

## Agenda Item 2-F (Supplemental)

### Comparison Between the Requirements in ED-5000<sup>1</sup> and Final Proposed ISSA 5000

The objective of this Agenda Item is to summarize the major changes made in requirements between the Exposure Draft (ED-5000) and the final proposed ISSA 5000. The table below compares the introductory paragraphs, definitions and requirements in ED-5000 (left column) with the final proposed ISSA 5000 (right column), as presented in **Agenda Item 2-B.1**, for which major changes were made from ED-5000.

If paragraphs were added in proposed ISSA 5000 that were not included in ED-5000, the corresponding ED-5000 column will be empty. If paragraphs in ED-5000 have been deleted, moved to a different location or incorporated into other paragraphs in proposed ISSA 5000, comments have been provided to assist in navigation. Only new or definitions with major changes have been presented in the table.

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<b>Introduction</b>	
2. This ISSA applies to all assurance engagements on sustainability information, except when the practitioner is providing a separate conclusion on a greenhouse gas (GHG) statement, in which case ISAE 3410 applies.	[First phrase moved to paragraph 8 and the remainder deleted]
	3. Sustainability information is reported in accordance with the criteria. This ISSA requires the practitioner to evaluate whether the criteria that the practitioner expects to be applied in the preparation of the sustainability information are suitable for the engagement circumstances. In the absence of indications to the contrary, framework criteria that are embodied in law or regulation or are established by authorized or recognized organizations that follow a transparent due process are presumed to be suitable.

<sup>1</sup> Exposure Draft of proposed International Standard on Sustainability Assurance (ISSA) 5000, *General Requirements for Sustainability Assurance Engagements*

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	<p>4. The criteria may specify a process by which the entity identifies sustainability matters to be reported, including the application of materiality in identifying such matters and the reporting boundary. In this ISSA, “the entity’s process to identify sustainability information to be reported” refers to the process applied by the entity to determine the sustainability matters to be reported in the sustainability information and the reporting boundary.</p>
<p>4. The scope of the assurance engagement may extend to all of the sustainability information expected to be reported by the entity or only part of that information. For example, in certain jurisdictions, law or regulation may require that only climate-related disclosures in an entity’s sustainability information be subject to assurance. When the assurance engagement does not cover the entirety of the sustainability information, the term “sustainability information” is to be read as the information that is subject to the assurance engagement. Sustainability information not subject to the assurance engagement that is included in a document or documents containing the sustainability information subject to the assurance engagement and the assurance report thereon is “other information” as defined in paragraph 17(ee).</p>	<p>5. The scope of the assurance engagement may extend to all of the sustainability information to be reported by the entity or only part of that information. For example, some jurisdictions may require the entirety of the sustainability information to be reported in accordance with an established framework to be subject to assurance. However, in certain jurisdictions, law or regulation may require that only climate-related disclosures in an entity’s sustainability information be subject to assurance. The reporting requirements of this ISSA require the practitioner to identify or describe the information that is subject to the assurance engagement.</p> <p>[See also the application material to the definition of sustainability information in paragraph 18.]</p>
<b>Scope of this ISSA</b>	
<p>8. This ISSA applies to assurance engagements for all types of sustainability information, regardless of the manner in which that information is presented. Paragraph 2 describes the applicability of this ISSA when the sustainability information includes a greenhouse gas (GHG) statement. (Ref: Para. A11–A12)</p>	<p>8. This ISSA applies to all assurance engagements on sustainability information. It applies to all types of sustainability information, regardless of how that information is presented.</p>

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<i>Relationship with the Audited Financial Statements</i>	
<p>11. Certain information about sustainability matters may be required to be included in the entity's financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. When such information is included in the entity's financial statements subject to audit, the International Standards on Auditing apply.</p>	<p>12. This ISSA does not address sustainability information that is required to be included in the entity's financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. The auditor of the entity's financial statements is required to apply the International Standards on Auditing to such information.</p>
<b>Definitions</b>	
<p>17. For purposes of the ISSAs, the following terms have the meanings attributed below:</p>	<p>18. For purposes of the ISSAs, the following terms have the meanings attributed below:</p>
	<p>Another practitioner - A firm, other than the practitioner's firm, that performs work that the practitioner intends to use for purposes of the sustainability assurance engagement and the practitioner is unable to be sufficiently and appropriately involved in that work.</p> <p>For purposes of the ISSAs:</p> <p>(a) The work of another practitioner that the practitioner may intend to use for purposes of the sustainability assurance engagement is performed in the context of a separate engagement.</p> <p>(b) Individuals from another practitioner who perform the work are not members of the engagement team as they are not performing procedures on the sustainability assurance engagement. Such individuals are also not practitioner's experts.</p> <p>(c) References to using the work of another practitioner include, when applicable, work performed by individuals from that other firm.</p>

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[Moved from the definition of criteria in paragraph 17(h)]	Applicable criteria - The criteria used for the particular sustainability assurance engagement.
	<p>Component - An entity, business unit, function or business activity, or some combination thereof, within the reporting boundary, determined by the practitioner for purposes of planning and performing the sustainability assurance engagement.</p> <p>For purposes of the ISSAs, a “group component” relates to a component within the reporting entity’s operational control, and a “value chain component” relates to a component outside the reporting entity’s operational control.</p>
	Component practitioner - A firm that performs assurance work related to a component for purposes of the sustainability assurance engagement, and the practitioner is able to be sufficiently and appropriately involved in that work. References to a component practitioner include, when applicable, individuals from that firm. The individuals from a component practitioner who perform the work are members of the engagement team.
(p) Engagement team – The engagement leader and other personnel performing the engagement, and any other individuals who perform procedures on the engagement, excluding a practitioner’s external expert.	Engagement team - The engagement leader and other personnel performing the engagement, and any other individuals who perform procedures on the engagement, excluding a practitioner’s external expert and internal auditors who provide direct assistance on the engagement.
	Group - A reporting entity for which group sustainability information is prepared.
	Group sustainability assurance engagement - An assurance engagement on group sustainability information.

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	Group sustainability information - Sustainability information that includes the sustainability information of more than one entity or business unit in accordance with the criteria.
(nn) Relevant ethical requirements – Principles of professional ethics and ethical requirements that are applicable to practitioners when undertaking assurance engagements on sustainability information. For professional accountants, relevant ethical requirements ordinarily comprise the provisions of the IESBA Code related to assurance engagements, together with national requirements that are more restrictive. For other practitioners who are not professional accountants, relevant ethical requirements comprise the ethical requirements in relevant law, regulation or professional requirements related to assurance engagements that are at least as demanding as the IESBA Code.	Relevant ethical requirements – Principles of professional ethics and ethical requirements that are applicable to practitioners when undertaking assurance engagements on sustainability information. Relevant ethical requirements comprise the provisions of the IESBA Code related to sustainability assurance engagements, together with national requirements that are more restrictive, or professional requirements or requirements in law or regulation that an appropriate authority has determined to be at least as demanding as the provisions of the IESBA Code related to sustainability assurance engagements.
(oo) Reporting boundary – Activities, operations, relationships or resources to be included in the entity's sustainability information in accordance with the applicable criteria.	Reporting boundary - Activities, operations, relationships or resources to be included in the entity's sustainability information.  For purposes of the ISSAs, the reporting boundary is determined in accordance with the applicable criteria.
(qq) Risk procedures – The procedures designed and performed to:  (i) In a limited assurance engagement, identify disclosures where material misstatements are likely to arise, whether due to fraud or error; and  (ii) In a reasonable assurance engagement, identify and assess the risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, of the disclosures at the assertion level.	Risk assessment procedures - The procedures designed and performed to:  (a) In a limited assurance engagement, identify and assess the risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, at the disclosure level; and  (b) In a reasonable assurance engagement, identify and assess the risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, of the disclosures at the assertion level.

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<p>(uu) Sustainability information – Information about sustainability matters. Sustainability information results from measuring or evaluating sustainability matters against the applicable criteria. For purposes of the ISSAs, sustainability information is the equivalent of “subject matter information” in other IAASB assurance standards.</p>	<p>Sustainability information – Information about sustainability matters.</p> <p>For purposes of the ISSAs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Sustainability information results from measuring or evaluating sustainability matters against the criteria.</li> <li>(b) Sustainability information that is the subject of the assurance engagement is the equivalent of “subject matter information” in other IAASB assurance standards.</li> <li>(c) References to “sustainability information to be reported” are intended to relate to the entirety of the sustainability information to be reported by the entity, and are used primarily in the context of the practitioner’s preliminary knowledge of the engagement circumstances.</li> <li>(d) If the assurance engagement does not cover the entirety of the sustainability information reported by the entity, the term “sustainability information” is to be read as the information that is subject to assurance.</li> </ul>
<p>(vv) Sustainability matters – Environmental, social, economic and cultural matters, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The impacts of an entity’s activities, products and services on the environment, society, economy or culture, or the impacts on the entity, and</li> <li>(ii) The entity’s policies, performance, plans, goals and governance relating to such matters.</li> </ul> <p>For purposes of the ISSAs, sustainability matters being measured or evaluated in accordance with the applicable criteria are the equivalent of “underlying subject matter” in other IAASB assurance standards.</p>	<p>Sustainability matters - Environmental, social, governance or other sustainability-related matters as defined or described in law or regulation or relevant sustainability reporting frameworks, or as determined by the entity for purposes of preparing or presenting sustainability information.</p> <p>For purposes of the ISSAs, sustainability matters being measured or evaluated in accordance with the criteria are the equivalent of “underlying subject matter” in other IAASB assurance standards.</p>

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<b>Requirements</b>	
<b>Firm-level Quality Management</b>	
<p>29. The engagement leader shall be a member of a firm that applies the ISQMs, or other professional requirements, or requirements in law or regulation, that are at least as demanding as the ISQMs.</p>	<p>30. The engagement leader shall be a member of a firm that applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) ISQM 1; or</li> <li>(b) Professional requirements, or requirements in law or regulation, that an appropriate authority has determined to be at least as demanding as ISQM 1.</li> </ul>
<b>Engagement-level Quality Management</b>	
<i>Relevant Ethical Requirements, Including Those Related to Independence</i>	
<p>33. The practitioner shall comply with relevant ethical requirements, including those related to independence, that are applicable given the nature and circumstances of the assurance engagement.</p>	<p>34. The practitioner shall comply with relevant ethical requirements, including those related to independence, that comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The provisions of the IESBA Code related to sustainability assurance engagements, together with national requirements that are more restrictive; or</li> <li>(b) Professional requirements, or requirements in law or regulation, that an appropriate authority has determined to be at least as demanding as the provisions of the IESBA Code related to sustainability assurance engagements.</li> </ul>
<i>Engagement Resources</i>	
<p>42. If the practitioner intends to use the work of a practitioner's external expert or a firm other than the practitioner's firm, the engagement</p>	<p>43. If the practitioner intends to obtain evidence from using the work of a firm other than the practitioner's firm, the engagement leader shall determine whether the engagement leader will be able to be</p>

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<p>leader shall determine whether the practitioner will be able to be sufficiently and appropriately involved in such work.</p>	<p>sufficiently and appropriately involved in such work. When the engagement leader:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) (a) Is able to be sufficiently and appropriately involved in that work, that firm is a component practitioner and the individuals performing the work are part of the engagement team. In such circumstances, the practitioner shall apply paragraphs 46-49 with respect to that work;</li> <li>(b) (b) Is unable to be sufficiently and appropriately involved in that work, that firm is another practitioner, and the practitioner shall apply paragraphs 50-55 with respect to that work.</li> </ul>
	<i>Using the Work of Others</i>
Using the Work of a Practitioner's External Expert	Using the Work of a Practitioner's Expert
<p>49. If the practitioner plans to use the work of a practitioner's external expert, the practitioner shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Evaluate whether the expert has the necessary competence, capabilities and objectivity for the practitioner's purposes.</li> <li>(b) When evaluating objectivity, inquire regarding interests and relationships that may create a threat to that expert's objectivity;</li> <li>(c) Obtain a sufficient understanding of the field of expertise of the expert to determine the nature, scope and objectives of that expert's work for the practitioner's purposes; and</li> <li>(d) Agree with the expert on the nature, scope and objectives of that expert's work.</li> <li>(e) Evaluate the adequacy of the expert's work for the practitioner's purposes.</li> </ul>	<p>56. If the practitioner plans to use the work of a practitioner's expert, the practitioner shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Evaluate whether the expert has the necessary competence, capabilities and objectivity for the practitioner's purposes.</li> <li>(b) When evaluating the objectivity of a practitioner's external expert, inquire regarding interests and relationships that may create a threat to that expert's objectivity;</li> <li>(c) Obtain a sufficient understanding of the field of expertise of the expert to determine the nature, scope and objectives of that expert's work for the practitioner's purposes; and</li> <li>(d) Agree with the expert, in writing when appropriate, on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The nature, scope and objectives of that expert's work; and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



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	<p>(ii) The respective roles and responsibilities of the practitioner and that expert, including the nature, timing and extent of communication between the practitioner and expert.</p>
<p>49. If the practitioner plans to use the work of a practitioner's external expert, the practitioner shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Evaluate whether the expert has the necessary competence, capabilities and objectivity for the practitioner's purposes.</li> <li>(b) When evaluating objectivity, inquire regarding interests and relationships that may create a threat to that expert's objectivity;</li> <li>(c) Obtain a sufficient understanding of the field of expertise of the expert to determine the nature, scope and objectives of that expert's work for the practitioner's purposes; and</li> <li>(d) Agree with the expert on the nature, scope and objectives of that expert's work.</li> <li>(e) Evaluate the adequacy of the expert's work for the practitioner's purposes.</li> </ul>	<p>56. If the practitioner plans to use the work of a practitioner's expert, the practitioner shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Evaluate whether the expert has the necessary competence, capabilities and objectivity for the practitioner's purposes.</li> <li>(b) When evaluating the objectivity of a practitioner's external expert, inquire regarding interests and relationships that may create a threat to that expert's objectivity;</li> <li>(c) Obtain a sufficient understanding of the field of expertise of the expert to determine the nature, scope and objectives of that expert's work for the practitioner's purposes; and</li> <li>(d) Agree with the expert, in writing when appropriate, on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(iii) The nature, scope and objectives of that expert's work; and</li> <li>(iv) The respective roles and responsibilities of the practitioner and that expert, including the nature, timing and extent of communication between the practitioner and expert.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<p>57. The practitioner shall evaluate the adequacy of the practitioner's expert's work for the practitioner's purposes, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The relevance and reasonableness of that expert's findings or conclusions, and their consistency with other evidence obtained by the practitioner;</li> </ul>

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	<p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p>
Using the Work of Another Practitioner	Using the Work of Another Practitioner
<p>51. If the practitioner intends to use the work of another practitioner, the practitioner shall:</p> <p>(a) Evaluate whether that practitioner is independent and has the necessary competence and capabilities for the practitioner's purposes;</p> <p>(b) When evaluating that practitioner's independence, inquire of the other practitioner about threats to compliance with relevant ethical requirements, including those related to independence;</p> <p>(c) Evaluate whether the nature, scope and objectives of that practitioner's work are appropriate for the practitioner's purposes; and</p> <p>(d) Determine whether the other practitioner's work is adequate for the practitioner's purposes.</p>	<p>50. If the practitioner intends to obtain evidence from using the work of another practitioner, the practitioner shall:</p> <p>(a) Comply with relevant ethical requirements that apply to using the work of another practitioner;</p> <p>(b) Evaluate whether that practitioner has the necessary competence and capabilities for the practitioner's purposes;</p> <p>(c) Evaluate whether the nature, scope and objectives of that practitioner's work are appropriate for the practitioner's purposes; and</p> <p>(d) Determine whether the evidence obtained from that practitioner's work is adequate for the practitioner's purposes.</p>
	<p>51. In making the evaluation in accordance with paragraph 50(b) and determination in accordance with paragraph 50(c), if the practitioner plans to use an assurance report of another practitioner that has been designed for use by user entities and their assurance practitioners across a value chain (referred to in this ISSA as a one-to-many report), the practitioner shall determine whether that</p>

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	<p>assurance report provides sufficient appropriate evidence for the practitioner's purposes by evaluating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Whether the description of the procedures performed and the results thereof are appropriate for the practitioner's purposes; and</li><li>(b) The adequacy of the standard(s) under which the assurance report was issued.</li></ul>
	<p>52. If the practitioner intends to obtain evidence about the operating effectiveness of controls in accordance with paragraphs 117R or 118L, as applicable, the practitioner shall determine whether any complementary user entity controls identified in an assurance report of another practitioner are relevant to the user entity.</p>
<p>53. If the practitioner has communicated with another practitioner in accordance with paragraph 52, the practitioner shall evaluate whether such communications are adequate for the practitioners' purposes. If not, the practitioner shall consider the implications for the engagement.</p>	<p>55. If the practitioner determines that the evidence obtained from the work of another practitioner is not adequate for the practitioner's purposes, including when the practitioner is unable to obtain information to make that determination or when the practitioner is not satisfied that communications with another practitioner are adequate for the practitioners' purposes, the practitioner shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Determine whether the practitioner is able to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence through performing alternative procedures; and</li><li>(b) If sufficient appropriate evidence cannot be obtained through performing alternative procedures, consider the implications for the engagement, including whether a scope limitation exists.</li></ul>

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	<i>Communications Among Those Involved in the Engagement</i>
	60. The engagement leader shall take responsibility for determining that communications take place at appropriate times throughout the engagement among the engagement team and, as applicable, practitioner's external experts and the internal audit function.
<b>Fraud and Non-Compliance with Law or Regulation</b>	<b>Fraud and Non-Compliance with Laws and Regulations</b>
	<p>66A. If the practitioner identifies fraud or suspected fraud, or instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations, the practitioner shall determine whether law, regulation or relevant ethical requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Require the practitioner to report to an appropriate authority outside the entity; or</li> <li>(b) Establish responsibilities under which reporting to an appropriate authority outside the entity may be appropriate in the circumstances.</li> </ul>
<b>Preconditions for an Assurance Engagement</b>	
<i>Determining Whether the Preconditions are Present</i>	<i>Establishing Whether the Preconditions are Present</i>
<p>70. Based on the preliminary knowledge of the engagement circumstances obtained in accordance with paragraph 69 and discussion with the appropriate party(ies), the practitioner shall evaluate whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The roles and responsibilities of management, those charged with governance and the engaging party, if different, are suitable in the circumstances. In doing so, the practitioner shall also</li> </ul>	<p>75. In order to establish whether the preconditions for an assurance engagement are present, based on the preliminary knowledge of the engagement circumstances and discussion with the appropriate party(ies), the practitioner shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Consider whether the entity has a process to identify sustainability information to be reported;</li> </ul>

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<p>evaluate whether management, or those charged with governance, when appropriate, have a reasonable basis for the sustainability information; and</p> <p>(b) The engagement exhibits all of the characteristics in paragraphs 71-74.</p>	<p>(b) Evaluate whether the roles and responsibilities of management, those charged with governance and the engaging party, if different, are suitable in the circumstances. In doing so, the practitioner shall also evaluate whether management, or those charged with governance, when appropriate, have a reasonable basis for the sustainability information; and</p> <p>(c) Evaluate whether the engagement exhibits all of the characteristics in paragraphs 76-79.</p>
<i>Preconditions Not Present After Acceptance</i>	
<p>76. If it is discovered after the engagement has been accepted that one or more preconditions for an assurance engagement is not present, the practitioner shall discuss the matter with the appropriate party(ies), and determine whether the matter can be resolved to the practitioner's satisfaction. If the matter cannot be resolved to the practitioner's satisfaction, the practitioner shall:</p> <p>(a) Withdraw from the engagement, if that is possible under applicable law or regulation; or</p> <p>(b) If withdrawal is not possible under applicable law or regulation, continue with the engagement and express a qualified or adverse conclusion, or disclaimer of conclusion, as appropriate in the circumstances.</p>	<p>81. If it is discovered after the engagement has been accepted that one or more preconditions for an assurance engagement is not present, the practitioner shall discuss the matter with the appropriate party(ies), and shall determine:</p> <p>(a) Whether the matter can be resolved to the practitioner's satisfaction;</p> <p>(b) Whether it is appropriate to continue with the engagement; and</p> <p>(c) Whether and, if so, how to communicate the matter in the assurance report.</p>
	<p>82. If it is discovered after the engagement has been accepted that some or all of the applicable criteria are unsuitable or some or all of the sustainability matters are not appropriate for an assurance engagement, the practitioner shall consider withdrawing from the engagement, if withdrawal is possible under applicable law or</p>

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	regulation. If the practitioner continues with the engagement, the practitioner shall express a qualified or adverse conclusion, or disclaimer of conclusion, as appropriate in the circumstances.
<p>85. If information intended to be used as evidence has been prepared by a management's expert, as part of the practitioner's evaluation in accordance with paragraph 83, the practitioner shall, to the extent necessary, having regard to the significance of that expert's work for the practitioner's purposes:</p> <p>...</p>	<p>91. If information intended to be used as evidence has been prepared by a management's expert, as part of the practitioner's evaluation in accordance with paragraph 89, the practitioner shall, to the extent necessary, having regard to the significance of that expert's work for the practitioner's purposes:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(d) Evaluate the appropriateness of the work of that expert as evidence.</p>
<b>Planning</b>	
<i>Planning Activities</i>	
<p>88. The practitioner shall plan the assurance engagement so that it will be performed in an effective manner, including setting the scope, timing and direction of the assurance engagement. In doing so, the engagement leader shall consider information obtained in the acceptance and continuance process.</p> <p>89. The practitioner shall determine the nature, timing and extent of planned procedures that are required to be carried out in order to achieve the objectives of this ISSA.</p>	<p>94. The practitioner shall develop an overall strategy and engagement plan, including determining the nature, timing and extent of planned procedures. In doing so, the engagement leader shall consider information obtained in the acceptance and continuance process and, if applicable, whether knowledge obtained on other engagements performed by the engagement leader for the entity is relevant.</p>
	<p>95. For a group sustainability assurance engagement, in developing the overall strategy and engagement plan in accordance with paragraph 94, the practitioner shall determine:</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The sustainability information on which assurance work will be performed and the source of that information;</li> <li>(b) The resources needed to perform the engagement, including component practitioner(s); and</li> <li>(c) Whether to obtain evidence from the work performed by another practitioner(s).</li> </ul>
<i>Materiality</i>	
	98. If the applicable criteria require the entity to apply both financial materiality and impact materiality in preparing the sustainability information, the practitioner shall take into account both perspectives when considering or determining materiality in accordance with paragraph 97.
<i>Revision of Materiality as The Engagement Progresses</i>	
	100. The practitioner shall revise materiality for a disclosure(s) in the event of becoming aware of information during the assurance engagement that would have caused the practitioner to have considered or determined a different materiality initially.
<b>Risk Procedures</b>	<b>Risk Assessment Procedures</b>
<i>Designing and Performing Risk Procedures</i>	<i>Designing and Performing Risk Assessment Procedures</i>
94L. The practitioner shall design and perform risk procedures sufficient to identify disclosures where material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, are likely to arise and thereby provide a basis for designing further procedures to focus on those disclosures.	102L. The practitioner shall design and perform risk assessment procedures sufficient to: (Ref: Para. A315-A320, A413AL) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Identify and assess risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, at the disclosure level; and</li> </ul>

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	(b) Design and perform further procedures.
<i>Understanding the Applicable Criteria</i>	<i>Determining the Suitability of the Applicable Criteria</i>
[See paragraph 98 below]	106. The practitioner shall determine whether the applicable criteria are suitable for the engagement circumstances, including that they exhibit the characteristics in paragraph 77.
	<i>Understanding the Entity's Reporting Policies</i>
[See paragraph 98 below]	107. The practitioner shall obtain an understanding of the entity's reporting policies and the reason for any changes thereto.
<p>98. The practitioner shall evaluate whether the entity's policies or procedures to identify or develop, evaluate the suitability of, and apply the applicable criteria are: (Ref: Ref: Para. A299-A301)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Appropriate for the circumstances of the entity;</li> <li>(b) Consistent with the applicable framework criteria, if relevant; and</li> <li>(c) Consistent with the criteria used in the relevant industry and in prior periods.</li> </ul>	<p>107A. The practitioner shall evaluate whether the entity's reporting policies are appropriate and consistent with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The applicable criteria; and</li> <li>(b) Criteria used in the relevant industry.</li> </ul>
<i>Understanding Components of the Entity's System of Internal Control</i>	
<p>102L. The practitioner shall obtain an understanding of the following components of the entity's system of internal control relevant to the sustainability matters and the preparation of the sustainability information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The control environment;</li> </ul>	<p>111L. The practitioner shall obtain an understanding, through inquiry, of the components of the entity's system of internal control relevant to the sustainability matters and the preparation of the sustainability information, in accordance with paragraphs 112L, 113L, 114L, 115 and 118L.</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(b) The results of the entity's risk assessment process; and</li> <li>(c) The information system and communication.</li> </ul>	
<p>102R. The practitioner shall obtain an understanding of the following components of the entity's system of internal control relevant to the sustainability matters and the preparation of the sustainability information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The control environment;</li> <li>(b) The entity's risk assessment process;</li> <li>(c) The entity's process to monitor the system of internal control;</li> <li>(d) The information system and communication; and</li> <li>(e) Control activities.</li> </ul>	<p>111R. The practitioner shall obtain an understanding, through inquiry and other procedures, of the components of the entity's system of internal control relevant to the sustainability matters and the preparation of the sustainability information, in accordance with paragraphs 112R, 113R, 114R, 115, and 117R.</p>
The Control Environment	
<p>[New requirement for limited assurance engagements in proposed ISSA 5000]</p>	<p>112L. The practitioner shall obtain an understanding of the entity's control environment relevant to the sustainability matters and the preparation of the sustainability information.</p>
The Entity's Risk Assessment Process	
<p>[New requirement for limited assurance engagements in proposed ISSA 5000]</p>	<p>113L. The practitioner shall obtain an understanding of the results of the entity's risk assessment process relevant to the sustainability matters and the preparation of the sustainability information.</p>
<p>104R. The practitioner's understanding of the entity's risk assessment process in accordance with paragraph 102R shall include:</p>	<p>113R. The practitioner shall obtain an understanding of the entity's risk assessment process relevant to the sustainability matters and the</p>

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<p>(a) Understanding the entity's process for:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) Based on the understanding in (a), evaluating whether the entity's risk assessment process is appropriate to the entity's circumstances.</p>	<p>preparation of the sustainability information, including:</p> <p>(a) Understanding the entity's process for:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) Understanding the results of the entity's risk assessment process; and</p> <p>(c) Based on the understanding in (a) and (b), evaluating whether the entity's risk assessment process is appropriate to the entity's circumstances.</p>
The Entity's Process for Monitoring the System of Internal Control	
<p>[New requirement for limited assurance engagements in proposed ISSA 5000]</p>	<p>114L. The practitioner shall obtain an understanding of the results of the entity's process to monitor the system of internal control relevant to the sustainability matters and the preparation of the sustainability information.</p>
<p>105R. Based on the practitioner's understanding of the entity's process to monitor the system of internal control in accordance with paragraph 102R, the practitioner shall evaluate whether the entity's process is appropriate to the entity's circumstances.</p>	<p>114R. The practitioner shall:</p> <p>(a) Obtain an understanding of:</p> <p>(i) The entity's process to monitor the system of internal control relevant to the sustainability matters and the preparation of the sustainability information; and</p> <p>(ii) The results thereof; and</p> <p>(b) Based on this understanding, evaluate whether the entity's process to monitor the system of internal control relevant to the sustainability matters and the preparation of the sustainability information is appropriate to the entity's circumstances.</p>
The Information System and Communication	

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	<p>115. The practitioner shall obtain an understanding of the entity's information system and communication relevant to the sustainability matters and the preparation of the sustainability information, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The entity's process to identify sustainability information to be reported.</li> <li>(b) (b) How information from external sources, such as service organizations or other organizations in the entity's value chain, is recorded, processed, corrected as necessary, and incorporated into the sustainability information.</li> <li>(c) For estimates and forward-looking information, how the entity identifies the relevant methods, assumptions or sources of data, and the need for changes in them, that are appropriate in the context of the applicable criteria.</li> </ul>
Control Activities	
<p>107L. If the practitioner plans to obtain evidence by testing the operating effectiveness of controls, the practitioner shall obtain an understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The controls the practitioner plans to test; and</li> <li>(b) The entity's general IT controls that address risks arising from the use of IT related to the controls identified in (a).</li> </ul>	<p>[See paragraph 118L below]</p>
<p>107R. The practitioner's understanding of control activities in accordance with paragraph 102R shall include identifying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Controls for which the practitioner plans to obtain evidence by testing their operating effectiveness;</li> </ul>	<p>117R. The practitioner shall obtain an understanding of control activities by identifying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Controls for which the practitioner plans to obtain evidence by testing their operating effectiveness, which shall include:</li> </ul>

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<p>(b) The entity's general IT controls that address risks arising from the use of IT related to the controls identified in (a); and</p> <p>(c) Other controls that the practitioner judges are necessary to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement at the assertion level for disclosures and design further procedures responsive to those assessed risks.</p>	<p>(i) Controls that address risks for which substantive procedures alone do not provide sufficient appropriate evidence; or</p> <p>(ii) If applicable, any complementary user entity controls identified in an assurance report of another practitioner that are determined to be relevant to the user entity in accordance with paragraph 52.</p> <p>(b) Based on the controls identified in (a), the IT applications and the other aspects of the entity's IT environment that are subject to risks arising from the use of IT;</p> <p>(c) The entity's general IT controls that address risks arising from the use of IT identified in (b); and</p> <p>(d) Other controls that the practitioner considers are appropriate to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement at the assertion level for disclosures and design further procedures responsive to those assessed risks.</p>
<i>Design and Implementation of Controls</i>	
<p>108L. The practitioner shall obtain an understanding of each control identified in accordance with paragraph 107L by:</p> <p>(a) Evaluating whether the control is designed effectively to accomplish the control objective, or effectively designed to support the operation of other controls; and</p> <p>(b) Determining whether the control has been implemented by performing procedures in addition to inquiry of the entity's personnel.</p>	<p>118L. If the practitioner plans to obtain evidence by testing the operating effectiveness of controls, the practitioner shall obtain an understanding of:</p> <p>(a) The controls the practitioner plans to test, including if applicable, any complementary user entity controls identified in the assurance report of another practitioner that are determined to be relevant to the user entity in accordance with paragraph 52; and</p> <p>(b) The entity's general IT controls that address risks arising from</p>

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		<p>the use of IT related to the controls identified in (a).</p> <p>by:</p> <p>(a) Evaluating whether the control is designed effectively to address the risk of material misstatement for the disclosure, or effectively designed to support the operation of other controls; and</p> <p>(b) Determining whether the control has been implemented by performing procedures in addition to inquiry of the entity's personnel.</p>
<i>Identifying Control Deficiencies</i>		
109L. Based on the practitioner's understanding of the components of the entity's system of internal control, the practitioner shall consider whether one or more control deficiencies have been identified.	109R. Based on the practitioner's evaluation of each of the components of the entity's system of internal control, the practitioner shall determine whether one or more control deficiencies have been identified.	<p>[Replaced with an overarching requirement for both limited and reasonable assurance engagements]</p> <p>119. Based on the practitioner's understanding of the components of the entity's system of internal control, the practitioner shall consider whether one or more control deficiencies have been identified.</p>
<i>Identifying Disclosures where Material Misstatements are Likely to Arise (Limited Assurance) or Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement (Reasonable Assurance)</i>		<i>Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement</i>
110L. The practitioner shall identify disclosures where material misstatements are likely to arise.		<p>120L. The practitioner shall identify and assess the risks of material misstatement at the disclosure level as a basis for designing and performing procedures whose nature, timing and extent:</p> <p>(a) Are responsive to the assessed risks of material misstatement; and</p>

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		(b) Allow the practitioner to obtain limited assurance about whether the sustainability information is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable criteria.
110R. The practitioner shall identify and assess risks of material misstatement at the assertion level for the disclosures.		120R. The practitioner shall identify and assess the risks of material misstatement at the assertion level for the disclosures as a basis for designing and performing procedures whose nature, timing and extent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Are responsive to the assessed risks of material misstatement; and</li> <li>(b) Allow the practitioner to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the sustainability information is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable criteria.</li> </ul>
		121R. Due to the unpredictable way in which management is able to override controls, the practitioner shall treat risks of management override of controls as risks of material misstatement due to fraud and thus risks of material misstatement at the upper end of the spectrum of risk.
<i>Evaluating the Evidence Obtained from the Risk Procedures</i>		<i>Evaluating the Evidence Obtained from the Risk Assessment Procedures</i>
111L. The practitioner shall determine whether the evidence obtained from the risk procedures provides an appropriate basis for the identification of disclosures where material misstatements are likely to arise. If not, the practitioner shall perform additional risk procedures until	111R. The practitioner shall determine whether the evidence obtained from the risk procedures provides an appropriate basis for the identification and assessment of the risks of material misstatement. If not, the practitioner shall perform additional risk procedures until	<p>[Replaced with an overarching requirement for both limited and reasonable assurance engagements]</p> <p>122. The practitioner shall determine whether the evidence obtained from the risk assessment procedures provides an appropriate basis for the identification and assessment of the risks of material misstatement. If not, the practitioner shall perform additional risk assessment procedures until evidence has been obtained to provide such a basis.</p>

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evidence has been obtained to provide such a basis.	evidence has been obtained to provide such a basis.	
112L. If the practitioner obtains new information that is inconsistent with the evidence upon which the practitioner originally based the identification of the disclosures where material misstatements are likely to arise, the practitioner shall revise, if necessary, the identification of disclosures where material misstatements are likely to arise.	112R. If the practitioner obtains new information that is inconsistent with the evidence on which the practitioner originally based the identification and assessments of the risks of material misstatement, the practitioner shall revise, if necessary, the identification or assessment of the risks of material misstatement.	[Combined with requirement in paragraph 122 above.]
<i>Documentation</i>		
113. The practitioner shall include in the engagement documentation: ... (d) Disclosures identified by the practitioner where material misstatements are likely to arise (limited assurance) or the identified and assessed risks of material misstatement of the disclosures (reasonable assurance), in accordance with paragraphs 110L and 110R.		123. The practitioner shall include in the engagement documentation: ... (d) The identified and assessed risks of material misstatement, in accordance with paragraphs 120L and 120R.
<b>Responding to Risks of Material Misstatement</b>		
<i>Designing and Performing Further Procedures</i>		

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114L. The practitioner shall design and perform further procedures whose nature, timing and extent are focused on the disclosures where material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, are likely to arise.		124L. The practitioner shall design and perform further procedures whose nature, timing and extent are responsive to the assessed risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, at the disclosure level.
114R. The practitioner shall design and perform further procedures whose nature, timing and extent are responsive to the assessed risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, at the assertion level.		124R. The practitioner shall design and perform further procedures whose nature, timing and extent are responsive to the assessed risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, at the assertion level for the disclosures.
115L. In designing and performing further procedures, the practitioner shall consider the reasons for the identification of the disclosures where material misstatements are likely to arise.	<p>115R. In designing and performing further procedures, the practitioner shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Consider the reasons for the assessment given to the risks of material misstatement at the assertion level;</li> <li>(b) Consider whether the practitioner intends to obtain evidence about the operating effectiveness of controls in determining the nature, timing and extent of other procedures; and</li> <li>(c) Obtain more persuasive evidence the higher the</li> </ul>	<p>[Replaced with an overarching requirement for both limited and reasonable assurance engagements]</p> <p>125. In designing and performing further procedures, the practitioner shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Consider the reasons for the assessment given to the risks of material misstatement;</li> <li>(b) Consider whether the practitioner intends to obtain evidence about the operating effectiveness of controls in determining the nature, timing and extent of other procedures; and</li> <li>(c) Obtain more persuasive evidence the higher the practitioner's assessment of risk.</li> </ul>



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	practitioner's assessment of risk.	
		<i>Responding to Identified or Suspected Fraud or Non-Compliance with Laws and Regulations</i>
		128. If the practitioner suspects there may be instances of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations, the practitioner shall discuss the matter, unless prohibited by law or regulation, with the appropriate level of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance.
<i>Tests of Controls</i>		
123R. If the practitioner plans to obtain evidence about the operating effectiveness of controls over a risk of material misstatement at the upper end of the spectrum of risk, the practitioner shall test those controls in the current period.		134. If the practitioner plans to obtain evidence about the operating effectiveness of controls over a risk of material misstatement for which the assessment of risk is close to the upper end of the spectrum of risk, the practitioner shall test those controls in the current period.
125. If deviations from controls that the practitioner tests are detected, the practitioner shall make specific inquiries to understand these matters and their potential consequences and shall determine whether:  ...  (c) The potential risks of material misstatement (reasonable assurance) or disclosures where material misstatements are likely to arise (limited assurance) need to be addressed by performing substantive procedures.		136. If deviations from controls that the practitioner tests are detected, the practitioner shall make specific inquiries to understand these matters and their potential consequences and shall determine whether:  ...  (c) The potential risks of material misstatement need to be addressed by performing substantive procedures.
<i>Substantive Procedures</i>		

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126L. Paragraph 114L requires the practitioner to design and perform further procedures whose nature, timing and extent are focused on the disclosures where material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, are likely to arise.	[Deleted – repetitive of paragraph 114L of ED-5000]
126R. Paragraph 114R requires the practitioner to design and perform further procedures whose nature, timing and extent are responsive to the assessed risks of material misstatement at the assertion level. Those further procedures shall include substantive procedures that are responsive to each risk for which the assessment of that risk is close to the upper end of the spectrum of risk.	[First sentence deleted – repetitive of paragraph 114R of ED-5000] 137R. The further procedures required by paragraph 124R shall include substantive procedures that are responsive to each risk for which the assessment of that risk is close to the upper end of the spectrum of risk.
127R. Irrespective of the assessed risks of material misstatement, the practitioner shall consider the need to design and perform substantive procedures for disclosures that, in the practitioner's judgment, are important to the information needs of intended users.	[Replaced with an overarching requirement for both limited and reasonable assurance engagements] 138. Irrespective of the assessed risks of material misstatement, the practitioner shall consider the need to design and perform substantive procedures for disclosures that, in the practitioner's judgment, are material.
<i>Estimates and Forward-Looking Information</i>	
134L. If designing and performing further procedures on estimates or forward-looking information the practitioner shall:  (a) Evaluate whether:  (i) Management has appropriately applied the requirements of the applicable criteria relevant to estimates or forward-looking information; and  ...	[Changed from a conditional requirement] 145L. In responding to assessed risks of material misstatement relating to disclosures involving estimates or forward-looking information the practitioner shall:  (a) Evaluate whether:  (i) Management has appropriately applied the requirements of the applicable criteria relevant to estimates or forward-looking information; and

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	...
<p>134R. In responding to an assessed risk of material misstatement relating to disclosures involving estimates or forward-looking information, the practitioner shall undertake one or more of the following:</p> <p>...</p>	<p>145R. In responding to assessed risks of material misstatement relating to disclosures involving estimates or forward-looking information, the practitioner shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Evaluate whether management has appropriately applied the requirements of the applicable criteria relevant to estimates or forward-looking information; and</li> <li>(b) Undertake one or more of the following:</li> </ul> <p>...</p>
	<i>Revising the Risk Assessment in a Reasonable Assurance Engagement</i>
	<p>146R. If the practitioner becomes aware of a matter or obtains new information that is inconsistent with the evidence on which the practitioner originally based the identification and assessment of the risks of material misstatement at the assertion level for the disclosures, the practitioner shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Revise, if necessary, the assessment of the risks of material misstatement, and</li> <li>(b) Perform additional procedures to obtain further evidence to enable the practitioner to express a reasonable assurance conclusion.</li> </ul>
<i>The Entity's Process for Assembling the Sustainability Information</i>	
	<p>149R. In responding to the risk of management override of controls in accordance with paragraph 121R, the practitioner shall design and perform the following procedures:</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Test the appropriateness of adjustments made by management in the process for assembling the sustainability information;</li> <li>(b) Make inquiries of individuals involved in the sustainability reporting process about their knowledge of inappropriate or unusual activity relating to adjustments to sustainability information; and</li> <li>(c) Determine whether other procedures are needed in addition to those in paragraphs (a)-(b) above, in order to respond to the risks of management override of controls.</li> </ul>
	<p>150L. For group sustainability information, the practitioner shall design and perform further procedures to respond to the assessed risks of material misstatement arising from the aggregation process. Such procedures shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Obtaining, through inquiry of management, an understanding of how management has aggregated the information;</li> <li>(b) Determining that all entities have been included in the sustainability information as required by the applicable criteria; and</li> <li>(c) Considering whether management's judgments made in the aggregation process give rise to indicators of possible management bias.</li> </ul>
	<p>150R. For group sustainability information, the practitioner shall design and perform further procedures to respond to the assessed risks of material misstatement arising from the aggregation process. Such procedures shall include:</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Obtaining an understanding of how management has aggregated the information;</li> <li>(b) Determining that all entities have been included in the sustainability information as required by the applicable criteria; and</li> <li>(c) Evaluating whether management's judgments made in the aggregation process give rise to indicators of possible management bias.</li> </ul>
<b>Accumulation and Consideration of Identified Misstatements</b>	
	<i>Documentation</i>
	<p>160. The practitioner shall include in the engagement documentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) All misstatements accumulated during the engagement, other than those that are clearly trivial, and whether they have been corrected (paragraphs 152 and 155); and</li> <li>(b) The practitioner's conclusion as to whether uncorrected misstatements are material, individually or in aggregate, and the basis for that conclusion (paragraph 159).</li> </ul>
<b>Other Information</b>	
<i>Responding When a Material Inconsistency Appears to Exist or Other Information Appears to Be Materially Misstated</i>	
	<p>173. If the other information includes the entity's financial statements subject to audit and the practitioner identifies that a material inconsistency appears to exist between those financial statements and the sustainability information, or becomes aware that the financial statements appear to be materially misstated, the</p>

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	practitioner shall also communicate the matter to the auditor of the entity's financial statements, unless prohibited by law or regulation, or professional requirements.
<b>Forming the Assurance Conclusion</b>	
<i>Concluding</i>	
	181A. If the sustainability information is prepared in accordance with compliance criteria, the practitioner is not required to evaluate whether the sustainability information achieves fair presentation. However, if in extremely rare circumstances the practitioner concludes that such sustainability information is misleading, the practitioner shall discuss the matter with management and, depending on how it is resolved, shall determine whether, and how, to communicate it in the practitioner's report.
<i>Documentation</i>	
<p>167. The practitioner shall include in the engagement documentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The basis for the engagement leader's determination in accordance with paragraph 166(b) that sufficient appropriate evidence has been obtained, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The determination in accordance with paragraphs 49(e), 51(d) and 55(e) that the work of a practitioner's external expert, another practitioner or the internal audit function is adequate for the practitioner's purposes;</li> <li>(ii) If the practitioner identified information that was inconsistent with their final conclusion regarding a significant matter and how the practitioner addressed the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>184. The practitioner shall include in the engagement documentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The basis for the engagement leader's determination in accordance with paragraph 183(b) that sufficient appropriate evidence has been obtained, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The determination in accordance with paragraph 50(d) that the work of another practitioner is adequate for the practitioner's purposes;</li> <li>(ii) The evaluation in accordance with paragraph 57 that the work of a practitioner's external expert is adequate for the practitioner's purposes;</li> <li>(iii) The determination in accordance with paragraph 59(e)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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<p>inconsistency (see paragraph 162); and</p> <p>(b) The basis for the engagement leader's determination in accordance with paragraph 166(d) that the engagement leader's involvement has been sufficient and appropriate throughout the engagement.</p>	<p>that the work of the internal audit function is adequate for the practitioner's purposes; and</p> <p>(iv) If the practitioner identified information that was inconsistent with their final conclusion regarding a significant matter and how the practitioner addressed the inconsistency (see paragraph 179); and</p> <p>(b) The basis for the engagement leader's determination in accordance with paragraph 183(d) that the engagement leader's involvement has been sufficient and appropriate throughout the engagement.</p>
<b>Preparing the Assurance Report</b>	
<i>Assurance Report Content</i>	
<p>170. The assurance report shall include at a minimum the following basic elements:</p> <p>...</p>	<p>187. The assurance report shall include at a minimum the following basic elements:</p> <p>...</p>
<p>(d) The basis for conclusion directly following the Conclusion section, with the heading "Basis for Opinion" for a reasonable assurance report, "Basis for Conclusion" for a limited assurance report, or an appropriate heading for an assurance report for both a limited assurance and reasonable assurance engagement that:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(iv) Includes a statement that the practitioner is independent of the entity in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements related to the assurance engagement, and</p>	<p>(d) The basis for conclusion directly following the Conclusion section, with the heading "Basis for Opinion" for a reasonable assurance report, "Basis for Conclusion" for a limited assurance report, or appropriate heading(s) for an assurance report for a combined reasonable and limited assurance engagement that:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(iv) States that the practitioner complies with the independence and other ethical requirements of:</p>

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<p>has fulfilled the practitioner's other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. The statement shall identify the jurisdiction of origin of the relevant ethical requirements or refer to the IESBA Code;</p> <p>...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The IESBA Code; or</li> <li>b. Other professional requirements or requirements in law or regulation, and shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Identify those requirements; and</li> <li>ii. Disclose, the appropriate authority, including the name of any such authority, that has determined such requirements to be at least as demanding as the provisions of the IESBA Code related to sustainability assurance engagements;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<p>(iv)A. If the relevant ethical requirements require the practitioner to publicly disclose when the practitioner applied independence requirements specific to sustainability assurance engagements of certain entities, the statement in accordance with part (iv) above shall indicate that the practitioner is independent of the entity in accordance with the independence requirements applicable to the sustainability assurance engagements of those entities;</p>
<p>(v) States that the firm of which the practitioner is a member applies ISQM 1, or other professional requirements, or requirements in law or regulation. If other professional requirements are applied, the statement shall identify those professional requirements, or requirements in law or regulation, applied that are at least as demanding as ISQM 1.</p>	<p>(v) States that the firm of which the practitioner is a member applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. ISQM 1; or</li> <li>b. Other professional requirements, or requirements in law or regulation, and shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Identify those requirements; and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



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	<p>ii. Disclose, the appropriate authority, including the name of any such authority, that has determined such requirements to be at least as demanding as ISQM 1;</p>
<p>...</p> <p>(h) A section with the heading "Practitioner's Responsibilities" that states that:</p> <p>...</p>	<p>...</p> <p>(h) A section with the heading "Practitioner's Responsibilities" that states that:</p> <p>...</p>
<p>(v) The practitioner designs and performs procedures:</p> <p>a. For a limited assurance engagement: responsive to disclosures in the sustainability information where material misstatements are likely to arise, or</p> <p>b. For a reasonable assurance engagement: responsive to the assessed risks of material misstatement of the disclosures in the sustainability information.</p> <p>...</p>	<p>(v) The practitioner designs and performs procedures:</p> <p>a. For limited assurance: responsive to the assessed risks of material misstatement at the disclosure level; or</p> <p>b. For reasonable assurance: responsive to the assessed risks of material misstatement at the assertion level for the disclosures;</p> <p>(v)A If forward-looking information is included in the sustainability information subject to the engagement, an explanation, as applicable, that the actual results that may occur in the future may differ materially from the forward-looking information reported; and</p> <p>...</p>

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Reference to a Practitioner's Expert in the Assurance Report	
172. If the practitioner refers to the work of a practitioner's expert in the assurance report, the wording of that report shall not imply that the practitioner's responsibility for the conclusion expressed in that report is reduced because of the involvement of that expert.	189. If the practitioner refers to the work of a practitioner's expert in the assurance report, the wording of that report shall not identify the expert, unless required by law or regulation, or otherwise imply that the practitioner's responsibility for the conclusion expressed in that report is reduced because of the involvement of that expert.