, is obtained, which is inconsistent with the auditor's original determination for using the [draft] ISA for LCE, the auditor may need to change the original determination to use the [draft] ISA for LCE.

6.6. Specific Inquiries of Management and Those Charged with Governance

6.6.1. In designing and performing procedures to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement due to fraud or error, the auditor shall make inquiries of management regarding:

- (a) Management's assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated due to fraud, including the nature, extent and frequency of such assessments;

- (b) Management's process for identifying and responding to the risks of fraud in the entity, including any specific risks of fraud that management has identified or that have been brought to its attention, or classes of transactions, account balances, or disclosures for which a risk of fraud is likely to exist;
- (c) Management's communication, if any, to those charged with governance regarding its processes for identifying and responding to the risks of fraud in the entity;
- (d) Management's communication, if any, to employees regarding its views on business practices and ethical behavior;
- (e) The identity of the entity's related parties, including changes from the prior period; the nature of the relationships between the entity and these related parties; and whether the entity entered into any transactions with these related parties during the period and, if so, the type and purpose of the transactions;
- (f) Non-compliance with law or regulation that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and inspecting correspondence, if any, with the relevant licensing or regulatory authorities; and
- (g) Events or conditions that exist that individually, or collectively, may affect the ability of the entity to continue as a going concern.

6.6.2. The auditor shall make inquiries of management, and as appropriate, those charged with governance, and others within the entity as appropriate, to determine whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud affecting the entity.

6.7. Specific Communication Requirements

6.7.1. The auditor shall communicate to management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance, the significant risks identified by the auditor.

6.8. Specific Documentation Requirements

The form and extent of documentation for the identification and assessment of the risks of material misstatement may be simple and relatively brief, and is influenced by:

- *The nature, size and complexity of the entity and its internal control system.*
- *Availability of information from the entity.*
- *The audit methodology and technology used in the course of the audit.*

It is not necessary to document the entirety of the auditor's understanding of the entity and matters related to it, but rather apply the principles in Part 2.5 and the matters noted below.

6.8.1. In addition to the general documentation requirements (Part 2.5.) for an audit of an LCE, the auditor shall include the following in the audit documentation:

- (a) Key elements of the understanding obtained regarding each of the aspects of the entity and its environment, the applicable financial reporting framework and the entity's internal control system;

Key elements of understanding documented by the auditor ~~may include those on which the auditor based the assessment of risks of material misstatement.~~

- (b) The names of the identified related parties (including changes from prior period); ~~and the nature of the related party relationships; and whether the entity entered into any transactions with these related parties during the period and, if so, the type and purpose of the transactions;~~ and
- (c) The identified and assessed risks of material misstatement, including risks due to fraud, at the financial statement level and at the assertion level, including significant risks and risks for which substantive procedures alone cannot provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence, and the rationale for the significant judgments made;

The auditor is required to take into account the inherent risk factors when identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement. However, the auditor is not required to document how every inherent risk factor was taken into account in relation to each class of transaction, account balance or disclosure.

- (d) If applicable, the reasons for the conclusion that there is not a risk of material misstatement due to fraud related to revenue recognition.
- (e) The controls set out in paragraphs 6.3.1~~45~~ and 6.3.1~~76~~ and the evaluation whether the control is designed effectively and determination whether the control has been implemented; and
- (f) For accounting estimates, key elements of the auditor's understanding of the accounting estimates, including controls as appropriate, the linkage of the assessed risks of material misstatements to the auditor's further procedures, and any indicators of management bias and how those were addressed; ~~and~~
- (g) ~~Identified or suspected non-compliance with law or regulation and the results of discussion with management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance and parties outside the entity.~~

6.8.2. The auditor shall document the evaluation about whether the [draft] ISA for LCE continues to be appropriate for the nature and circumstances of the entity being audited.

7. **Responding to Assessed Risks of Material Misstatement**

Content of this Part

Part 7 contains content related to the:

- Design and implementation of overall responses to assessed risks of material misstatement at the financial statement level;
- Design and implementation of responses to the assessed risks of material misstatement at the assertion level (i.e., design and performance of further audit procedures). Further procedures include substantive procedures (tests of detail and substantive analytical procedures) and tests of controls (as appropriate), and is expanded on in this Part; and
- Procedures for specific topics when responding to assessed risks of material misstatement.

Scope of this Part

This Part sets out the specific requirements for obtaining audit evidence through responding to assessed risks of material misstatement. Part 2 also sets out the broad requirements for audit evidence. In complying with the requirements in this Part, the auditor may find it useful to refer to the following that set out relevant matters:

- Fraud – see Part 1.5.
- Law or regulation – see Part 1.6.
- Related parties – see Part 1.7.
- Information to be used as audit evidence – see Part 2.3.
- Procedures for obtaining audit evidence – see Part 2.4.

7.1. Objectives

7.1.1. The objectives of the auditor are to:

- (a) Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement (the assessed risks), through designing and implementing responses to those risks;
- (b) Respond ~~as~~ appropriately to risks of material misstatement arising from fraud or suspected fraud;
- (c) Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding management's use of the going concern assumption and related disclosures; and
- (d) Respond appropriately to instances of non-compliance with law or regulation that ~~may have a material effect on the financial statements~~ been identified.

7.2. Audit Procedures Responsive to the Assessed Risks of Material Misstatement at the Financial Statement Level

- 7.2.1. The auditor shall design and implement overall responses to address the assessed risks of material misstatement at the financial statement level, whether due to fraud or error.

The auditor's overall responses at the financial statement level, for example, making general changes to the nature, timing or extent of audit procedures, or adjustments to resources assigned or using experts, are based on those risks that relate pervasively to the financial statements as a whole. These may include, for example, risks arising from industry, regulatory and other external factors, or matters related broadly to the entity's basis of accounting or accounting policies.

In particular, the auditor's overall responses also are influenced by the auditor's understanding of the control environment. The control environment provides a foundation for the operation of the other components of the entity's internal control system. The control environment does not directly prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements. It may, however, influence the effectiveness of controls in the other components of the entity's internal control system. Therefore, an effective control environment may allow the auditor to have more confidence in internal control and the reliability of audit evidence generated internally within the entity.

Deficiencies that have been identified in the control environment when obtaining an understanding of the entity's internal control system, however, have the opposite effect and may result in the need for more extensive audit evidence from substantive procedures. A weak control environment also impacts the work that may be undertaken at an interim period.

- 7.2.2. In determining overall responses to address assessed risks of material misstatement, due to fraud or error, at the financial statement level, the auditor shall:

- (a) Assign and supervise personnel taking account of the knowledge, skill and ability of the individuals to be given significant engagement responsibilities and the auditor's assessment of the risks of material misstatement due to fraud or error for the engagement;
- (b) Evaluate whether the selection and application of accounting policies by the entity, particularly those related to subjective measurements, may be indicative of errors or fraudulent financial reporting resulting from management's effort to manage earnings; and
- (c) Incorporate an element of unpredictability in the selection of the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.

7.3. Audit Procedures Responsive to the Assessed Risks of Material Misstatement at the Assertion Level

- 7.3.1. The auditor shall design and perform further audit procedures whose nature, timing and extent are based on, and responsive to, assessed risks, whether due to fraud or error, at the assertion level.

Further audit procedures comprise tests of controls and substantive procedures. The auditor may choose to perform tests of controls or they may be required in specific circumstances (see paragraph 7.3.2.(d)). Substantive procedures include tests of details ~~detail~~ and substantive analytical procedures.

Further audit procedures are responsive to the assessed risk of material misstatement at the assertion level, and provide a clear linkage between the auditor's further procedures and the risk

assessment. If the assessed risks of material misstatement are due to fraud risks at the assertion level, the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures may need to be changed to obtain audit evidence that is more relevant and reliable ~~and relevant~~ or to obtain additional corroborative information.

7.3.2. In designing the further audit procedures, the auditor shall:

- (a) Consider the reasons for the assessment given to the risk of material misstatement at the assertion level for each significant class of transactions, account balance, or disclosure, including:
 - (i) The likelihood and magnitude of misstatement due to the characteristics of the significant class of transactions, account balance, or disclosure (that is, the inherent risk); and
 - (ii) Whether the risk assessment takes account of controls that address the risk of material misstatements (that is, the control risk), thereby requiring the auditor to obtain audit evidence to determine whether the controls are operating effectively (where the auditor plans to test the operating effectiveness of controls in determining the nature, timing and extent of substantive procedures);
- (b) Obtain more persuasive audit evidence the higher the auditor's assessment of risk;
- (c) In designing and performing tests of controls, obtain more persuasive audit evidence the greater the reliance the auditor places on the operating effectiveness of controls; and
- (d) Design and perform tests of controls, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence as to the operating effectiveness of such controls, if the auditor intends to rely on the operating effectiveness of controls or when substantive procedures alone cannot provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence at the assertion level.

In an audit of an LCE, the auditor may not be able to identify many controls, or the extent of documentation prepared by the entity to which they exist or operate may be limited. In such cases, it may be more efficient for the auditor to perform further audit procedures that are primarily substantive procedures.

When obtaining more persuasive audit evidence because of a higher assessment of risk, the auditor may increase the quantity of the evidence, or obtain evidence that is more relevant or reliable, for example, by placing more emphasis on obtaining third party evidence or by obtaining corroborating evidence from a number of independent sources.

Considerations Specific to Public Sector Entities

For the audits of public sector entities, the audit mandate and any other special auditing requirements may affect the auditor's consideration of the nature, timing and extent of further audit procedures.

~~7.3.3. The auditor shall obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with the provisions of those laws or regulations generally recognized to have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.~~

~~7.3.4.~~ 7.3.3. When designing tests of controls and tests of details, the auditor shall determine the means of selecting items for testing that are effective in meeting the purpose of the audit procedure.

Substantive Analytical Procedures

~~7.3.5.~~**7.3.4.** If the auditor uses substantive analytical procedures to obtain audit evidence, the auditor shall:

- (a) Determine the suitability of the substantive analytical procedure for the purpose of the test and for the given assertion(s);
- (b) Evaluate the reliability of data from which the auditor's expectation of recorded amounts or ratios is developed, taking account of source, comparability, and nature and relevance of information available, and controls over preparation;
- (c) Develop an expectation of recorded amounts or ratios and evaluate whether the expectation is sufficiently precise to identify material misstatements; and
- (d) Determine the amount of any difference of recorded amounts from expected values that is acceptable without further investigation being required; ~~and~~
- (e) Investigate fluctuations or relationships that are inconsistent with other relevant information or that differ from expected values by a significant amount; by inquiring of management and obtaining appropriate audit evidence and relevant to management's responses, performing additional audit procedures as necessary in the circumstances.

Automated Tools and Techniques

Analytical procedures can be performed using a number of tools or techniques, which may also be automated. The evolution of technology, coupled with the increase in number and variety of sources of data, may create more opportunities for the auditor to use ATT in performing substantive analytical procedures.

There are countless information sources available (e.g., social media, free access information sources) to the auditor, and some are more reliable than others. The use of ATT to perform substantive analytical procedures allows the auditor to incorporate information from more sources both internal and external to the entity and also to use much greater volumes of data in the analyses. Nonetheless, the auditor's responsibility for addressing the reliability of data used in substantive analytical procedures is unchanged.

Audit Sampling

~~7.3.6.~~**7.3.5.** If the auditor uses audit sampling when responding to assessed risks of material misstatement as a means for selecting items for testing, the auditor shall:

- (a) Consider the purpose of the audit procedures and the characteristics of the population from which the sample will be drawn.
- (b) Determine a sample size sufficient to reduce sampling risk to an acceptably low level.
- (c) Select items in a way that each sampling unit in the population has a chance of selection.
- (d) Perform audit procedures, appropriate to the purpose, on each item selected, unless the procedure is not applicable to the selected item in which case the auditor shall select a replacement item or perform a suitable alternative procedure. If the auditor is unable to apply ~~the a suitable~~ procedure to the selected item, unless it is not applicable, that item ~~will~~ shall be

treated as a deviation (in the case of tests of controls) or a misstatement (in the case of tests of details).

- (e) Investigate deviations or misstatements identified in the sample as to their nature and cause, and consider-evaluate their possible effect on the purpose of the audit procedure and other areas of the audit.

~~7.3.7.7.3.6.~~ For tests of details, project misstatements found in the sample to the population. In the extremely rare circumstances when the auditor considers a misstatement or deviation discovered in a sample to be an anomaly, the auditor shall obtain a high degree of certainty that such misstatement or deviation is not representative of the population. The auditor shall obtain this degree of certainty by performing additional audit procedures to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that the misstatement or deviation does not affect the remainder of the population.

A misstatement that has been established to be an anomaly need not be projected across the remaining population.

~~7.3.8.7.3.7.~~ The auditor shall evaluate:

- (a) The results of the sample; and
- (b) Whether the use of audit sampling has provided a reasonable basis for conclusions about the population that has been tested.

Tests of Controls

~~7.3.9. If the auditor is planning to place reliance on the operating effectiveness of controls or substantive procedures alone cannot provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence at the assertion level, the auditor shall design and perform tests of controls to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence as to the operating effectiveness of such controls. If the auditor is planning to place reliance on a control that is a control is over a significant risk, the auditor shall test the control in the current period.~~

~~7.3.10.7.3.8.~~ When performing~~In designing and performing~~ tests of controls, the auditor shall perform audit procedures in combination with inquiry to obtain audit evidence about the operating effectiveness of controls, including:

- (a) How the controls were applied at relevant times during the period;
- (b) The consistency with which they were applied; and
- (c) By whom and/or by what means they were applied.

~~7.3.11.7.3.9.~~ The auditor shall determine whether the controls to be tested depend on other controls (indirect controls), and if so, consider whether it is necessary to obtain evidence about the effective operation of the ~~other-indirect~~ controls.

7.3.10. The auditor shall test controls for the particular time, or throughout the period, for which the auditor intends to rely on those controls in order to provide an appropriate basis for the auditor's reliance.

7.3.11. If the auditor obtains audit evidence about the operating effectiveness of controls in the interim period, the auditor shall obtain additional audit evidence about any subsequent significant change and determine the additional audit evidence to be obtained for the remaining period.

7.3.12. If the auditor intends to use audit evidence about the operating effectiveness of controls obtained in previous periods, the auditor shall:

- (a) Consider the effectiveness of the other components of the internal control system, the risks from the nature of the control (e.g., manual or automated), the effectiveness of general IT controls, the application of the control in previous periods and the risk of material misstatement and the extent of reliance on the control planned; and
- (b) Establish the continuing relevance of that evidence by obtaining audit evidence about whether significant changes in those controls have occurred subsequent to the previous audit. If there have been significant changes the audit shall test the control in the current period, otherwise at least once every third audit.

7.3.13. If the auditor is planning to place reliance on a control that is a control over a significant risk, the auditor shall test the control in the current period.

7.3.14. When evaluating the operating effectiveness of relevant controls, the auditor shall evaluate whether misstatements that have been detected by substantive procedures indicate that controls are not operating effectively. The absence of misstatements detected by substantive procedures, however, does not provide audit evidence that controls related to the assertion being tested are effective.

7.3.15. If deviations from controls, upon which the auditor intends to rely, are detected, the auditor shall make specific inquiries to understand deviations and the potential consequences, including whether:

- (a) ~~The~~ The tests of controls provide an appropriate basis for reliance on the controls;
- (b) Additional tests of control are necessary; or
- (a)(c) ~~The~~ The potential risks of material misstatement need to be addressed using substantive procedures.

Substantive Procedures

~~7.3.12.~~ 7.3.16. Irrespective of the assessed risks, substantive procedures shall be performed for each material class of transactions, account balance, and disclosure.

~~7.3.13.~~ 7.3.17. The auditor's substantive procedures shall include audit procedures related to the financial statement closing process, including:

- (a) Agreeing or reconciling information in the financial statements with the underlying accounting records, including agreeing or reconciling information in disclosures, whether such information is obtained from within or outside of the general and subsidiary ledgers; and
- (b) Examining material journal entries and other adjustments made during the course of preparing the financial statements.

~~7.3.14.~~ 7.3.18. The auditor's substantive procedures shall include substantive procedures specifically responsive to significant risks. When the response to a significant risk consists only of substantive procedures, those procedures shall include tests of details.

Using Audit Evidence Obtained During an Interim Period

~~7.3.15. If the auditor obtains audit evidence about the operating effectiveness of controls in an interim period, the auditor shall obtain evidence about significant changes to those controls subsequent to the interim period and determine additional evidence to be obtained for the remaining period.~~

~~7.3.16.~~ **7.3.19.** If the auditor performed substantive procedures at an interim date, the auditor shall cover the remaining period by performing:

- (a) Substantive procedures, combined with tests of controls for the intervening period; or
- (b) If the auditor determines that it is sufficient, further substantive procedures only, that provide a reasonable basis for extending the audit conclusions from the interim date to the period end.

External Confirmations

~~7.3.17.~~ **7.3.20.** The auditor shall consider whether external confirmation procedures are to be performed as substantive procedures.

External confirmation procedures frequently are relevant when addressing assertions associated with account balances and their elements, but need not be restricted to these items. For example, the auditor may request external confirmation of the terms of agreements, contracts, or transactions between an entity and other parties. External confirmation procedures also may be performed to obtain audit evidence about the absence of certain conditions.

~~7.3.18.~~ **7.3.21.** When using external confirmation procedures, the auditor shall maintain control over:

- (a) Determining the information to be confirmed or requested and selecting the appropriate confirming party.
- (b) Designing the confirmation requests, including determining that requests are properly addressed and contain return information for responses to be sent directly to the auditor; and
- (c) Sending the requests, including follow-up requests when applicable, to the confirming party.

~~7.3.19.~~ **7.3.22.** If management refuses to allow the auditor to send a confirmation request, the auditor shall:

- (a) Inquire as to management's reasons for the refusal, and seek audit evidence as to their validity and reasonableness;
- (b) Evaluate the implications of management's refusal on the auditor's assessment of the relevant risks of material misstatement, including the risk of fraud, and on the nature, timing and extent of other audit procedures; and
- (c) Perform alternative audit procedures designed to obtain relevant and reliable audit evidence.

~~7.3.20.~~ **7.3.23.** If the auditor concludes that management's refusal to allow the auditor to send a confirmation request is unreasonable, or the auditor is unable to obtain relevant and reliable audit evidence from alternative audit procedures, the auditor shall communicate with those charged with governance. The auditor also shall determine the implications for the audit and the auditor's opinion.

~~7.3.21.~~ **7.3.24.** If the auditor identifies factors that give rise to doubts about the reliability of the response to a confirmation request, the auditor shall obtain further audit evidence to resolve those doubts. If the auditor determines that a response to a confirmation request is not reliable, the auditor shall

evaluate the implications on the assessment of the relevant risks of material misstatement, including the risk of fraud, and on the related nature, timing and extent of other audit procedures.

7.3.25. In the case of each non-response, the auditor shall perform alternative audit procedures to obtain relevant and reliable audit evidence.

7.3.22-7.3.26. The auditor shall investigate exceptions to determine whether or not they are indicative of misstatements.

7.3.23-7.3.27. The auditor shall evaluate whether the results of the external confirmation procedures, if any, provide relevant and reliable audit evidence, or whether further audit evidence is necessary.

7.4. Specific Focus Areas

Going Concern

7.4.1. The auditor shall evaluate management's assessment of the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

In accordance with the requirements of this Part, the auditor needs to evaluate management's assessment of the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. In many cases, the management of less complex entities may not have prepared a detailed assessment of the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, but instead may rely on in-depth knowledge of the business and anticipated future prospects. Nevertheless, in accordance with the requirements of this Part, the auditor evaluates management's assessment of the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. In such cases, it may be appropriate to discuss the medium and long-term financing of the entity with management, provided that management's contentions can be corroborated by sufficient documentary evidence and are not inconsistent with the auditor's understanding of the entity. Therefore, the auditor's evaluation of going concern, for example, may be satisfied by discussion, inquiry and inspection of supporting documentation.

7.4.2. In evaluating management's assessment of the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, the auditor shall cover the same period as used by management as required by the applicable financial reporting framework. If that period is less than twelve months from the date of the financial statements, the auditor shall ask management to extend the period. If management does not make or extend its assessment, the auditor shall consider the implications for the auditor's report. ~~(e.g., a qualified opinion or disclaimer of opinion may be appropriate because the auditor is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence).~~

The auditor also remains alert to the possibility that there are known events, scheduled or otherwise, or conditions that will occur beyond the period of assessment used by management that may bring into question management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. The further into the future the events or conditions are, the more significant the going concern issues need to be before the auditor takes further action. If events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern are identified after the auditor's risk assessments are made, the auditor's assessment of the risks of material misstatement may need to be revised.

7.4.3. In evaluating management's assessment, the auditor shall consider whether management's assessment includes all relevant information of which the auditor is aware of as a result of the audit.

7.4.4. The auditor shall inquire of management as to its knowledge of events or conditions beyond the period of management's assessment that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

7.4.5. If events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, the auditor shall obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to determine whether or not a material uncertainty exists through performing additional procedures, including consideration of mitigating factors (a "material uncertainty" related~~ds~~ to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern). These procedures shall include:

- (a) Where management has not yet performed an assessment of the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, requesting management to make its assessment.
- (b) Evaluating management's plans for future actions in relation to its going concern assessment, whether the outcome of these plans is likely to improve the situation and whether management's plans are feasible in the circumstances.
- (c) Where the entity has prepared a cash flow forecast, and analysis of the forecast is a significant factor in considering the future outcome of events or conditions in the evaluation of management's plans for future actions:
 - (i) Evaluating the reliability of the underlying data generated to prepare the forecast; and
 - (ii) Determining whether there is adequate support for the assumptions underlying the forecast.
- (d) Considering whether any additional facts or information have become available since the date on which management made its assessment.

~~(e) Requesting written representations from management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, regarding their plans for future actions and the feasibility of these plans.~~

A material uncertainty exists when the magnitude of its potential impact and likelihood of occurrence is such that, in the auditor's judgment, appropriate disclosure of the nature and implications of the uncertainty is, for a fair presentation framework, necessary for the fair presentation of the financial statements or, for a compliance framework, necessary for the financial statements not to be misleading.

7.4.6. If there is significant delay in the approval of the financial statements by management or those charged with governance after the date of the financial statements, the auditor shall inquire as to the reasons for the delay. If the auditor believes that the delay could be related to events or conditions relating to the going concern assessment, the auditor shall perform those additional audit procedures necessary, as well as consider the effect on the auditor's conclusion regarding the existence of a material uncertainty.

Management Override of Controls

~~7.4.6.~~ 7.4.7. Although the level of risk of management override of controls will vary from entity to entity, the risk is nevertheless present in all entities. Due to the unpredictable way in which such override could occur, it is a risk of material misstatement due to fraud and therefore a significant risk.

~~7.4.7.7.4.8. Irrespective of the auditor's assessment of the risks of management override of controls,~~

~~†~~The auditor shall design and perform audit procedures to:

- (a) Test the appropriateness of manual and automated journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments, made in the preparation of the financial statements, including:
 - (i) Making inquiries of individuals involved in the financial reporting process about inappropriate or unusual activity relating to the processing of journal entries and other adjustments;
 - (ii) Selecting journal entries and other adjustments made at the end of a reporting period; and
 - (iii) Considering the need to test journal entries and other adjustments throughout the period.
- (b) Review accounting estimates for biases and evaluate whether the circumstances producing the bias, if any, represent a risk of material misstatement due to fraud, including:
 - (i) Evaluate whether the judgments and decisions made by management indicate a possible bias on the part of the entity's management, even if they are individually reasonable, that may represent a risk of material misstatement due to fraud. If so, the auditor shall reevaluate the accounting estimates taken as a whole; and
 - (ii) Perform a retrospective review of management judgments and assumptions related to significant accounting estimates reflected in the financial statements of the prior year.
- (c) For significant unusual transactions outside the normal course of business for the entity or that otherwise appear to be unusual, evaluate whether the business rationale (or the lack thereof) of the transactions suggests that they may have been entered into to engage in fraudulent financial reporting or to conceal misappropriation of assets.
- (d) Respond to the identified risks of management override of controls to the extent not already addressed by (a) to (c).

Material misstatement of financial statements due to fraud often involves the manipulation of the financial reporting process by recording inappropriate or unauthorized journal entries. This may occur throughout the year or at period end, or both, or by management making adjustments to amounts reported in the financial statements that are not reflected in journal entries, such as through reclassifications.

Automated Tools and Techniques

In manual general ledger systems, non-standard journal entries may be identified through inspection of ledgers, journals, and supporting documentation. When automated procedures are used to maintain the general ledger and prepare financial statements, such entries may exist only in electronic form and may therefore be more easily identified through the use of ATT.

Related Parties

7.4.9. The auditor shall design and perform further audit procedures to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the assessed risks of material misstatement associated with related party relationships and transactions, including inspecting:

- (a) Bank and legal confirmations obtained as part of the auditor's procedures;

(b) Minutes of meetings of shareholders and of those charged with governance; and

(a)(c) Such other records or documents as the auditor considers necessary in the circumstances of the entity.

7.4.10. The auditor shall share relevant information obtained about the entity's related parties with other members of the engagement team.

7.4.8-7.4.11. For identified arrangements or information that suggests the existence of related party relationships or transactions that management has not previously identified or disclosed to the auditor, the auditor shall:

- (a) Determine whether the underlying circumstances confirm the existence of those relationships or transactions;
- (b) Promptly communicate the relevant information to the other members of the engagement team;
- (c) Where the applicable financial reporting framework establishes related party requirements:
 - (i) Request management to identify all transactions with the newly identified related parties for the auditor's further evaluation;
 - (ii) Inquire as to why the entity's controls over related party relationships and transactions failed to enable the identification or disclosure of the related party relationships or transactions;
- (d) Perform appropriate substantive audit procedures for such newly identified related parties or significant related party transactions;
- (e) Reconsider the risk that other related parties or significant related party transactions may exist that management has not previously identified or disclosed to the auditor, and perform additional audit procedures as necessary; and
- (f) If the non-disclosure by management appears intentional (and therefore indicative of a risk of material misstatement due to fraud), evaluate the implications for the audit.

7.4.9-7.4.12. For significant related party transactions outside of the entity's normal course of business the auditor shall inspect the underlying contracts or agreements, if any, and evaluate whether:

- (a) The business rationale (or lack thereof) of the transactions suggests that they may have been entered into to engage in fraudulent financial reporting or to conceal misappropriation of assets;
- (b) The terms of transactions are consistent with management's explanations; and
- (c) The transactions have been appropriately accounted for, presented and disclosed in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

7.4.13. The auditor shall obtain audit evidence that identified significant related party transactions outside the entity's normal course of business have been appropriately authorized and approved.

7.4.14. If the auditor identifies significant transactions outside the entity's normal course of business, the auditor shall inquire of management about the nature of these transactions and whether related parties could be involved.

~~7.4.10.~~7.4.15. If management has made an assertion in the financial statements to the effect that a related party transaction was conducted on terms equivalent to those prevailing in an arm's length transaction, the auditor shall obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the assertion.

Accounting Estimates

7.4.16. The auditor shall design and perform further audit procedures related to accounting estimates to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement at the assertion level, including for disclosures, ~~related to an accounting estimate.~~

~~7.4.11.~~7.4.17. The auditor's further audit procedures shall address whether, in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework, management has taken appropriate steps to understand estimation uncertainty and address that uncertainty by selecting appropriate point estimates. If management has not undertaken such steps, the auditor shall request management to perform additional procedures to address estimation uncertainty by reconsidering the selection of point estimates or providing additional disclosures related to the estimation uncertainty.

~~7.4.12.~~7.4.18. The auditor's further audit procedures to respond to assessed risks of material misstatement at the assertion level relating to ~~on~~ an accounting estimate shall include one or more of the following approaches:

- (a) Obtaining audit evidence from events occurring up to the date of the auditor's report. In doing so, the auditor shall ~~consider~~ evaluate any changes in circumstances and other relevant conditions between the event and the measurement date that may affect the relevance of such evidence;
- (b) Testing how management made the accounting estimate and developed related disclosures about estimation uncertainty. In doing so, the auditor's procedures shall ~~consider~~ address whether:
 - (i) ~~Whether~~ the method selected is appropriate, including any changes from the prior period;
 - (ii) ~~Whether~~ the significant assumptions and data are consistent and appropriate, and their integrity maintained in applying the method;
 - (iii) ~~whether~~ the judgments made in selecting these give rise to indicators of possible management bias, and if possible indicators of bias are identified, evaluate the implications for the audit, including determining whether there is an intention to mislead such that it is fraudulent in nature;
 - (iv) Changes from prior periods are appropriate; ~~and~~
 - (v) ~~whether~~ the data is relevant and reliable in the circumstances; and
 - (vi) ~~Whether~~ the calculations are mathematically accurate and whether judgements have been applied consistently; or
- (d) ~~(c)~~ — Developing an auditor's point estimate or range. In doing so, the auditor shall:
 - (i) Evaluate whether the methods, assumptions or data used are appropriate in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework; and

- ~~(+)(ii) d~~ Determine that the range includes only amounts that are supported by sufficient appropriate audit evidence ~~and have been evaluated by the auditor to be reasonable in the context of the circumstances of the entity and the applicable financial reporting framework.~~

Inventory

~~7.4.13-7.4.19.~~ If inventory is material to the financial statements, the auditor shall obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the existence and condition of inventory by:

- (a) Attendance at physical inventory counting, unless impracticable, to:
 - (i) Evaluate management's instructions and procedures for recording and controlling the results of the entity's physical inventory counting;
 - (ii) Observe the performance of management's count procedures;
 - (iii) Inspect the inventory; and
 - (iv) Perform test counts; ~~and~~
- ~~(c)~~ ~~(b)~~ Performing audit procedures over the entity's final inventory records to determine whether they accurately reflect actual inventory count results; and

~~(e)(d)~~ Performing audit procedures to obtain audit evidence about whether changes in inventory between the count date and the date of the financial statements have been properly reflected if the physical inventory counting is at a date other than the date of the financial statements.

~~7.4.14-7.4.20.~~ If the auditor has not attended the inventory count due to unforeseen circumstances, the auditor shall make or observe some physical counts on an alternative date, and perform audit procedures on intervening transactions. If attendance at physical inventory counting is impracticable, the auditor shall perform alternative audit procedures to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the existence and condition of inventory, or if not possible, determine the effect on the auditor's report.

In some cases, attendance at physical inventory counting may be impracticable. This may be due to factors such as the nature and location of the inventory, for example, where inventory is held in a location that may pose threats to the safety of the auditor. In some cases where attendance is impracticable, alternative audit procedures, for example, inspection of documentation of the subsequent sale of specific inventory items acquired or purchased prior to the physical inventory counting, may provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the existence and condition of inventory. In other cases, however, it may not be possible to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the existence and condition of inventory by performing alternative audit procedures. In such cases, the auditor is required to modify the opinion in the auditor's report as a result of the scope limitation.

7.4.21. If inventory under the custody and control of a third party is material to the financial statements, the auditor shall obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the existence and condition of that inventory, either through confirmation or performing inspection or other audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances.

Litigation and Claims

~~7.4.15.~~7.4.22. The auditor shall design and perform further audit procedures in order to identify litigation and claims involving the entity which may give rise to a risk of material misstatement, including:

- (a) Inquiry of management and, where applicable, others within the entity, including in-house legal counsel;
- (b) Inspecting minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and correspondence between the entity and its external legal counsel; and
- (c) Inspecting legal expense accounts.

7.4.23. If the auditor assesses a risk of material misstatement regarding litigation or claims that have been identified, or when audit procedures performed indicate that other material litigation or claims may exist, the auditor shall, in addition to the procedures required by this standard, seek direct communication with the entity's external legal counsel. The auditor shall do so through a letter of inquiry, prepared by management and sent by the auditor, requesting the entity's external legal counsel to communicate directly with the auditor.

Audit Procedures When Non-Compliance with Law or Regulation is Identified or Suspected

7.4.24. The auditor shall obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with the provisions of those laws or regulations generally recognized to have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

~~7.4.16.~~7.4.25. If the auditor becomes aware of information concerning an instance of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with law or regulation, the auditor shall:

- (a) Understand the nature and circumstances, and obtain further information necessary to evaluate the possible effect on the financial statements;
- (b) Discuss the non-compliance with management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance, unless prohibited to do so by law or regulation;
- (c) If sufficient information about suspected non-compliance cannot be obtained, evaluate the effect of the lack of sufficient appropriate audit evidence on the auditor's opinion ~~if sufficient information cannot be obtained~~; and
- (d) Evaluate the implications on other aspects of the audit, including the auditor's risk assessment and the reliability of written representations and take appropriate action.

Using the Services of a Service Organization

~~7.4.17.~~7.4.26. If the entity is using the services of a service organization, the auditor shall:

- (a) Determine whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence concerning the relevant financial statement assertions is available at the entity; and, if not,
- (b) Perform further audit procedures to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence or use another auditor to perform those procedures at the service organization on the auditor's behalf.

~~Smaller entities~~ Less complex entities may often use external bookkeeping services ranging from the processing of certain transactions (for example, payment of payroll taxes) and maintenance of their

accounting records to the preparation of their financial statements. The use of such a service organization for the preparation of its financial statements does not relieve management of the smaller entity and, where appropriate, those charged with governance of their responsibilities for the financial statements.

Using the Work of an Auditor's Expert

~~7.4.18.~~7.4.27. When the auditor has determined to use the work of an auditor's expert, the auditor shall evaluate the adequacy of the auditor's expert's work, including:

- (a) The relevance and reasonableness of that expert's findings or conclusions, and their consistency with other audit evidence;
- (b) If that expert's work involves use of significant assumptions and methods, the relevance and reasonableness of those assumptions and methods in the circumstances; and
- (c) If that expert's work involves the use of source data that is significant to that expert's work, the relevance, completeness, and accuracy of that source data.

7.4.28. If the auditor determines that the work of the auditor's expert is not adequate for the auditor's purposes, the auditor shall agree on further work to be done by that expert or perform additional audit procedures appropriate to the circumstances.

7.5. Accumulation of Misstatements

7.5.1. The auditor shall accumulate misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are clearly trivial.

Misstatements that are clearly trivial will be of a wholly different (smaller) order of magnitude, or of a wholly different nature than those that would be determined to be material, and will be misstatements that are clearly inconsequential, whether taken individually or in aggregate and whether judged by any criteria of nature, size or circumstances. When there is any uncertainty about whether one or more items are clearly trivial, the misstatement is considered not to be clearly trivial.

7.5.2. The auditor shall communicate and request management to correct all misstatements accumulated during the audit.

~~7.5.2.~~7.5.3. If the auditor identifies a misstatement during the audit, the auditor shall evaluate whether the misstatement is indicative of fraud. If there is such an indication, the auditor shall determine the implications on other aspects of the audit, including on the identified and assessed risks of material misstatement and the reliability of management representations.

~~7.5.3.~~7.5.4. If the auditor identifies a misstatement that may be the result of fraud, and suspects that management is involved, the auditor shall:

- (a) Reevaluate the risks of material misstatement due to fraud and the auditor's responses thereto; and/or
- (b) Consider whether circumstances or conditions indicate possible collusion involving employees, management or third parties when reconsidering the reliability of evidence previously obtained.

The implications of identified or suspected fraud depends on the circumstances. For example, an otherwise insignificant fraud may be significant if it involves senior management. In such circumstances, the reliability of evidence previously obtained may be called into question, since there may be doubts about the completeness and truthfulness of representations made and about the genuineness of accounting records and documentation. There may also be a possibility of collusion involving employees, management or third parties.

~~7.5.4.7.5.5.~~ The auditor shall determine whether the audit plan needs to be revised if:

- (a) The nature of identified misstatements and the circumstances of their occurrence indicate that other misstatements may exist that, when aggregated with misstatements accumulated during the audit, could be material; and
- (b) The aggregate of misstatements accumulated during the audit approaches materiality ~~determined.~~

7.6. Specific Communication Requirements

7.6.1. The auditor shall communicate:

- (a) In writing, significant deficiencies in the entity's internal control system identified during the audit to those charged with governance on a timely basis, unless it would be inappropriate to communicate directly to management in the circumstances.
- (b) With management, on a timely basis, matters that have been communicated to those charged with governance and other deficiencies that have not been communicated but are of sufficient importance to merit management's attention.

The communication of other deficiencies in internal control that merit management's attention need not be in writing but may be oral.

7.6.2. ~~Where~~ For communication of significant deficiencies ~~are in writing~~ to those charged with governance, the auditor shall include a description and explanation of the potential impact of the deficiencies, and sufficient information to understand the context of the communication.

7.6.3. In communicating with management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, the auditor shall consider if there are any matters to communicate regarding accounting estimates, taking into account whether the reasons given to the risks of material misstatement relate to estimation uncertainty, or the effects of complexity, subjectivity or other inherent risk factors in making accounting estimates and related disclosures.

7.7. Specific Documentation Requirements

7.7.1. In addition to the general documentation requirements (Part 2.5.) for an audit engagement, the auditor shall include the following in the audit documentation:

- (a) The overall responses to the assessed risks of material misstatement at the financial statement level;
- ~~(b) The nature, timing and extent of further audit procedures performed in response to risks of material misstatement at the assertion level;~~
- ~~(be)~~ The linkage between the procedures performed and the assessed risks at the assertion level;

- (~~cd~~) The results of the audit procedures, including the conclusions where these are not otherwise clear;¹⁷ ~~and~~
- (~~de~~) The results of audit procedures designed to address the risk of management override of controls
- (e) The amount below which misstatements would be considered clearly trivial; and
- (g) All misstatements accumulated during the audit and whether they have been corrected.

7.7.2. Where the assessed risk of material misstatement is due to fraud, the auditor's documentation shall include the specific fraud response.

7.7.3. Where the auditor has identified or suspected non-compliance with law or regulation, the auditor shall document the audit procedures performed, the significant professional judgments made, and the conclusions reached thereon.

7.7.4. For accounting estimates, the auditor shall ~~include document significant judgments relating to the auditor's determination of whether the accounting estimates and related disclosures are reasonable in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework, or are misstated. key elements of the auditor's understanding of the accounting estimates, including controls as appropriate, the linkage of the assessed risks of material misstatements to the auditor's further procedures, and any indicators of management bias and how those were addressed.~~

8. Concluding

Content of this Part

Part 8 sets out the requirements for ~~the~~:

- ~~The E~~evaluation~~on~~ng of corrected and uncorrected misstatements identified during the audit.
- ~~The auditor's consideration of the effect of s~~Subsequent events.
- ~~Auditor's evaluations as to whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained, including for relevant assertions, and other activities, to be able to conclude~~Concluding activities, including the related evaluations.
- ~~Auditor's conclusion about management's use of the~~Concluding on going concern ~~assumption~~ and related disclosures.
- ~~Other concluding activities, including obtaining w~~Written representations and performing concluding analytical procedures.

Scope of this Part

The evaluations performed and the conclusions reached will form the basis for the auditor's opinion in Part 9.

8.1. Objectives

8.1.1. The objectives of the auditor are to:

- (a) Evaluate, when applicable, the effect of identified misstatements, ~~if any~~, on the audit and the effect of any uncorrected misstatements on the financial statements;
- (b) Conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern; and
- (c) Conclude on whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained on which to base the auditor's opinion.

8.2. Evaluation of Misstatements Identified During the Audit

~~The auditor shall request management to correct all misstatements accumulated during the audit. If management has examined a class of transactions, account balance or disclosure and corrected identified misstatements, the auditor shall perform additional procedures to determine whether misstatements remain.~~

8.2.1. If management refuses to correct some or all of the misstatements communicated by the auditor, the auditor shall obtain an understanding of management's reasons for not making the corrections and shall take that understanding into account when evaluating whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement.

8.2.2. Prior to evaluating the effect of uncorrected misstatements, the auditor shall reassess materiality to confirm whether it remains appropriate in the context of the entity's actual financial results.

8.2.3. The auditor shall determine whether uncorrected misstatements are material, individually or in aggregate by considering the:

- (a) Nature and size of the misstatements, both in relation to particular classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures and the financial statements as a whole, and the particular circumstances of their occurrence; and
- (b) Effect of uncorrected misstatements related to prior periods on the relevant classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures, and the financial statements as a whole.

8.3. Analytical Procedures that Assist When Forming an Overall Conclusion

8.3.1. The auditor shall design and perform analytical procedures near the end of the audit that assist the auditor when forming an overall conclusion as to whether the financial statements are consistent with the auditor's understanding of the entity, and to identify any indications of a previously **unrecognized unidentified** risk of material misstatement **due to fraud or error**.

8.3.2. The auditor shall investigate fluctuations or relationships that are inconsistent with other relevant information obtained during the course of the audit, by inquiring of management and performing other **audit** procedures as necessary in the circumstances.

8.4. Subsequent Events

Financial statements may be affected by certain events that occur after the date of the financial statements. Many financial reporting frameworks specifically refer to such events. Such financial reporting frameworks ordinarily identify two types of events:

- (a) *Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the date of the financial statements; and*
- (b) *Those that provide evidence of conditions that arose after the date of the financial statements.*

The auditor is not, however, expected to perform additional procedures on matters to which previously applied audit procedures have provided satisfactory conclusions.

Events Occurring between the Date of the Financial Statements and the Date of the Auditor's Report

8.4.1. The auditor shall perform audit procedures designed to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that all events occurring between the date of the financial statements and the date of the auditor's report that require adjustment of, or disclosure in, the financial statements have been identified.

8.4.2. The auditor shall perform **those** procedures **in accordance with paragraph 8.4.1. to cover for** the period from the date of the financial statements to the date of the auditor's report, or as near as practicable thereto, including:

- (a) Obtaining an understanding of any procedures management has established to ensure that subsequent events are identified.
- (b) Inquiring of management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance, as to whether any subsequent events have occurred that may affect the financial statements.

- (c) Reading minutes of meetings of the owners, those charged with governance and management held after the balance sheet date and inquiring about matters discussed at any such meetings for which minutes are not yet available.

8.4.3. If the auditor has identified events that require adjustment to the financial statements or disclosures therein to comply with the entity's applicable financial reporting framework when performing the procedures in paragraphs 8.4.1. and 8.4.2., the auditor shall determine whether each such event is appropriately reflected in the financial statements.

Facts Which Become Known to the Auditor after the Date of the Auditor's Report but before the Date the Financial Statements Are Issued

8.4.3-8.4.4. The auditor has no obligation to perform any audit procedures regarding the financial statements after the date of the auditor's report ~~or after the financial statements have been issued.~~ However, if the auditor becomes aware of facts or events that, had it been known to the auditor at the date of the auditor's report but before the financial statements are issued, may have caused the auditor to amend the auditor's report, the auditor shall discuss with management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance, and determine whether the financial statements need amendment and if so, inquire how management intends to address the matter.:

- (a) ~~After the date of the auditor's report but before the financial statements are issued, or~~
 (b) ~~After the financial statements have been issued.~~

8.4.5. If management amends the financial statements, the auditor shall carry out the audit procedures necessary in the circumstances on the amendment, including extending the audit procedures performed to the date of the new auditor's report and providing a new auditor's report on the amended financial statements.

Facts Which Become Known to the Auditor after the Financial Statements Have Been Issued

8.4.6. After the financial statements have been issued, the auditor has no obligation to perform any audit procedures regarding such financial statements. However, if, after the financial statements have been issued, a fact becomes known to the auditor that, had it been known to the auditor at the date of the auditor's report, may have caused the auditor to amend the auditor's report, the auditor shall:

- (a) Discuss the matter with management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance;
 (b) Determine whether the financial statements need amendment; and, if so,
 (c) Inquire how management intends to address the matter in the financial statements.

8.5. The Auditor's Evaluations and Other Activities to Support the Auditor's Conclusion

Evaluations Required

8.5.1. Based on the audit procedures performed and the audit evidence obtained, the auditor shall evaluate whether the assessments of the risks of material misstatement at the financial statement and assertion levels remain appropriate.

An audit of financial statements is a cumulative and iterative process. As the auditor performs planned audit procedures, the audit evidence obtained may cause the auditor to modify the nature, timing or extent of planned audit procedures. Information may come to the auditor's attention that

differs significantly from the information on which the risk assessment was based. In such circumstances, the auditor may need to reevaluate the planned audit procedures, based on the revised consideration of assessed risks for all or some of the classes of transactions, account balances, or disclosures and related assertions.

The auditor may also consider whether such information changes the auditor's determination about the appropriateness of use of the ISA for LCE for the audit, which may necessitate a modification to the terms of engagement.

8.5.2. For accounting estimates, the auditor shall evaluate, based on the audit procedures performed and audit evidence obtained, whether:

- (a) The assessments of the risks of material misstatement at the assertion level remain appropriate, including when indicators of possible management bias have been identified;
- (b) Management's decisions about the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of accounting estimates in the financial statements are reasonable in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework; and
- (c) Sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained.

8.5.3. The auditor shall evaluate whether two-way communication between the auditor and those charged with governance has been adequate for the purpose of the audit. If it has not, the auditor shall evaluate the effect, if any, on the audit and take action as appropriate.

For example, the original risk assessments may need to be revised, the auditor's opinion may need to be modified on the basis of a scope limitation or other actions may need to be taken as appropriate.

8.5.4. The auditor shall perform audit procedures to evaluate whether the overall presentation of the financial statements is in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. In making this evaluation, the auditor shall consider whether the financial statements are presented in a manner that reflects the appropriate:

- (a) Classification and description of financial information and the underlying transactions, events and conditions; and
- (b) Presentation, structure and content of the financial statements

Concluding

8.5.5. The auditor shall conclude whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained. In forming an opinion, the auditor shall consider all relevant audit evidence, regardless of whether it appears to be corroborative or contradictory ~~to other information obtained~~.

8.5.6. If the auditor has not obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence as to a relevant assertion, the auditor shall attempt to obtain additional audit evidence. If the auditor is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, the auditor shall express a qualified opinion or disclaim an opinion on the financial statements.

8.5.7. The auditor shall evaluate whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained regarding, and shall conclude on, the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements.

8.5.8. The auditor shall conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether in the auditor's professional judgment, a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. A material uncertainty exists when the magnitude of its potential impact and likelihood of occurrence is such that, in the auditor's judgment, appropriate disclosure of the nature and implications of the uncertainty is necessary for:

- (a) In the case of a fair presentation financial reporting framework, the fair presentation of the financial statements, or
- (b) In the case of a compliance framework, the financial statements not to be misleading.

8.5.9. If the auditor confirms that, or is unable to conclude whether, the financial statements are materially misstated as a result of fraud, the auditor shall evaluate the implications on the audit including on the assessed risks of material misstatement and the auditor's report.

8.6. Written Representations from Management and Those Charged with Governance

Written representations are necessary information that the auditor requests in connection with the audit of the entity's financial statements. Accordingly, similar to responses to inquiries, written representations are audit evidence. However, although written representations provide necessary audit evidence, they do not provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence on their own about any of the matters with which they deal. Furthermore, the fact that management has provided reliable written representations does not affect the nature or extent of other audit evidence that the auditor obtains about the fulfillment of management's responsibilities, or about specific assertions.

8.6.1. The auditor shall ~~request-obtain~~ written representations from management for all periods referred to in the auditor's opinion, who have appropriate knowledge of the matters concerned and responsibility for the financial statements, and where appropriate, those charged with governance about the following matters:

- (a) That they have fulfilled their responsibility for the preparation of the financial statement in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, including where relevant their fair presentation;
- (b) That they have provided the auditor with all relevant information and access as agreed in the terms of the audit engagement;⁹
- (c) That all transactions are recorded and are reflected in the financial statements;
- (d) That they acknowledge their responsibility for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal controls to prevent and detect fraud;
- (e) That they have disclosed to the auditor the result of its assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated because of fraud;
- (f) That their knowledge of fraud, or suspected fraud, or allegations of fraud or suspected fraud has been disclosed to the auditor;
- (g) That they have disclosed to the auditor the identity of the entity's related parties and all the related party relationships and transactions of which they are aware;

⁹ The management representation shall be described in the same way as described in the terms of engagement.

- (h) That they have appropriately accounted for and disclosed related party relationships and transactions in accordance with the requirements of the financial reporting framework;
- (i) That all known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with law or regulation whose effects should be considered when preparing financial statements have been disclosed to the auditor;
- (j) That all known actual or possible litigation and claims whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements have been disclosed to the auditor and accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework;
- (k) With regard to accounting estimates, whether the methods, significant assumptions and data used in making the accounting estimates and disclosures are appropriate to achieve recognition, measurement or disclosure is in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework;
- (l) That all events occurring subsequent to date of the financial statements and for which the applicable financial reporting framework requires adjustment or disclosure have been adjusted or disclosed; and
- ~~(m) With regard to going concern, if a material uncertainty exists, information about their plans for future actions and the feasibility of these plans; and~~
- ~~(n)~~(m) Other representations the auditor determines necessary to support other audit evidence in relevant to the financial statements or one or more specific assertions in the financial statements, including where necessary to support oral representations.

8.6.2. The auditor shall consider the need to obtain representations about specific accounting estimates.

8.6.2-8.6.3. The written representation shall be in the form of a representation letter addressed to the auditor. Appendix 6 sets out an example management representation letter.

If law or regulation requires management to make written public statements about its responsibilities, and the auditor determines that such statements provide some or all of the representations required by this standard, the relevant matters covered by such statements need not be included in the representation letter. If management's responsibilities are clearly defined in law or regulation, the auditor may determine not to obtain written representation about those matters already addressed.

8.6.3-8.6.4. The auditor shall request a written representation from management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance, whether they believe the effects of uncorrected misstatements are immaterial, individually or in aggregate, to the financial statements as a whole. A summary of such items shall be included in or attached to the written representation.

8.6.4-8.6.5. If the auditor has concerns about the competence, integrity, ethical values, or diligence of management, or about its commitment to or enforcement of these, or representations received are inconsistent with other audit evidence, the auditor shall determine the effect on audit evidence more generally and take appropriate actions, including considering the possible effect on the opinion in the auditor's report.

8.6.5-8.6.6. If management does not provide one or more of the requested written representations, the auditor shall:

- (a) Discuss the matter with management.
- (b) Reevaluate the integrity of management and evaluate the effect this may have on the reliability of oral and written representations and audit evidence in general; and
- (c) Take appropriate actions, including disclaiming an opinion on the financial statements when management refuses to provide one or more required written representations or there is sufficient doubt about management's integrity~~determining the possible effect on the opinion in the auditor's report.~~

~~8.6.6.~~8.6.7. The date of the written representations shall be as near as practicable to, but not after, the date of the auditor's report on the financial statements. The written representations shall be for all financial statements and period(s) referred to in the auditor's report.

8.7. Taking Overall Responsibility for Managing and Achieving Quality

~~8.7.1.~~ Prior to dating the auditor's report, the engagement partner shall determine that the engagement partner has taken overall responsibility for managing and achieving quality on the audit engagement. In doing so, the engagement partner shall determine that:

- (a) The engagement partner's involvement has been sufficient and appropriate throughout the audit engagement such that the engagement partner has the basis for determining that the significant judgments made and the conclusions reached are appropriate given the nature and circumstances of the engagement; and
- ~~(a) The nature and circumstances of the audit engagement, any changes thereto, and the firm's related policies or procedures have been taken into account. Prior to dating the auditor's report, the engagement partner shall determine whether:~~
 - ~~— Sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained to support the conclusions reached and for the auditor's report to be issued;~~
- ~~(b) There has been sufficient and appropriate involvement by the engagement partner such that the engagement partner has the basis for determining that significant judgments made and conclusions reached are appropriate given the nature and circumstances of the engagement.~~
- ~~(c) Relevant ethical requirements, including those related to independence, have been fulfilled.~~
- ~~(d)(b) Overall responsibility for managing and achieving quality on the audit engagement has been taken including the consideration of the firm's related policies and procedures.~~

~~8.7.2.~~ On or before the date of the auditor's report, the engagement partner shall determine that sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained to support the conclusions reached and for the auditor's report to be issued.

~~8.7.2.~~8.7.3. Prior to dating the auditor's report, the engagement partner shall review the financial statements and the auditor's report to determine that the auditor's report being issued is appropriate in the circumstances.

8.8. Specific Communication Requirements

8.8.1. The auditor shall communicate on a timely basis, all misstatements accumulated during the audit with the appropriate level of management, and as appropriate, those charged with governance, unless prohibited by law or regulation.

8.8.2. The auditor shall communicate to those charged with governance:

- (a) The auditor's views about significant qualitative aspects of the entity's accounting practices, including accounting policies, accounting estimates and financial statement disclosures.
- (b) Significant difficulties, if any, encountered during the audit.
- (c) Significant matters arising during the audit that were discussed, or subject to correspondence, with management.
- (d) Significant findings from the audit. If, in the auditor's professional judgment, oral communications would not be adequate this communication shall be in writing.
- (e) ~~Any o~~Other matters, not already reported, related to fraud that may be relevant to the responsibilities of those charged with governance, unless prohibited by law or regulation.
- (f) Circumstances, if any, that affect the form and content of the auditor's report.
- (i) Written representations the auditor is requesting.
- (j) ~~Any o~~Other significant matters, if any, arising from the audit that, in the auditor's professional judgment, are significant-relevant to the oversight of the financial reporting process.

8.8.3. The auditor shall communicate to those charged with governance significant matters arising during the audit in connection with the entity's related parties.

8.8.4. In regard to uncorrected misstatements, the auditor shall communicate to those charged with governance:

- (a) Uncorrected material misstatements (identified individually) and the effect that they, individually or in aggregate, may have on the auditor's opinion, unless prohibited by law or regulation.
- (b) The effect of uncorrected misstatements from prior periods on the current year financial statements.

8.8.5. Unless all those charged with governance are involved in managing the entity, the auditor shall communicate with those charged with governance events or conditions identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, including:

- (a) Whether the events or conditions constitute a material uncertainty;
- (b) Whether management's use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate in the preparation of the financial statements;
- (c) The adequacy of related disclosures in the financial statements; and
- (d) Where applicable, the implications for the auditor's report.

8.9. Specific Documentation Requirements

8.9.1. In addition to the general documentation requirements (Part 2.5.) for an audit engagement, the auditor shall include the following in the audit documentation:

~~Agreeing or reconciling the information in the financial statements with the underlying accounting records, including disclosures.~~

- (a) The amount below which misstatements would be regarded as clearly trivial, all misstatements accumulated during the audit and whether they have been corrected, and the auditor's conclusion on as to whether the uncorrected misstatements are material, individually or in aggregate, and the basis for that conclusion.
- (b) The nature and scope of, and conclusions from, consultations undertaken during the audit, including how such conclusions were implemented.
- ~~(c) If relevant, any new or additional audit procedures or conclusions after the date of the auditor's report, including:

 - ~~(i) The circumstances encountered;~~
 - ~~(ii) The new or additional audit procedures performed, audit evidence obtained, and conclusions reached, and their effect on the auditor's report; and~~
 - ~~(iii) When and by whom the resulting changes to audit documentation were made and reviewed.~~~~

8.9.2. The auditor's documentation shall demonstrate that information in the financial statements agrees or reconciles with the underlying accounting records, including agreeing or reconciling disclosures, whether such information is obtained from within or outside of the general and subsidiary ledgers.

8.9.2.8.9.3. The auditor shall assemble the audit documentation in an audit file and complete the administrative process of assembling the final audit file on a timely basis after the date of the auditor's report.

~~An appropriate time limit within which to complete the assembly of the final audit file is ordinarily not more than 60 days after the date of the auditor's report. The completion of the assembly of the final audit file after the date of the auditor's report is an administrative process that does not involve the performance of new audit procedures or the drawing of new conclusions. Changes may, however, be made to the audit documentation during the final assembly process if they are administrative in nature.~~

8.9.3.8.9.4. After assembly of the final audit file is complete, the auditor shall not delete or discard audit documentation of any nature before the end of its retention period.

~~For example, documentation should not be removed for a period of 5 years.~~

8.9.4.8.9.5. If applicable, the auditor shall document the failure to meet an objective of any Part of the ISA for LCE, and the resulting action (such as the effect on the auditor's opinion or withdrawal from the engagement if the overall objective of the auditor cannot be met).

8.9.5.8.9.6. If the auditor finds it necessary to modify existing audit documentation or add new audit documentation after the assembly of the final audit file has been completed, the auditor shall, regardless of the nature of the modifications or additions, document:

- (a) The specific reasons for making them; and
- (b) When and by whom they were made and reviewed.

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9. Forming an Opinion and Reporting

[To follow]

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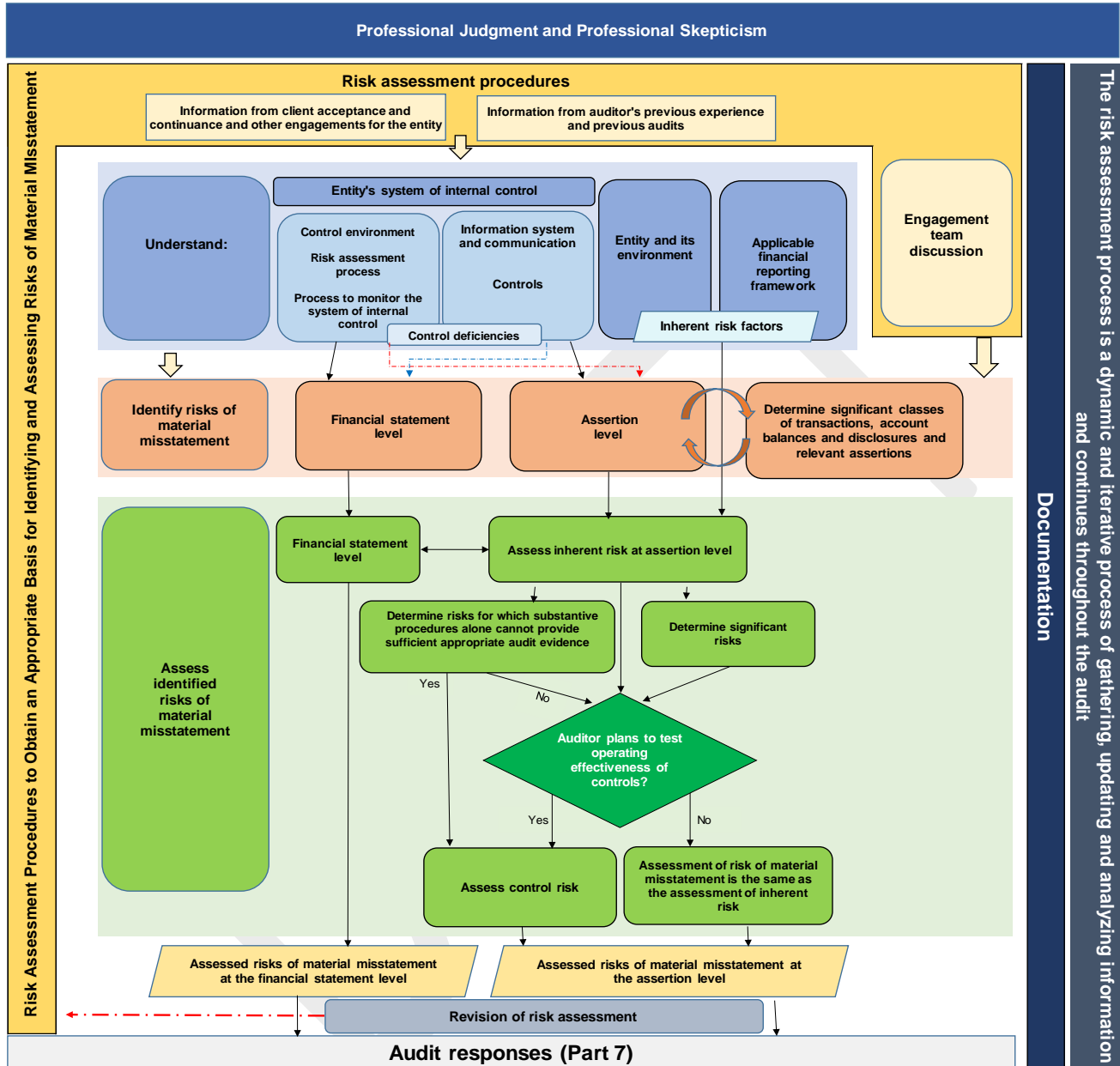
Definitions

[Placeholder for definitions – see **Supplement 1 to Agenda item 2** for a full list of definitions]

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APPENDIX 2

Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement (Part 6)



APPENDIX 3

Fraud Risk Factors

The fraud risk factors set out below are examples of factors that may be faced by auditors during an audit of less complex entities. Examples are separately presented for the two types of fraud—fraudulent financial reporting and misappropriation of assets.

The risk factors are further classified based on the three conditions generally present when material misstatements due to fraud occur: (a) incentives/pressures, (b) opportunities, and (c) attitudes/rationalizations. Although the risk factors cover a broad range of situations, they are only examples and, accordingly, the auditor may identify additional or different risk factors. Not all of these examples are relevant in all circumstances, and some may be of greater or lesser significance in entities of different sizes or with different ownership characteristics or circumstances. Also, the order of the examples risk factors provided is not intended to reflect their relative importance or frequency of occurrence.

Risk Factors Relating to Misstatements Arising from Fraudulent Financial Reporting

The following are examples of risk factors relating to misstatements arising from fraudulent financial reporting.

Incentives/Pressures

Financial stability or profitability is threatened by economic, industry, or entity operating conditions, such as (or as indicated by):

- Significant declines in customer demand or increasing business failures in the industry or overall economy.
- High degree of competition or market saturation, accompanied by declining margins.
- Operating losses causing the threat of bankruptcy or foreclosure.
- Recurring negative cash flows from operations or an inability to generate cash flows from operations.

Pressure exists for management to meet the requirements or expectations of third parties due to:

- Pressure to renew, or obtain additional, financing, or to meet debt repayment or debt covenant requirements and therefore to overstate performance or position in order to demonstrate profitability and long-term viability.
- Pressure to understate revenue in order to reduce tax liabilities.
-

Opportunities

Opportunities to engage in fraudulent financial reporting that can arise from the following:

- Related-party transactions not in the ordinary course of business or with related entities not audited or audited by another firm.
- The monitoring of management is not effective, as a result of the domination of management by a single person or small group (in a non owner-managed business) without compensating controls.
- Internal control components are deficient as a result of the following:
 - Limited segregation of duties or anti-fraud controls (e.g., fraud hotlines, internal audit function, etc.)
 - Inadequate monitoring of controls.

- Accounting and information systems that are not effective, including situations involving significant deficiencies in internal control.

Attitudes/Rationalizations

- Poor communication, implementation, support, or enforcement of the entity's values or ethical standards by management, or the communication of inappropriate values or ethical standards
- The owner-manager makes no distinction between personal and business transactions.
- Dispute between shareholders in a closely held entity.
- Recurring attempts by management or owners to justify marginal or inappropriate accounting on the basis of materiality or to help the company survive.
- The relationship between management and the current or predecessor auditor is strained by disputes, unreasonable demands on the auditor, restrictions on access to people or information, or domineering management behavior.

Risk Factors Arising from Misstatements Arising from Misappropriation of Assets

Some of the risk factors related to misstatements arising from fraudulent financial reporting may also be present when misstatements arising from misappropriation of assets occur, which often is a common fraud in less complex entities. For example, ineffective monitoring of management and other deficiencies in internal control may be present when misstatements due to either fraudulent financial reporting or misappropriation of assets exist. The following are examples of risk factors related to misstatements arising from misappropriation of assets.

Incentives/Pressures

- Personal financial obligations may create pressure on management or employees with access to cash or other assets susceptible to theft to misappropriate those assets.
- Adverse relationships between the entity and employees with access to cash or other assets susceptible to theft may motivate those employees to misappropriate those assets. For example:
- Known or anticipated future employee layoffs.
- Recent or anticipated changes to employee compensation or benefit plans.
- Promotions, compensation, or other rewards inconsistent with expectations.

Opportunities

Certain characteristics or circumstances may increase the susceptibility of assets to misappropriation:

- Large amounts of cash on hand or processed.
- Inventory items that are small in size, of high value, or in high demand.
- Fixed assets which are small in size, marketable, or lacking observable identification of ownership.

Inadequate internal control over assets may increase the susceptibility of misappropriation of those assets. For example, misappropriation of assets may occur because there is the following:

- Inadequate segregation of duties or independent checks.
- Inadequate system of authorization and approval of transactions (for example, in purchasing).
- Inadequate record keeping or physical safeguards over cash, inventory, or fixed assets.
- Lack of mandatory vacations for employees performing key control functions.
- Inadequate management understanding of information technology.

Attitudes/Rationalizations

- Disregard for the need for monitoring or reducing risks related to misappropriations of assets.

- Disregard for internal control by overriding existing controls or failing to take appropriate remedial action on known misappropriations, including petty theft.
- Behavior indicating displeasure or dissatisfaction with the entity or its treatment of the employee.

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Assertions

Assertions are representations, explicit or otherwise, with respect to the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of information in the financial statements which are inherent in management representing that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. Assertions are used by the auditor to consider the different types of potential misstatements that may occur when identifying, assessing and responding to the risks of material misstatement.

In identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement, the auditor of less complex entities (LCEs) may use the categories of assertions as described below or may express them differently provided all aspects described below have been covered. The auditor may choose to combine the assertions about classes of transactions and events, and related disclosures, with the assertions about account balances, and related disclosures.

An auditor of an LCE may use the following assertions in considering the different types of potential misstatements that may occur. The assertions may fall into the following categories:

Assertions about classes of transactions and events, and related disclosures, for the period under audit:

- Occurrence—transactions and events that have been recorded or disclosed have occurred, and such transactions and events pertain to the entity.
- Completeness—all transactions and events that should have been recorded have been recorded, and all related disclosures that should have been included in the financial statements have been included.
- Accuracy—amounts and other data relating to recorded transactions and events have been recorded appropriately, and related disclosures have been appropriately measured and described.
- Cutoff—transactions and events have been recorded in the correct accounting period.
- Classification—transactions and events have been recorded in the proper accounts.
- Presentation—transactions and events are appropriately aggregated or disaggregated and clearly described, and related disclosures are relevant and understandable in the context of the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework.

Assertions about account balances, and related disclosures, at the period end:

- Existence—assets, liabilities and equity interests exist.
- Rights and obligations—the entity holds or controls the rights to assets, and liabilities are the obligations of the entity.
- Completeness—all assets, liabilities and equity interests that should have been recorded have been recorded, and all related disclosures that should have been included in the financial statements have been included.
- Accuracy, valuation and allocation—assets, liabilities and equity interests have been included in the financial statements at appropriate amounts and any resulting valuation or allocation adjustments have been appropriately recorded, and related disclosures have been appropriately measured and described.

- Classification—assets, liabilities and equity interests have been recorded in the proper accounts.
- Presentation—assets, liabilities and equity interests are appropriately aggregated or disaggregated and clearly described, and related disclosures are relevant and understandable in the context of the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework.

The assertions described above, adapted as appropriate, may also be used by the auditor in considering the different types of misstatements that may occur in disclosures not directly related to recorded classes of transactions, events or account balances.

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Illustrative Engagement Letter

The following is an example of an audit engagement letter for an audit of general purpose financial statements prepared in accordance with [applicable financial reporting framework]. This letter is not authoritative but is intended only to be a guide that may be used in conjunction with the considerations outlined in the ISA for LCE. It will need to be varied according to individual requirements and circumstances. It is drafted to refer to the audit of financial statements for a single reporting period and would require adaptation if intended or expected to apply to recurring audits (see paragraph 4.5.2).

To the appropriate representative of management or those charged with governance of ABC Company:¹⁰

[The objective and scope of the audit]

You¹¹ have requested that we audit the financial statements of ABC Company, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 20X1, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. We are pleased to confirm our acceptance and our understanding of this audit engagement by means of this letter.

The objectives of our audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the International Standard on Auditing Financial Statements of Less Complex Entities (ISA for LCE) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

[The responsibilities of the auditor]

We will conduct our audit in accordance with the ISA for LCE. The ISA for LCE requires that we comply with ethical requirements. As part of an audit in accordance with the ISA for LCE, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Understand internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. However, we will communicate to you in writing

¹⁰ The addressees and references in the letter would be those that are appropriate in the circumstances of the engagement, including the relevant jurisdiction

¹¹ Throughout this letter, references to "you," "we," "us," "management," "those charged with governance" and "auditor" would be used or amended as appropriate in the circumstances

concerning any significant deficiencies in internal control relevant to the audit of the financial statements that we have identified during the audit.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, together with the inherent limitations of internal control, there is an unavoidable risk that some material misstatements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISA for LCE.

Our audit will be conducted on the basis that [management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance]¹² acknowledge and understand that they have responsibility:

- (a) For the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with [applicable financial reporting framework];¹³
- (b) For such internal control as [management] determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- (c) To provide us with:
 - (i) Access to all information of which [management] is aware that is relevant to the preparation of the financial statements such as records, documentation and other matters;
 - (ii) Additional information that we may request from [management] for the purpose of the audit; and
 - (iii) Unrestricted access to persons within the entity from whom we determine it necessary to obtain audit evidence.

As part of our audit process, we will request from [management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance], written confirmation concerning representations made to us in connection with the audit.

We look forward to full cooperation from your staff during our audit.

[Other relevant information]

[Insert other information, such as fee arrangements, billings and other specific terms, as appropriate.]

¹² Use terminology as appropriate in the circumstances

¹³ Or, if appropriate, "For the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with [applicable financial reporting framework]"

[Reporting]

[Insert appropriate reference to the expected form and content of the auditor's report including, if applicable, the reporting on other information.]

The form and content of our report may need to be amended in the light of our audit findings.

Please sign and return the attached copy of this letter to indicate your acknowledgement of, and agreement with, the arrangements for our audit of the financial statements including our respective responsibilities.

XYZ & Co.

Acknowledged and agreed on behalf of ABC Company by

(signed)

.....

Name and Title

Date

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Illustrative Representation Letter

The following illustrative letter includes written representations that are required by Part 8.6 of the [draft] ISA for LCE. ~~[International Standard for Auditing Financial Statements of Less Complex Entities (the ISA for LCE)]~~. It is assumed in this illustration that ~~the applicable financial reporting framework is the [applicable financial reporting framework]~~; the requirement ~~relating to going concern~~ to obtain a written representation ~~relating to going concern~~ are-is not relevant; and that there are no exceptions to the requested written representations. If there were exceptions, the representations would need to be modified to reflect the exceptions.

(Entity Letterhead)

(To Auditor)

(Date)

This representation letter is provided in connection with your audit of the financial statements of ABC Company for the year ended December 31, 20XX for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to whether the financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects, (or *give a true and fair view*) in accordance with [applicable financial reporting framework].

We confirm that:

Financial Statements

- We have fulfilled our responsibilities, as set out in the terms of the audit engagement dated [insert date], for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with [applicable financial reporting framework]; in particular the financial statements are fairly presented (or give a true and fair view) in accordance therewith.
- ~~The methods, the data, and the significant assumptions used in making accounting estimates, and their related disclosures are appropriate to achieve recognition, measurement or disclosure that is reasonable in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework. Significant assumptions used by us in making accounting estimates are reasonable.~~
-
- Related party relationships and transactions have been appropriately accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the requirements of [applicable financial reporting framework].
- All events subsequent to the date of the financial statements and for which [applicable financial reporting framework] require adjustment or disclosure have been adjusted or disclosed.
- ~~The effects of uncorrected misstatements are immaterial, both individually and in the aggregate, to the financial statements as a whole. A list of the uncorrected misstatements is attached to the representation letter.~~
- Any actual or possible litigation and claims whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements are accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.
- [Any other matters that the auditor may consider appropriate.]

Information Provided

- We have provided you with:
 - Access to all information of which we are aware that is relevant to the preparation of the financial statements, such as records, documentation and other matters;
 - Additional information that you have requested from us for the purpose of the audit; and
 - Unrestricted access to persons within the entity from whom you determined it necessary to obtain audit evidence.
- All transactions have been recorded in the accounting records and are reflected in the financial statements.
- We have disclosed to you the results of our assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated as a result of fraud.
- We have disclosed to you all information in relation to fraud or suspected fraud that we are aware of and that affects the entity and involves:
 - Management;
 - Employees who have significant roles in internal control; or
 - Others where the fraud could have a material effect on the financial statements.
- We have disclosed to you all information in relation to allegations of fraud, or suspected fraud, affecting the entity's financial statements communicated by employees, former employees, analysts, regulators or others.
- We have disclosed to you all known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with law or regulation whose effects should be considered when preparing financial statements.
- We have disclosed to you all known actual or possible litigation and claims whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements.
- We have disclosed to you the identity of the entity's related parties and all the related party relationships and transactions of which we are aware.
- [Any other matters that the auditor may consider necessary.]

Management

Management

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