

EXPOSURE DRAFT: RESPONSE TEMPLATE

February 2024

RESPONSE TEMPLATE FOR THE EXPOSURE DRAFT OF PROPOSED ISA 240 (REVISED)

Guide for Respondents

Comments are requested by June 5, 2024.

This template is for providing comments on the Exposure Draft (ED) of *Proposed International Standard on Auditing 240 (Revised), The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements and Proposed Conforming and Consequential Amendments to Other ISAs (ED-240), in response to the questions set out in the Explanatory Memorandum (EM) to the ED. It also allows for respondent details, demographics and other comments to be provided. Use of the template will facilitate the IAASB's automated collation of the responses.*

You may respond to all questions or only selected questions.

To assist our consideration of your comments, please:

- For each question, start by indicating your overall response using the drop-down menu under each question. Then below that include any detailed comments, as indicated.
- When providing comments:
 - Respond directly to the questions.
 - Provide the rationale for your answers. If you disagree with the proposals in the ED, please provide specific reasons for your disagreement and specific suggestions for changes that may be needed to the requirements, application material or appendices. If you agree with the proposals, it will be helpful for the IAASB to be made aware of this view.
 - o Identify the specific aspects of the ED that your response relates to, for example, by reference to sections, headings or specific paragraphs in the ED.
 - Avoid inserting tables or text boxes in the template when providing your responses to the
 questions because this will complicate the automated collation of the responses.
- Submit your comments, using the response template only, without a covering letter or any summary of your key issues, instead identify any key issues, as far as possible, in your responses to the questions.

The response template provides the opportunity to provide details about your organization and, should you choose to do so, any other matters not raised in specific questions that you wish to place on the public record. All responses will be considered a matter of public record and will ultimately be posted on the IAASB website.

Use the "Submit Comment" button on the ED web page to upload the completed template.

PART A: Respondent Details and Demographic information

Your organization's name (or your name if you are making a submission in your personal capacity)	Baker Tilly International Limited
Name(s) of person(s) responsible for this submission (or leave blank if the same as above)	Nick Jeffrey
Name(s) of contact(s) for this submission (or leave blank if the same as above)	
E-mail address(es) of contact(s)	Nick.jeffrey@bakertilly.global
Geographical profile that best represents your situation (i.e., from which geographical perspective are you providing feedback on the ED). Select the most appropriate option.	Global
	If "Other," please clarify.
The stakeholder group to which you belong (i.e., from which perspective are you providing feedback on the ED). Select the	Accounting Firm
most appropriate option.	If "Other," please specify.
Should you choose to do so, you may include information about your organization (or yourself, as applicable).	

Should you choose to do so, you may provide overall views or additional background to your submission. **Please note that this is optional**. The IAASB's preference is that you incorporate all your views in your comments to the questions (also, question no. 10 in Part B allows for raising any other matters in relation to the ED).

Information, if any, not already included in responding to the questions in Part B:

PART B: Responses to Questions for Respondents in the EM for the ED

For each question, please start with your overall response by selecting one of the items in the drop-down list under the question. Provide your detailed comments, if any, below as indicated.

Responsibilities of the Auditor

1. Does ED-240 clearly set out the auditor's responsibilities relating to fraud in an audit of financial statements, including those relating to non-material fraud and third-party fraud?

(See EM, Section 1-C, paragraphs 13–18 and Section 1-J, paragraphs 91–92)

(See ED, paragraphs 1–11 and 14)

Overall response: <u>Disagree, with comments below</u> Detailed comments (if any):

- Whenever fraud is discovered that was not detected by the auditor then the auditor is deemed to have failed – this is incorrect but is a view that is reinforced by the revised auditor's responsibilities relating to fraud
- Once a fraud is discovered you can often spot what you could have done differently to
 identify the fraud regulators need to find a way to share lessons learned with market
 participants including audit committees and auditors; there also needs to be a way to share
 when internal or independent auditors have identified/ stopped fraud, for the benefit of
 other participants and to inform a balanced stakeholder/ press/ public understanding of the
 benefits of audit/ internal audit
- There will be frauds perpetrated and not identified by auditors after ISA 240 Revised becomes effective what will the IAASB do then? Auditor's responsibilities relating to fraud are one piece of a larger puzzle, including responsibilities of those charged with governance, but while it is only auditor's responsibilities that get revised then the public perception is unfairly reinforced that it is only auditors that need to learn lessons. Fraud is an issue that needs coordinated actions and awareness raising, not action in isolation targeting one piece of the puzzle.

Professional Skepticism

2. Does ED-240 reinforce the exercise of professional skepticism about matters relating to fraud in an audit of financial statements?

(See EM, Section 1-D, paragraphs 19–28)

(See ED, paragraphs 12-13 and 19-21)

Overall response: No response

Risk Identification and Assessment

3. Does ED-240 appropriately build on the foundational requirements in ISA 315 (Revised 2019)¹ and other ISAs to support a more robust risk identification and assessment as it relates to fraud in an audit of financial statements?

(See EM, Section 1-F, paragraphs 36–46)

(See ED, paragraphs 26-42)

Overall response: No response

¹ ISA 315 (Revised 2019), Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement

Fraud or Suspected Fraud

4. Does ED-240 establish robust work effort requirements and application material to address circumstances when instances of fraud or suspected fraud are identified in the audit?

(See EM, Section 1-G, paragraphs 47–57 and Section 1-E, paragraph 35)

(See ED, paragraphs 55–59 and 66–69)

Overall response: Neither agree/disagree, but see comments below Detailed comments (if any):

The criticism of auditors is that they do not detect enough fraud, not what they do once fraud is suspected or detected.

Transparency on Fraud-Related Responsibilities and Procedures in the Auditor's Report

5. Does ED-240 appropriately enhance transparency about matters related to fraud in the auditor's report?

(See EM, Section 1-H, paragraphs 58–78)

(See ED, paragraphs 61–64)

Overall response: <u>Disagree, with comments below</u>

- Once a fraud is discovered you can often spot what you could have done differently to identify the fraud the proposed detailed changes to the audit report:
 - o incorrectly infer to a user that identifying fraud is the primary purpose of an audit
 - o set the auditor up for public scrutiny which in turn risks defensive and not targeted auditing which could ultimately harm rather than enhance audit quality
 - risk overwhelming the reader about fraud issues, which may not be warranted in the circumstances, and may confuse, rather than clarify, auditor responsibilities, audit purpose and reporting of audit results
- The proposed filtering mechanism is likely to be less effective in the context of ISA 240 than
 it is in the context of Key Audit Matters, because of the way ISA 240 appears to infer that
 fraud supersedes other audit considerations
- The required audit report heading "Key Audit Matters including Matters Relating to Fraud" is also unhelpful in this regard we recommend using "key audit matters" which could then include matters relating to fraud if they are key
- There are some countries where fraud is enabled (and there are examples of fraud being perpetrated using such loopholes) because data protection laws prevent the auditor approaching the likes of banks directly for evidence it would be helpful if auditor's responsibilities disclosed this limitation where applicable.

6. In your view, should transparency in the auditor's report about matters related to fraud introduced in ED-240 be applicable to audits of financial statements of entities other than listed entities, such as PIEs?

(See EM, Section 1-H, paragraphs 76-77)

(See ED, paragraphs 61-64)

Overall response: <u>Disagree, with comments below</u>

Detailed comments (if any):

Scope should be for listed entities only – all PIEs is too broad and IAASB has not demonstrated the need to apply the changes to a broader scope than listed companies.

Considering a Separate Stand-back Requirement in ED-240

7. Do you agree with the IAASB's decision not to include a separate stand-back requirement in ED-240 (i.e., to evaluate all relevant audit evidence obtained, whether corroborative or contradictory, and whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained in responding to the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud)?

(See EM, Section 1-J, paragraphs 107-109)

Overall response: Agree (with no further comments)

Detailed comments (if any):

Scalability

8. Do you believe that the IAASB has appropriately integrated scalability considerations in ED-240 (i.e., scalable to entities of different sizes and complexities, given that matters related to fraud in an audit of financial statements are relevant to audits of all entities, regardless of size or complexity)?

(See EM, Section 1-J, paragraph 113)

Overall response: <u>Disagree, with comments below</u>

Detailed comments (if any):

 We support standards being written small/ less complex first and then building up requirements to more complex/ greater public interest – ED ISA 240 has been written with

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large/complex in mind first with carve-outs which imposes complexity and burden on audits where it is not necessary or demanded by users

• The burden is in the assessment and execution phases – claimed reductions in burden once a fraud has been identified (based on the nature of the fraud) are minor by comparison

Linkages to Other ISAs

9. Does ED-240 have appropriate linkages to other ISAs (e.g., ISA 200,² ISA 220 (Revised),³ ISA 315 (Revised 2019), ISA 330,⁴ ISA 500,⁵ ISA 520,⁶ ISA 540 (Revised)⁷ and ISA 701⁸) to promote the application of the ISAs in an integrated manner?

(See EM, Section 1-J, paragraphs 81-84)

Overall response: No response

Detailed comments (if any):

Other Matters

10. Are there any other matters you would like to raise in relation to ED-240? If so, please clearly indicate the requirement(s) or application material, or the theme or topic, to which your comment(s) relate.

Overall response: No response

Detailed comments (if any):

Translations

11. Recognizing that many respondents may intend to translate the final ISA for adoption in their own environments, the IAASB welcomes comment on potential translation issues respondents note in reviewing the ED-240.

Overall response: No response

² ISA 200, Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with International Standards on Auditing

³ ISA 220 (Revised), Quality Management for an Audit of Financial Statements

⁴ ISA 330, The Auditor's Responses to Assessed Risks

ISA 500, Audit Evidence

⁶ ISA 520, Analytical Procedures

⁷ ISA 540 (Revised), Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures

⁸ ISA 701, Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor's Report

Detailed comments (if any):

Effective Date

12. Given the need for national due process and translation, as applicable, and the need to coordinate effective dates with the Going Concern project and the Listed Entity and PIE – Track 2 project, the IAASB believes that an appropriate effective date for the standard would be for financial reporting periods beginning approximately 18 months after approval of the final standard. Earlier application would be permitted and encouraged. Would this provide a sufficient period to support effective implementation of the ISA?

(See EM, Section 1-J, paragraphs 115–116)

(See ED, paragraph 16)

Overall response: No response