

## CONFORMING AND CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS ARISING FROM PROPOSED ISA 600 (REVISED) – MARKED FROM EXTANT

- The hardcoded changes (i.e., underline and strikethrough) shown in this Agenda Item were included in the exposure draft of proposed ISA 600 (Revised) (ED-600). Changes made after ED-600 are shown as tracked changes. In some cases, paragraphs included in ED-600 have been deleted and replaced with “...” when not needed to provide context for the proposed conforming and consequential amendments.
- After the September meeting, the Task Force will:
  - Update this document to reflect changes to paragraphs shown herein that may have changed as a result of the conforming and consequential amendments arising from recent revisions to other standards (e.g., ISA 540 (Revised), ISA 315 (Revised 2019) and the Quality Management standards). If needed, the Task Force will make conforming amendments to these standards to align with proposed ISA 600 (Revised); and
  - Include in this document changes as needed in other ISAs from ‘ISA 600’ to ‘ISA 600 (Revised),’ including in the illustrative auditor reports.

## ISA 220 (REVISED) – QUALITY MANAGEMENT FOR AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### Application and Other Explanatory Material

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#### Definitions

##### Engagement Partner (Ref: Para. 12(a))

A14A. When joint auditors conduct an audit, the joint engagement partners and their engagement teams collectively constitute the “engagement partner” and “engagement team” for the purposes of the ISAs. This ISA does not, however, deal with the relationship between joint auditors or the work that one joint auditor performs in relation to the work of the other joint auditor.

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##### Engagement Resources (Ref: Para. 25–28)

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##### *Insufficient or Inappropriate Resources (Ref: Para. 27)*

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~~A76. In an audit of group financial statements, when there are insufficient or inappropriate resources in relation to work being performed at a component by a component auditor, the engagement partner may discuss the matter with the component auditor, management or the firm to make sufficient and appropriate resources available.~~

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## ISA 230 – AUDIT DOCUMENTATION

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### Appendix

(Ref: Para. 1)

#### Specific Audit Documentation Requirements in Other ISAs

This appendix identifies paragraphs in other ISAs that contain specific documentation requirements. The list is not a substitute for considering the requirements and related application and other explanatory material in ISAs.

- ISA 210, *Agreeing the Terms of Audit Engagements* – paragraphs 10–12
- ISA 220 (Revised), *Quality Management for an Audit of Financial Statements* – paragraph 41
- ISA 240, *The Auditor’s Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements* – paragraphs 45–48
- ISA 250 (Revised), *Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of Financial Statements* – paragraph 30
- ISA 260 (Revised), *Communication with Those Charged with Governance* – paragraph 23
- ISA 300, *Planning an Audit of Financial Statements* – paragraph 12
- ISA 315 (Revised), *Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement through Understanding the Entity and Its Environment* – paragraph 32
- ISA 320, *Materiality in Planning and Performing an Audit* – paragraph 14
- ISA 330, *The Auditor’s Responses to Assessed Risks* – paragraphs 28–30
- ISA 450, *Evaluation of Misstatements Identified during the Audit* – paragraph 15
- ISA 540, *Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures* – paragraph 39
- ISA 550, *Related Parties* – paragraph 28
- ISA 600 (Revised), *Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)* – paragraph 57~~9~~
- ISA 610 (Revised 2013), *Using the Work of Internal Auditors* – paragraph 36–37
- ISA 720 (Revised), *The Auditor’s Responsibilities Relating to Other Information* – paragraph 25

## ISA 240 – THE AUDITOR’S RESPONSIBILITIES RELATING TO FRAUD IN AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Introduction

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### Responsibility for the Prevention and Detection of Fraud

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#### *Responsibilities of the Auditor*

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9. The auditor may have additional responsibilities under law, regulation or relevant ethical requirements regarding an entity’s non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, which may differ from or go beyond this and other ISAs, such as: (Ref: Para. A6)
- (a) Responding to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations, including requirements in relation to specific communications with management and those charged with governance, assessing the appropriateness of their response to non-compliance and determining whether further action is needed;
  - (b) Communicating identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations to other auditors (e.g., in an audit of group financial statements); and
  - (c) Documentation requirements regarding identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.

Complying with any additional responsibilities may provide further information that is relevant to the auditor’s work in accordance with this and other ISAs (e.g., regarding the integrity of management or, where appropriate, those charged with governance).

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### Application and Other Explanatory Material

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### Responsibility for the Prevention and Detection of Fraud

#### *Responsibilities of the Auditor* (Ref: Para. 9)

- A6. Law, regulation or relevant ethical requirements may require the auditor to perform additional procedures and take further actions. For example, the *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) requires the auditor to take steps to respond to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations and determine whether further action is needed. Such steps may include the communication of identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations ~~to other~~ between auditors within ~~the engagement team a group, including a group engagement partner, component auditors,~~ or other

auditors performing work at ~~components~~ entities or business units of a group for purposes other than the audit of the group financial statements.<sup>1</sup>

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## **ISA 250 (REVISED) – CONSIDERATION OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **Introduction**

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#### **Responsibility for Compliance with Laws and Regulations (Ref: Para. A1–A8)**

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##### *Responsibility of the Auditor*

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9. The auditor may have additional responsibilities under law, regulation or relevant ethical requirements regarding an entity’s non-compliance with laws and regulations, which may differ from or go beyond this ISA, such as: (Ref: Para. A8)

- (a) Responding to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations, including requirements in relation to specific communications with management and those charged with governance, assessing the appropriateness of their response to non-compliance and determining whether further action is needed;
- (b) Communicating identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations to other auditors (e.g., in an audit of group financial statements); and
- (c) Documentation requirements regarding identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.

Complying with any additional responsibilities may provide further information that is relevant to the auditor’s work in accordance with this and other ISAs (e.g., regarding the integrity of management or, where appropriate, those charged with governance).

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### **Application and Other Explanatory Material**

#### **Responsibility for Compliance with Laws and Regulations (Ref: Para. 3–9)**

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##### *Responsibility of the Auditor*

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Additional Responsibilities Established by Law, Regulation or Relevant Ethical Requirements (Ref: Para. 9)

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<sup>1</sup> See, for example, Sections ~~225-24R360.16–225-22R360.18~~ of the IESBA Code.

- A8. Law, regulation or relevant ethical requirements may require the auditor to perform additional procedures and take further actions. For example, the *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) requires the auditor to take steps to respond to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations and determine whether further action is needed. Such steps may include the communication of identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations ~~to other~~ between auditors within the engagement team a group, including a group engagement partner, component auditors, or other auditors performing work at components entities or business units of a group for purposes other than the audit of the group financial statements.<sup>2</sup>

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## ISA 260 (REVISED) – COMMUNICATION WITH THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE

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### Application and Other Explanatory Material

#### Those Charged with Governance (Ref: Para. 11)

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- A4. ISA 600 (Revised) includes specific matters to be communicated by the group ~~auditoren~~ engagement team auditors with those charged with governance.<sup>3</sup> When the entity or business unit is a component part of a group, the appropriate person(s) with whom the component auditor communicates depends on the engagement circumstances and the matter to be communicated. In some cases, a number of components entities or business units may be conducting the same businesses within the same system of internal control and using the same accounting practices. Where those charged with governance of those components entities or business units are the same (e.g., common board of directors), duplication may be avoided by dealing with these components entities or business units concurrently for the purpose of communication.

#### The Communication Process

##### *Establishing the Communication Process* (Ref: Para. 18)

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##### Communication with Third Parties

- A43. Those charged with governance may be required by law or regulation, or may wish, to provide third parties, for example, bankers or certain regulatory authorities, with copies of a written communication from the auditor. In some cases, disclosure to third parties may be illegal or otherwise inappropriate. When a written communication prepared for those charged with governance is provided to third parties, it may be important in the circumstances that the third parties be informed that the

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<sup>2</sup> See, for example, Sections ~~225.24R360.16–225.22R360.18~~ of the IESBA Code.

<sup>3</sup> ISA 600 (Revised), *Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)*, paragraph ~~5649~~

communication was not prepared with them in mind, for example, by stating in written communications with those charged with governance:

- (a) That the communication has been prepared for the sole use of those charged with governance and, where applicable, the group management and the group auditor, and should not be relied upon by third parties;
- (b) That no responsibility is assumed by the auditor to third parties; and
- (c) Any restrictions on disclosure or distribution to third parties

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## Appendix 1

(Ref: Para. 3)

### Specific Requirements in ISQC 1 and Other ISAs that Refer to Communications with Those Charged With Governance

This appendix identifies paragraphs in ISQC 1<sup>4</sup> and other ISAs that require communication of specific matters with those charged with governance. The list is not a substitute for considering the requirements and related application and other explanatory material in ISAs.

- ISQC 1, *Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements* – paragraph 30(a)
- ISA 240, *The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements* – paragraphs 22, 39(c)(i) and 41–43
- ISA 250 (Revised), *Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of Financial Statements* – paragraphs 15, 20 and 23–25
- ISA 265, *Communicating Deficiencies in Internal Control to Those Charged with Governance and Management* – paragraph 9
- ISA 450, *Evaluation of Misstatements Identified during the Audit* – paragraphs 12-13
- ISA 505, *External Confirmations* – paragraph 9
- ISA 510, *Initial Audit Engagements—Opening Balances* – paragraph 7
- ISA 550, *Related Parties* – paragraph 27
- ISA 560, *Subsequent Events* – paragraphs 7(b)-(c), 10(a), 13(b), 14(a) and 17
- ISA 570 (Revised), *Going Concern* – paragraph 25
- ISA 600 (Revised), *Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)* – paragraph ~~56~~49
- ISA 610 (Revised 2013), *Using the Work of Internal Auditors* – paragraphs 20 and 31
- ISA 700 (Revised), *Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements* – paragraph 46

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<sup>4</sup> ISQC 1, *Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements*

- ISA 701, *Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor’s Report* – paragraph 17
- ISA 705 (Revised), *Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor’s Report* – paragraphs 12, 14, 23 and 30
- ISA 706 (Revised), *Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and Other Matter Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor’s Report* – paragraph 12
- ISA 710, *Comparative Information—Corresponding Figures and Comparative Financial Statements* – paragraph 18
- ISA 720 (Revised), *The Auditor’s Responsibilities Relating to Other Information* – paragraphs 17—19

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## ISA 300 – PLANNING AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### Requirements

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#### Planning Activities

7. The auditor shall establish an overall audit strategy that sets the scope, timing and direction of the audit, and that guides the development of the audit plan.
8. In establishing the overall audit strategy, the auditor shall consider the information obtained from complying with the requirements of ISA 220 (Revised) 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 the entity is relevant; and
  - (e) Ascertain the nature, timing and extent of resources necessary to perform the engagement. (Ref: Para. A8–A11)
9. The auditor shall develop an audit plan that shall include a description of:
  - (a) The nature, timing and extent of planned risk assessment procedures, as determined under ISA 315 (Revised).<sup>5</sup>
  - (c) The nature, timing and extent of planned further audit procedures at the assertion level, as determined under ISA 330.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> ISA 315 (Revised), *Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement*

<sup>6</sup> ISA 330, *The Auditor’s Responses to Assessed Risks*

- (d) Other planned audit procedures that are required to be carried out so that the engagement complies with ISAs. (Ref: Para. A14-A16)
10. The auditor shall update and change the overall audit strategy and the audit plan as necessary during the course of the audit. (Ref: Para. A17)
- 10A. The engagement partner shall review the overall audit strategy and audit plan.

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## Application and Other Explanatory Material

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### Planning Activities

*The Overall Audit Strategy ~~and Audit Plan~~* (Ref: Para. 7–8~~98~~)

- A8. The process of establishing the overall audit strategy ~~and audit plan~~, subject to the completion of the auditor's risk assessment procedures, may include such matters as:
- The resources to deploy for specific audit areas, such as the use of appropriately experienced team members for high risk areas or the involvement of experts on complex matters;
  - The amount of resources to be allocated to specific audit areas, ~~such as~~. For example, the number of team members assigned to observe the inventory count at material locations, the nature and extent of direction, supervision and review of component ~~other~~ auditors' work in the case of group audits, or the audit budget in hours to allocate to high risk areas;
  - When these resources are to be deployed, such as whether at an interim audit stage or at key cutoff dates; and
  - How such resources are managed, directed, and supervised, such as when team briefing and debriefing meetings are expected to be held, how engagement partner and manager reviews are expected to take place (for example, on-site or off-site), and whether to complete engagement quality reviews.
- A9. The Appendix lists examples of considerations in establishing the overall audit strategy.

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## Appendix

(Ref: Para. 7–8, A8–A11)

### Considerations in Establishing the Overall Audit Strategy

This appendix provides examples of matters the auditor may consider in establishing the overall audit strategy. Many of these matters will also influence the auditor's detailed audit plan. The examples provided cover a broad range of matters applicable to many engagements. While some of the matters referred to below may be required by other ISAs, not all matters are relevant to every audit engagement and the list is not necessarily complete.

## Characteristics of the Engagement

- The financial reporting framework on which the financial information to be audited has been prepared, including any need for reconciliations to another financial reporting framework.
- Industry-specific reporting requirements such as reports mandated by industry regulators.
- The expected audit ~~coverage scope~~, including the ~~number and locations of components to be included at which audit~~ work is~~procedures are~~ expected to be performed for purposes of a group audit, and the extent to which component auditors will be involved.
- The nature of the control relationships between a parent and its ~~components~~ entities or business units that determine how the group is to be consolidated.
- ~~The extent to which components are audited by other auditors.~~
- The nature of the business segments to be audited, including the need for specialized knowledge.
- The reporting currency to be used, including any need for currency translation for the financial information audited.
- The ~~requirement need for an audit of financial statements for statutory, regulatory or other reasons, audit of standalone financial statements~~ in addition to an audit procedures~~work~~ performed for ~~consolidation purposes of a group audit.~~

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## Reporting Objectives, Timing of the Audit, and Nature of Communications

- The entity's timetable for reporting, such as at interim and final stages.
- The organization of meetings with management and those charged with governance to discuss the nature, timing and extent of the audit work.
- The discussion with management and those charged with governance regarding the expected type and timing of reports to be issued and other communications, both written and oral, including the auditor's report, management letters and communications to those charged with governance.
- The discussion with management regarding the expected communications on the status of audit work throughout the engagement.
- Communication with component auditors of components regarding the expected types and timing of reports to be issued and other communications in connection with the ~~audit~~ work~~procedures~~ performed for purposes of the group audit ~~of components~~.
- The expected nature and timing of communications among engagement team members, including the nature and timing of team meetings and timing of the review of work performed.
- Whether there are any other expected communications with third parties, including any statutory or contractual reporting responsibilities arising from the audit.

## Significant Factors, Preliminary Engagement Activities, and Knowledge Gained on Other Engagements

- The determination of materiality in accordance with ISA 320<sup>7</sup> and, where applicable:
  - The determination of component performance materiality for components and communication thereof to component auditors in accordance with ISA 600 (Revised).<sup>8</sup>
  - ~~The preliminary identification of significant components and~~ material classes of transactions, account balances and disclosures.
  - The initial expectations regarding significant material classes of transactions, account balances and disclosures.

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## ISA 320 – MATERIALITY IN PLANNING AND PERFORMING AN AUDIT

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### Definitions

9. For purposes of the ISAs, the following terms have the meanings attributed below:
- (a) ~~P, performance materiality – means –~~ The amount or amounts set by the auditor at less than materiality for the financial statements as a whole to reduce aggregation risk to an appropriately low level ~~the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality for the financial statements as a whole.~~ If applicable, performance materiality also refers to the amount or amounts set by the auditor at less than the materiality level or levels for particular classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures.
  - (b) Aggregation risk – The probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality for the financial statement as a whole.

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## Application and Other Explanatory Material

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### Determining Materiality and Performance Materiality When Planning the Audit

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*Performance Materiality* (Ref: Para. 11)

A13. 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 at less than materiality for the financial

<sup>7</sup> ISA 320, *Materiality in Planning and Performing an Audit*

<sup>8</sup> ISA 600 (Revised), *Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)*, paragraphs ~~21–23 and 40(e)~~29–30

~~statements as a whole to address aggregation risk 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.~~ Similarly, performance materiality relating to a materiality level determined for a particular class of transactions, account balance or disclosure is set to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements in that particular class of transactions, account balance or disclosure exceeds the materiality level for that particular class of transactions, account balance or disclosure. The determination of performance materiality is not a simple mechanical calculation and involves the exercise of professional judgment. It is affected by the auditor's understanding of the entity, updated during the performance of the risk assessment procedures; and the nature and extent of misstatements identified in previous audits and thereby the auditor's expectations in relation to misstatements in the current period.

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## ISA 402 – AUDIT CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO AN ENTITY USING A SERVICE ORGANIZATION

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### Application and Other Explanatory Material

#### Obtaining an Understanding of the Services Provided by a Service Organization, Including Internal Control

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*Further Procedures When a Sufficient Understanding Cannot Be Obtained from the User Entity* (Ref: Para. 12)

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- A18. In some circumstances, a user entity may outsource one or more significant business units or functions, such as its entire tax planning and compliance functions, or finance and accounting or the controllership function to one or more service organizations. As a report on controls at the service organization may not be available in these circumstances, visiting the service organization may be the most effective procedure for the user auditor to gain an understanding of controls at the service organization, as there is likely to be direct interaction of management of the user entity with management at the service organization.
- A19. Another auditor may be used to perform procedures that will provide the necessary information about the relevant controls at the service organization. If a type 1 or type 2 report has been issued, the user auditor may use the service auditor to perform these procedures as the service auditor has an existing relationship with the service organization. The user auditor using the work of another auditor may find the guidance in proposed ISA 220~~600~~ (Revised)<sup>9</sup> useful as it relates to determining the competence and capabilities of the other understanding another auditor (including that auditor's independence and

<sup>9</sup> Proposed ISA 220 (Revised), *Quality Management for an Audit of Financial Statements* ~~600 Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)~~, paragraph 2, states: "An auditor may find this ISA, adapted as necessary in the circumstances, useful when that auditor involves other auditors in the audit of financial statements that are not group financial statements ..." See also paragraph 19 of ISA 600.

~~professional competence), the direction and supervision involvement in the work of the other another auditor, in planning and the nature, timing and extent of such the work assigned to the other auditor, and in evaluating the sufficiency and appropriateness of the audit evidence obtained.~~

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## **ISA 501 – AUDIT EVIDENCE—SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS FOR SELECTED ITEMS**

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### **Application and Other Explanatory Material**

#### **Inventory**

*Attendance at Physical Inventory Counting* (Ref: Para. 4(a))

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A3. Matters relevant in planning attendance at physical inventory counting (or in designing and performing audit procedures pursuant to paragraphs 4–8 of this ISA) include, for example:

- The risks of material misstatement related to inventory.
- The nature of the internal control related to inventory.
- Whether adequate procedures are expected to be established and proper instructions issued for physical inventory counting.
- The timing of physical inventory counting.
- Whether the entity maintains a perpetual inventory system.
- The locations at which inventory is held, including the materiality of the inventory and the risks of material misstatement at different locations, in deciding at which locations attendance is appropriate. ~~ISA 600<sup>10</sup> deals with the involvement of other auditors and accordingly may be relevant if such involvement is with regard to attendance of physical inventory counting at a remote location.~~
- Whether the assistance of an auditor's expert is needed. ISA 620<sup>11</sup> deals with the use of an auditor's expert to assist the auditor to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence.

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## **ISA 550 – RELATED PARTIES**

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### **Application and Other Explanatory Material**

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#### **Risk Assessment Procedures and Related Activities**

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<sup>10</sup> ~~ISA 600, *Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)*~~

<sup>11</sup> ISA 620, *Using the Work of an Auditor's Expert*

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### *Understanding the Entity's Related Party Relationships and Transactions*

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#### The Identity of the Entity's Related Parties (Ref: Para. 13(a))

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- A13. In the context of a group audit, ISA 600 (Revised) requires the group ~~engagement team~~ auditor to request component auditors to communicate ~~on a timely basis~~ related parties not previously identified by group management or the group ~~auditor engagement team~~ provide each component auditor with a list of related parties prepared by group management and any other related parties of which the group engagement team is aware.<sup>12</sup> ~~Where the entity is a component within a group, this~~ Such information provides a useful basis for the ~~auditor group~~ engagement team ~~auditor~~'s inquiries of management regarding the identity of ~~the entity's~~ related parties.
- A14. The auditor may also obtain some information regarding the identity of the entity's related parties through inquiries of management during the engagement acceptance or continuance process.

#### **Responses to the Risks of Material Misstatement Associated with Related Party Relationships and Transactions** (Ref: Para. 20)

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- A34. Depending upon the results of the auditor's risk assessment procedures, the auditor may consider it appropriate to obtain audit evidence without testing the entity's controls over related party relationships and transactions. In some circumstances, however, it may not be possible to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence from substantive audit procedures alone in relation to the risks of material misstatement associated with related party relationships and transactions. For example, where intra-group transactions between the entity and its components are numerous and a significant amount of information regarding these transactions is initiated, recorded, processed or reported electronically in an integrated system, the auditor may determine that it is not possible to design effective substantive audit procedures that by themselves would reduce the risks of material misstatement associated with these transactions to an acceptably low level. In such a case, in meeting the ISA 330 requirement to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence as to the operating effectiveness of relevant controls,<sup>13</sup> the auditor is required to test the entity's controls over the completeness and accuracy of the recording of the related party relationships and transactions.

#### *Identified Significant Related Party Transactions outside the Entity's Normal Course of Business*

##### Evaluating the Business Rationale of Significant Related Party Transactions (Ref: Para. 23)

- A38. In evaluating the business rationale of a significant related party transaction outside the entity's normal course of business, the auditor may consider the following:
- Whether the transaction:

<sup>12</sup> ISA 600 (Revised), *Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)*, paragraph ~~26A(b)41(a)~~ 40(e)

<sup>13</sup> ISA 330, paragraph 8(b)

- Is overly complex (for example, it may involve multiple related parties within a consolidated group).
- Has unusual terms of trade, such as unusual prices, interest rates, guarantees and repayment terms.
- Lacks an apparent logical business reason for its occurrence.
- Involves previously unidentified related parties.
- Is processed in an unusual manner.
- Whether management has discussed the nature of, and accounting for, such a transaction with those charged with governance.
- Whether management is placing more emphasis on a particular accounting treatment rather than giving due regard to the underlying economics of the transaction.

If management's explanations are materially inconsistent with the terms of the related party transaction, the auditor is required, in accordance with ISA 500,<sup>14</sup> to consider the reliability of management's explanations and representations on other significant matters.

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## ISA 610 (REVISED 2013) – USING THE WORK OF INTERNAL AUDITORS

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### Application and Other Explanatory Material

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#### Determining Whether, in Which Areas, and to What Extent the Work of the Internal Audit Function Can Be Used

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##### *Determining the Nature and Extent of Work of the Internal Audit Function that Can Be Used*

Factors Affecting the Determination of the Nature and Extent of the Work of the Internal Audit Function that Can Be Used (Ref: Para. 17–19)

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A15. Once the external auditor has determined that the work of the internal audit function can be used for purposes of the audit, a first consideration is whether the planned nature and scope of the work of the internal audit function that has been performed, or is planned to be performed, is relevant to the overall audit strategy and audit plan that the external auditor has established in accordance with ISA 300.<sup>15</sup>

A16. Examples of work of the internal audit function that can be used by the external auditor include the following:

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<sup>14</sup> ISA 500, *Audit Evidence*, paragraph 11

<sup>15</sup> ISA 300, *Planning an Audit of Financial Statements*

- Testing of the operating effectiveness of controls.
- Substantive procedures involving limited judgment.
- Observations of inventory counts.
- Tracing transactions through the information system relevant to financial reporting.
- Testing of compliance with regulatory requirements.
- ~~In some circumstances, the work performed on the financial information of entities or business units of a group audits or reviews of the financial information of subsidiaries that are not significant components to the group (where this does not conflict with the requirements of ISA 600).~~<sup>16</sup>

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### **Determining Whether, in Which Areas and to What Extent Internal Auditors Can Be Used to Provide Direct Assistance**

*Determining Whether Internal Auditors Can Be Used to Provide Direct Assistance for Purposes of the Audit* (Ref: Para. 5, 26–28)

A31. In jurisdictions where the external auditor is prohibited by law or regulation from using internal auditors to provide direct assistance, it is relevant ~~for~~ in the circumstances of a the group audit auditors for the group auditor engagement team to consider whether the prohibition also extends to component auditors and, if so, to address this in the communication to the component auditors.<sup>17</sup>

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## **ISA 700 (REVISED) – FORMING AN OPINION AND REPORTING ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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### **Requirements**

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#### **Auditor's Report**

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*Auditor's Report for Audits Conducted in Accordance with International Standards on Auditing*

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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39. The Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of the auditor's report shall further: (Ref: Para. A50)

<sup>16</sup> ~~ISA 600, *Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)*~~

<sup>17</sup> ISA 600 (Revised), *Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)*, paragraph ~~2040(b)~~

...

- (c) When ISA 600 (Revised)<sup>18</sup> applies, further describe the auditor's responsibilities in a group audit engagement by stating that:
- (i) The auditor's responsibilities are to plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for express-forming an opinion on the group financial statements;
  - (ii) The auditor is responsible for the direction, supervision and review performance of the group audit; and
  - (iii) The auditor remains solely responsible for the auditor's opinion.<sup>19</sup>

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## Application and Other Explanatory Material

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### Auditor's Report (Ref: Para. 20)

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#### *Auditor's Report for Audits Conducted in Accordance with International Standards on Auditing*

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### Basis for Opinion (Ref: Para. 28)

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#### Considerations specific to group audits

A38. In group audits when there are multiple sources of relevant ethical requirements, including those pertaining to independence, the reference in the auditor's report to the jurisdiction ordinarily relates to the relevant ethical requirements that are applicable to the group engagement team auditor. This is because, in a group audit, component auditors are also subject to ethical requirements that are relevant to the group audit.<sup>20</sup>

A39. The ISAs do not establish specific independence or ethical requirements for auditors, including component auditors, and thus do not extend, or otherwise override, the independence requirements of the IESBA Code or other ethical requirements to which the group engagement team auditor is subject, nor do the ISAs require that the component auditor in all cases to be subject to the same specific independence requirements that are applicable to the group engagement team auditor. As a result, relevant ethical requirements, including those pertaining to independence, in a group audit situation may be complex. ISA 600 (Revised)<sup>21</sup> provides guidance for auditors in performing work on

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<sup>18</sup> ISA 600 (Revised), *Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)*

<sup>19</sup> ISA 600 (Revised), paragraph 52

<sup>20</sup> ISA 600 (Revised), paragraph ~~A36–A37, A46A–A47~~A37

<sup>21</sup> ISA 600 (Revised), paragraphs ~~20, –22~~19–20

the financial information of a component for a group audit, including those situations where the component auditor does not meet the independence requirements that are relevant to the group audit.

...

## Appendix

...

### **Illustration 2 – Auditor’s Report on Consolidated Financial Statements of a Listed Entity Prepared in Accordance with a Fair Presentation Framework**

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

- Audit of a complete set of consolidated financial statements of a listed entity using a fair presentation framework. The audit is a group audit of an entity with subsidiaries (i.e., ISA 600 **(Revised)** applies).
- The consolidated financial statements are prepared by management of the entity in accordance with IFRSs (a general purpose framework).
- The terms of the audit engagement reflect the description of management’s responsibility for the consolidated financial statements in ISA 210.
- The auditor has concluded an unmodified (i.e., “clean”) opinion is appropriate based on the audit evidence obtained.
- The International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants comprises all of the relevant ethical requirements that apply to the audit.
- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised).
- Key audit matters have been communicated in accordance with ISA 701.
- The auditor has obtained all of the other information prior to the date of the auditor’s report and has not identified a material misstatement of the other information.
- Those responsible for oversight of the consolidated financial statements differ from those responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.
- In addition to the audit of the consolidated financial statements, the auditor has other reporting responsibilities required under local law.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT**

To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addressee]

### **Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements<sup>22</sup>**

<sup>22</sup> The sub-title “Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements” is unnecessary in circumstances when the second sub-title “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” is not applicable.

## Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of ABC Company and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 20X1, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, (or *give a true and fair view of*) the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 20X1, and (of) its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

## Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

*[Description of each key audit matter in accordance with ISA 701.]*

## Other Information [or another title if appropriate such as “Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor’s Report Thereon”]

*[Reporting in accordance with the reporting requirements in ISA 720 (Revised) – see Illustration 1 in Appendix 2 of ISA 720 (Revised).]*

## Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements<sup>23</sup>

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs,<sup>24</sup> and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using

<sup>23</sup> Or other terms that are appropriate in the context of the legal framework of the particular jurisdiction

<sup>24</sup> Where management’s responsibility is to prepare financial statements that give a true and fair view, this may read: “Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such ...”

the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 ISAs 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 consolidated financial statements.

Paragraph 41(b) of this ISA explains that the shaded material below can be located in an Appendix to the auditor's report. Paragraph 41(c) explains that when law, regulation or national auditing standards expressly permit, reference can be made to a website of an appropriate authority that contains the description of the auditor's responsibilities, rather than including this material in the auditor's report, provided that the description on the website addresses, and is not inconsistent with, the description of the auditor's responsibilities below.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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.
- Obtain an understanding of 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 Group's internal control.<sup>25</sup>
- 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 Group'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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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<sup>25</sup> This sentence would be modified, as appropriate, in circumstances when the auditor also has a responsibility to issue an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control in conjunction with the audit of the consolidated financial statements.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence ~~regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to~~ **regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group** as a basis for ~~express-forming~~ an opinion on the ~~group~~ **group consolidated** financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review ~~performance~~ of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

*[The form and content of this section of the auditor's report would vary depending on the nature of the auditor's other reporting responsibilities prescribed by local law, regulation, or national auditing standards. The matters addressed by other law, regulation or national auditing standards (referred to as "other reporting responsibilities") shall be addressed within this section unless the other reporting responsibilities address the same topics as those presented under the reporting responsibilities required by the ISAs as part of the Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section. The reporting of other reporting responsibilities that address the same topics as those required by the ISAs may be combined (i.e., included in the Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section under the appropriate subheadings) provided that the wording in the auditor's report clearly differentiates the other reporting responsibilities from the reporting that is required by the ISAs where such a difference exists.]*

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is [name].

*[Signature in the name of the audit firm, the personal name of the auditor, or both, as appropriate for the particular jurisdiction]*

*[Auditor Address]*

*[Date]*

...

## ISA 701 – COMMUNICATING KEY AUDIT MATTERS IN THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

...

### Application and Other Explanatory Material

#### Determining Key Audit Matters (Ref: Para. 9–10)

...

#### *Matters that Required Significant Auditor Attention* (Ref: Para. 9)

...

A15. Various ISAs require specific communications with those charged with governance and others that may relate to areas of significant auditor attention. For example:

- ISA 260 (Revised) requires the auditor to communicate significant difficulties, if any, encountered during the audit with those charged with governance.<sup>26</sup> The ISAs acknowledge potential difficulties in relation to, for example:
  - Related party transactions,<sup>27</sup> in particular limitations on the auditor’s ability to obtain audit evidence that all other aspects of a related party transaction (other than price) are equivalent to those of a similar arm’s length transaction.
  - Limitations on the group audit, for example, where ~~the group engagement team’s~~ access to information or people may have been restricted.<sup>28</sup>
- ISA 220 establishes requirements for the engagement partner in relation to undertaking appropriate consultation on difficult or contentious matters.<sup>29</sup> For example, the auditor may have consulted with others within the firm or outside the firm on a significant technical matter, which may be an indicator that it is a key audit matter.

...

## ISA 705 (REVISED) – MODIFICATIONS TO THE OPINION IN THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

...

### Application and Other Explanatory Material

...

#### Circumstances When a Modification to the Auditor’s Opinion Is Required

#### *Nature of an Inability to Obtain Sufficient Appropriate Audit Evidence* (Ref: Para. 6(b))

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<sup>26</sup> ISA 260 (Revised), paragraphs 16(b) and A21

<sup>27</sup> ISA 550, *Related Parties*, paragraph A42

<sup>28</sup> ISA 600 (Revised), *Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)*, paragraph ~~5649~~(~~dc~~)

<sup>29</sup> ISA 220, *Quality Control for an Audit of Financial Statements*, paragraph 18

...

A10. Examples of circumstances beyond the control of the entity include when:

- The entity's accounting records have been destroyed.
- The accounting records of a ~~significant~~ component for which further audit procedures are determined to be necessary for the purposes of the group audit have been seized indefinitely by governmental authorities.

...

## **ISA 720 (REVISED) THE AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES RELATING TO OTHER INFORMATION**

...

### **Application and Other Explanatory Material**

...

#### **Reading and Considering the Other Information** (Ref: Para. 14–15)

...

A24. In accordance with ISA 220,<sup>30</sup> the engagement partner is required to take responsibility for the direction, supervision and review performance of the audit engagement in compliance with professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. In the context of this ISA, factors that may be taken into account when determining the appropriate engagement team members to address the requirements of paragraphs 14–15, include:

- The relative experience of engagement team members.
- Whether the engagement team members to be assigned the tasks have the relevant knowledge obtained in the audit to identify inconsistencies between the other information and that knowledge.
- The degree of judgment involved in addressing the requirements of paragraph 14–15. For example, performing procedures to evaluate the consistency of amounts in the other information that are intended to be the same as amounts in the financial statements may be carried out by less experienced engagement team members.
- Whether, in the case of a group audit, it is necessary to make inquiries of a component auditor in addressing the other information related to that component.

...

*Considering Whether There Is a Material Inconsistency between the Other Information and the Auditor's Knowledge Obtained in the Audit* (Ref: Para. 14(b))

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<sup>30</sup> ISA 220, paragraph 15(a)

- A35. The auditor may determine that referring to relevant audit documentation or making inquiries of relevant members of the engagement team, including ~~or~~ relevant component auditors, is appropriate as a basis for the auditor's consideration of whether a material inconsistency exists. For example:
- When the other information describes the planned cessation of a major product line and, although the auditor is aware of the planned cessation, the auditor may make inquiries of the relevant engagement team member who performed the audit procedures in this area to support the auditor's consideration of whether the description is materially inconsistent with the auditor's knowledge obtained during the audit.
  - When the other information describes important details of a lawsuit addressed in the audit, but the auditor cannot recall them adequately, it may be necessary to refer to the audit documentation where such details are summarized to support the auditor's recollection.
- A36. Whether, and if so the extent to which, the auditor refers to relevant audit documentation, or makes inquiries of relevant members of the engagement team, including ~~or~~ relevant component auditors, is a matter of professional judgment. However, it may not be necessary for the auditor to refer to relevant audit documentation, or to make inquiries of relevant members of the engagement team, including ~~or~~ relevant component auditors, about any matter included in the other information.

...

## **ISA 805 (REVISED) – SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS—AUDITS OF SINGLE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SPECIFIC ELEMENTS, ACCOUNTS OR ITEMS OF A FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

### **Introduction**

#### **Scope of this ISA**

1. The International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) in the 100–700 series apply to an audit of financial statements and are to be adapted as necessary in the circumstances when applied to audits of other historical financial information. This ISA deals with special considerations in the application of those ISAs to an audit of a single financial statement or of a specific element, account or item of a financial statement. The single financial statement or the specific element, account or item of a financial statement may be prepared in accordance with a general or special purpose framework. If prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework, ISA 800 (Revised)<sup>31</sup> also applies to the audit. (Ref: Para. A1–A4)
2. This ISA does not apply to ~~circumstances in which the report-audit procedures are performed by~~ ~~of a component auditor,~~ ~~issued as a result of work performed~~ on the financial information of a component at the request of a group ~~engagement team~~ auditor for purposes of an audit of group financial statements (see ISA 600 (Revised)).<sup>32</sup>
3. This ISA does not override the requirements of the other ISAs; nor does it purport to deal with all special considerations that may be relevant in the circumstances of the engagement.

<sup>31</sup> ISA 800 (Revised), *Special Considerations—Audits of Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks*

<sup>32</sup> ISA 600 (Revised), *Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)*

...

## **ISRE 2400 (REVISED) – ENGAGEMENTS TO REVIEW HISTORICAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

...

### **Application and Other Explanatory Material**

#### **Scope of this ISRE (Ref: Para. 1-2)**

...

#### *Reviews of Financial Information of Components in the Context of an Audit of the Financial Statements of a Group of Entities*

~~A2. Review engagements in accordance with this ISRE may be requested for component entities by the auditor of the financial statements of a group of entities. Such a review engagement performed in accordance with this ISRE may be accompanied by a request from the group auditor to undertake additional work or procedures as needed in the circumstances of the group audit engagement.~~

...

#### **Acceptance and Continuance of Client Relationships and Review Engagements (Ref: Para. 29)**

...

#### *Agreeing the Terms of Engagement*

...

#### *Review of components of groups of entities*

~~A54. The auditor of the financial statements of a group of entities may request that a practitioner perform a review of the financial information of a component entity of the group. Depending on the instructions of the group auditor, a review of the financial information of a component may be performed in accordance with this ISRE. The group auditor may also specify additional procedures to supplement the work done for the review performed under this ISRE. Where the practitioner conducting the review is the auditor of the component entity's financial statements, the review is not performed in accordance with this ISRE.~~

...

### **Performing the Engagement**

...

#### *The Practitioner's Understanding (Ref: Para. 45–46)*

...

A78. In obtaining an understanding of the entity and its environment, and of the applicable financial reporting framework, the practitioner may also consider:

- Whether the entity is a ~~component of part of~~ a group of entities, or an associated entity of another entity.
- The complexity of the financial reporting framework.
- The entity’s financial reporting obligations or requirements, and whether those obligations or requirements exist under applicable law or regulation or in the context of voluntary financial reporting arrangements established under formalized governance or accountability arrangements, for example, under contractual arrangements with third parties.
- Relevant provisions of laws and regulations that are generally recognized to have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, such as tax and pension laws and regulations.
- The level of development of the entity’s management and governance structure regarding management and oversight of the entity’s accounting records and financial reporting systems that underpin preparation of the financial statements. Smaller entities often have fewer employees, which may influence how management exercises oversight. For example, segregation of duties may not be practicable. However, in a small owner-managed entity, the owner-manager may be able to exercise more effective oversight than in a larger entity. This oversight may compensate for the generally more limited opportunities for segregation of duties.
- The “tone at the top” and the entity’s control environment through which the entity addresses risks relating to financial reporting and compliance with the entity’s financial reporting obligations.
- The level of development and complexity of the entity’s financial accounting and reporting systems and related controls through which the entity’s accounting records and related information are maintained.
- The entity’s procedures for recording, classifying and summarizing transactions, accumulating information for inclusion in the financial statements and related disclosures.
- The types of matters that required accounting adjustments in the entity’s financial statements in prior periods.

...

*Designing and Performing Procedures* (Ref: Para. 47, 55)

...

~~A80. When the practitioner is engaged to review the financial statements of a group of entities, the planned nature, timing and extent of the procedures for the review are directed at achieving the practitioner’s objectives for the review engagement stated in this ISRE, but in the context of the group financial statements.~~

...

Inquiry (Ref: Para. 46–48)

...

A88. The practitioner may have additional responsibilities under law, regulation or relevant ethical requirements regarding an entity's non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, which may differ from or go beyond this ISRE, such as:

- (a) Responding to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations, including requirements in relation to specific communications with management and those charged with governance and considering whether further action is needed;
- (b) Communicating identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations to an auditor, for example a group engagement partner; and
- (c) Documentation requirements regarding identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.

Complying with any additional responsibilities may provide further information that is relevant to the practitioner's work in accordance with this ISRE (e.g., regarding the integrity of management or, where appropriate, those charged with governance).

...

Analytical Procedures (Ref: Para. 46–47, 49)

A90. In a review of financial statements, performing analytical procedures assists the practitioner in:

- Obtaining or updating the practitioner's understanding of the entity and its environment, including to be able to identify areas where material misstatements are likely to arise in the financial statements.
- Identifying inconsistencies or variances from expected trends, values or norms in the financial statements such as the level of congruence of the financial statements with key data, including key performance indicators.
- Providing corroborative evidence in relation to other inquiry or analytical procedures already performed.
- Serving as additional procedures when the practitioner becomes aware of matter(s) that cause the practitioner to believe that the financial statements may be materially misstated. An example of such an additional procedure is a comparative analysis of monthly revenue and cost figures across ~~business units, profit centers, branches or other components~~ of the entity, to provide evidence about financial information contained in line items or disclosures contained in the financial statements

...

## ISRE 2410 – REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION PERFORMED BY THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR OF THE ENTITY

...

### Procedures for a Review of Interim Financial Information

#### Understanding the Entity and its Environment, Including its Internal Control

...

16. The auditor determines the nature of the review procedures, if any, to be performed for components and, where applicable, communicates these matters to other auditors involved in the review. Factors to be considered include the materiality of, and risk of misstatement in, the interim ~~component~~ financial information ~~of components~~ ~~of components~~, and the auditor's understanding of the extent to which internal control over the preparation of such information is centralized or decentralized.

...

#### Inquiries, Analytical and Other Review Procedures

...

21. The auditor ordinarily performs the following procedures:
- Reading the minutes of the meetings of shareholders, those charged with governance, and other appropriate committees to identify matters that may affect the interim financial information, and inquiring about matters dealt with at meetings for which minutes are not available that may affect the interim financial information.
  - Considering the effect, if any, of matters giving rise to a modification of the audit or review report, accounting adjustments or unadjusted misstatements, at the time of the previous audit or reviews.
  - Communicating, where appropriate, with other auditors who are performing a review of the interim ~~component~~ financial information of the reporting entity's ~~significant components~~ significant components.

...