

CONFORMING AND CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ON AUDITING (NEW ZEALAND) AND OTHER PRONOUNCEMENTS ARISING FROM ISA (NZ) 540 (REVISED)¹

This Standard was issued on 8 November 2018 by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board of the External Reporting Board pursuant to section 12(b) of the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

This Standard is a disallowable instrument for the purposes of the Legislation Act 2012, and pursuant to section 27(1) of the Financial Reporting Act 2013 takes effect on 6 December 2018.

An auditor that is required to apply this Standard is required to apply it for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after 15 December 2019. However, early adoption is permitted.

In finalising this Standard, the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board has carried out appropriate consultation in accordance with section 22(1) of the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

This Standard has been issued to reflect conforming amendments necessary as a result of the approval of ISA (NZ) 540 (Revised).

¹ ISA (NZ) 540 (Revised), *Auditing Accounting Estimates and Disclosures*

COPYRIGHT

© External Reporting Board (“XRB”) 2018

This XRB standard contains copyright material and reproduces, with the permission of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC), parts of the corresponding international standards issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (“IAASB”), and published by IFAC. Reproduction within New Zealand in unaltered form (retaining this notice) is permitted for personal and non-commercial use subject to the inclusion of an acknowledgement of the source.

Requests and enquiries concerning reproduction and rights for commercial purposes within New Zealand should be addressed to the Chief Executive, External Reporting Board at the following email address: enquiries@xrb.govt.nz

All existing rights (including copyrights) in this material outside of New Zealand are reserved by IFAC, with the exception of the right to reproduce for the purposes of personal use or other fair dealing. Further information can be obtained from IFAC at www.ifac.org or by writing to permissions@ifac.org

ISBN 978-0-947505-57-8

CONTENTS

A: INTRODUCTION

B: CONFORMING AND CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ON AUDITING (NEW ZEALAND) AND OTHER PRONOUNCEMENTS ARISING FROM ISA (NZ) 540 (REVISED)

C: EFFECTIVE DATE

Note: The footnote numbers within these amendments do not align with the actual footnote numbers of the standards that will be amended, and reference should be made to those compiled standards.

A: INTRODUCTION

This Standard outlines conforming and consequential amendments to the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) and other pronouncements as a result of the revisions to International Standard on Auditing (New Zealand) 540 (Revised), *Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures*.

These conforming amendments affect the following International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) and other pronouncements and are arranged in the following manner:

- *ISA (NZ) 200, Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance With International Standards on Auditing*
- *ISA (NZ) 230, Audit Documentation*
- *ISA (NZ) 240, The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements*
- *ISA (NZ) 260 (Revised), Communication with Those Charged with Governance*
- *ISA (NZ) 500, Audit Evidence*
- *ISA (NZ) 580, Written Representations*
- *ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised), Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements*
- *ISA (NZ) 701, Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor's Report*
- *XRB Au1, Application of Auditing and Assurance Standards*

B: CONFORMING AND CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ON AUDITING (NEW ZEALAND) AND OTHER PRONOUNCEMENTS ARISING FROM ISA (NZ) 540 (REVISED)²

Amendments to extant International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) and other pronouncements as shown. New text is underlined and deleted text is struck through.

Note: The footnote numbers within these amendments do not align with the ISAs (NZ) and other pronouncements that are amended, and reference should be made to those ISAs (NZ) and other pronouncements.

ISA (NZ) 200, *Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance With International Standards on Auditing*

Application and Other Explanatory Material

...

Sufficient Appropriate Audit Evidence and Audit Risk (Ref: Para. 5 and 17)

...

Audit Risk

...

Risks of Material Misstatement

...

A42. The assessment of the risks of material misstatement may be expressed in quantitative terms, such as in percentages, or in non-quantitative terms. In any case, the need for the auditor to make appropriate risk assessments is more important than the different approaches by which they may be made. The ISAs (NZ) do not ordinarily refer to inherent risk and control risk separately, but rather to a combined assessment of the “risks of material misstatement.” However, ISA (NZ) 540 (Revised)³ requires a separate assessment of inherent risk and control risk to provide a basis for designing and performing further audit procedures to respond to the assessed risks of material misstatement, including significant risks, for accounting estimates at the assertion level in accordance with ISA (NZ) 330.⁴ In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement for significant classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures other than accounting estimates, the auditor may make separate or combined assessments of inherent and control risk depending on preferred audit techniques or methodologies and practical considerations. ~~The assessment of the risks of material misstatement may be expressed in quantitative terms, such as in percentages, or in non-~~

² ISA (NZ) 540 (Revised), *Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures*

³ ISA (NZ) 540 (Revised), *Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures*, paragraph 15

⁴ ISA (NZ) 330, paragraph 7(b)

quantitative terms. In any case, the need for the auditor to make appropriate risk assessments is more important than the different approaches by which they may be made.

ISA (NZ) 230, Audit Documentation

Requirements

...

Documentation of the Audit Procedures Performed and Audit Evidence Obtained

Form, Content and Extent of Audit Documentation

8. The auditor shall prepare audit documentation that is sufficient to enable an experienced auditor, having no previous connection with the audit, to understand: (Ref: Para. A2–A5, A16–A17)
- (a) The nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed to comply with the ISAs and applicable legal and regulatory requirements; (Ref: Para. A6–A7)
 - (b) The results of the audit procedures performed, and the audit evidence obtained; and
 - (c) Significant matters arising during the audit, the conclusions reached thereon, and significant professional judgements made in reaching those conclusions. (Ref: Para. A8–A11)

...

Application and Other Explanatory Material

...

Documentation of Compliance with ISAs (NZ) (Ref: Para. 8(a))

...

A7. [Amended by the NZAuASB]

NZA7.1 Audit documentation provides evidence that the audit complies with the ISAs (NZ). However, it is neither necessary nor practicable for the auditor to document every matter considered, or professional judgement made, in an audit. Further, it is unnecessary for the auditor to document separately (as in a checklist, for example) compliance with matters for which compliance is demonstrated by documents included within the audit file. For example:

- The existence of an adequately documented audit plan demonstrates that the auditor has planned the audit.
- The existence of a signed engagement letter in the audit file demonstrates that the auditor has agreed the terms of the audit engagement with those charged with governance.
- An auditor's report containing an appropriately qualified opinion on the financial statements demonstrates that the auditor has complied with the requirement to express a qualified opinion under the circumstances specified in the ISAs (NZ).
- In relation to requirements that apply generally throughout the audit, there may be a number of ways in which compliance with them may be demonstrated within the audit file:

- For example, there may be no single way in which the auditor’s professional scepticism is documented. But the audit documentation may nevertheless provide evidence of the auditor’s exercise of professional scepticism in accordance with the ISAs (NZ). For example, in relation to accounting estimates, when the audit evidence obtained includes evidence that both corroborates and contradicts management’s assertions, documenting how the auditor evaluated that evidence, including the professional judgements made in forming a conclusion as to the sufficiency and appropriateness of the audit evidence obtained. Such evidence may include specific procedures performed to corroborate management’s responses to the auditor’s inquiries.
- Similarly, that the engagement partner has taken responsibility for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit in compliance with the ISAs (NZ) may be evidenced in a number of ways within the audit documentation. This may include documentation of the engagement partner’s timely involvement in aspects of the audit, such as participation in the team discussions required by ISA (NZ) 315 (Revised).⁵

...

Documentation of Significant Matters and Related Significant Professional Judgements (Ref: Para. 8(c))

...

A10. Some examples of circumstances in which, in accordance with paragraph 8, it is appropriate to prepare audit documentation relating to the use of professional judgement include, where the matters and judgements are significant:

- The rationale for the auditor’s conclusion when a requirement provides that the auditor “shall consider” certain information or factors, and that consideration is significant in the context of the particular engagement.
- The basis for the auditor’s conclusion on the reasonableness of areas of subjective judgements made by management (for example, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates).
- The basis for the auditor’s evaluation of whether an accounting estimate and related disclosures are reasonable in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework, or are misstated.
- The basis for the auditor’s conclusions about the authenticity of a document when further investigation (such as making appropriate use of an expert or of confirmation procedures) is undertaken in response to conditions identified during the audit that caused the auditor to believe that the document may not be authentic.
- When ISA (NZ) 701 applies,⁶ the auditor’s determination of the key audit matters or the determination that there are no key audit matters to be communicated.

⁵ ISA (NZ) 315 (Revised), “*Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement through Understanding the Entity and Its Environment*,” paragraph 10-

⁶ ISA (NZ) 701, *Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor’s Report*

Appendix

(Ref: Para 1)

Specific Audit Documentation Requirements and Guidance in Other ISAs (NZ)

...

- ISA (NZ) 540 (Revised), *Auditing Accounting Estimates, ~~Including Fair Value Accounting Estimates~~, and Related Disclosures* – paragraph 37~~23~~

...

ISA (NZ) 240, The Auditor’s Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements Accounting Estimates

Application and Other Explanatory Material

...

A48. A retrospective review is also required by ISA (NZ) 540 (Revised).⁷ That review is conducted as a risk assessment procedure to obtain information regarding the effectiveness of management’s ~~previous prior period estimation process~~ accounting estimates, audit evidence about the outcome, or where applicable, their subsequent re-estimation ~~of prior period accounting estimates that is pertinent to making~~ to assist in identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the current period ~~accounting estimates~~, and audit evidence of matters, such as estimation uncertainty, that may be required to be disclosed in the financial statements. As a practical matter, the auditor’s review of management judgements and assumptions for biases that could represent a risk of material misstatement due to fraud in accordance with this ISA (NZ) may be carried out in conjunction with the review required by ISA (NZ) 540 (Revised).

...

⁷- ~~ISA (NZ) 540 (Revised), “Auditing Accounting Estimates, Including Fair Value Accounting Estimates, and Related Disclosures,” paragraph 9.~~

ISA (NZ) 260 (Revised), *Communication with Those Charged with Governance*

Requirements

...

Matters to Be Communicated

...

Significant Findings from the Audit

16. The auditor shall communicate with those charged with governance: (Ref: Para. A17–A18)
- (a) The auditor’s views about significant qualitative aspects of the entity’s accounting practices, including accounting policies, accounting estimates and financial statement disclosures. When applicable, the auditor shall explain to those charged with governance why the auditor considers a significant accounting practice, that is acceptable under the applicable financial reporting framework, not to be most appropriate to the particular circumstances of the entity; (Ref: Para. A19–A20)
 - (b) Significant difficulties, if any, encountered during the audit; (Ref: Para. A21)
 - (c) Unless all of those charged with governance are involved in managing the entity:
 - (i) Significant matters arising during the audit that were discussed, or subject to correspondence, with management; and (Ref: Para. A22)
 - (ii) Written representations the auditor is requesting;
 - (d) Circumstances that affect the form and content of the auditor’s report, if any; and (Ref: Para. A23–A25)
 - (e) Any other significant matters arising during the audit that, in the auditor’s professional judgement, are relevant to the oversight of the financial reporting process. (Ref: Para. A26–A28)

...

Application and Other Explanatory Material

...

Matters to Be Communicated

...

Significant Findings from the Audit

...

Significant Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices (Ref: Para. 16(a))

- A19. Financial reporting frameworks ordinarily allow for the entity to make accounting estimates, and judgements about accounting policies and financial statement disclosures, for example,

in relation to the use of ~~key~~ assumptions in the development of accounting estimates ~~for which there is significant measurement uncertainty~~. In addition, law, regulation or financial reporting frameworks may require disclosure of a summary of significant accounting policies or make reference to “critical accounting estimates” or “critical accounting policies and practices” to identify and provide additional information to users about the most difficult, subjective or complex judgements made by management in preparing the financial statements.

- A20. As a result, the auditor’s views on the subjective aspects of the financial statements may be particularly relevant to those charged with governance in discharging their responsibilities for oversight of the financial reporting process. For example, in relation to the matters described in paragraph A19, those charged with governance may be interested in the auditor’s ~~evaluation of the adequacy of disclosures of the estimation uncertainty relating to accounting estimates that give rise to significant risks.~~ views on the degree to which complexity, subjectivity or other inherent risk factors affect the selection or application of the methods, assumptions and data used in making a significant accounting estimate, as well as the auditor’s evaluation of whether management’s point estimate and related disclosures in the financial statements are reasonable in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework. Open and constructive communication about significant qualitative aspects of the entity’s accounting practices also may include comment on the acceptability of significant accounting practices and on the quality of the disclosures. When applicable, this may include whether a significant accounting practice of the entity relating to accounting estimates is considered by the auditor not to be most appropriate to the particular circumstances of the entity, for example, when an alternative acceptable method for making an accounting estimate would, in the auditor’s judgement, be more appropriate. Appendix 2 identifies matters that may be included in this communication.

...

Specific Requirements in Professional and Ethical Standard 3 (Amended) and Other ISAs (NZ) that Refer to Communications with Those Charged With Governance

This appendix identifies paragraphs in Professional and Ethical Standard 3 (Amended)⁸ and other ISAs (NZ) 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 (NZ).

- Professional and Ethical Standard 3 (Amended), *Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements* – paragraph 30(a)
- ISA (NZ) 240, *The Auditor’s Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements* – paragraphs 21, 38(c)(i) and 40-42
- ISA (NZ) 250, *Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of Financial Statements* – paragraphs 14, 19 and 22–24
- ISA (NZ) 265, *Communicating Deficiencies in Internal Control to Those Charged with Governance and Management* – paragraph 9
- ISA (NZ) 450, *Evaluation of Misstatements Identified during the Audit* – paragraphs 12-13
- ISA (NZ) 505, *External Confirmations* – paragraph 9
- ISA (NZ) 510, *Initial Audit Engagements—Opening Balances* – paragraph 7
- ISA (NZ) 540 (Revised), *Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures* – paragraph 36
- ISA (NZ) 550, *Related Parties* – paragraph 27
- ISA (NZ) 560, *Subsequent Events* – paragraphs 7(b)-(c), 10(a), 13(b), 14(a) and 17
- ISA (NZ) 570 (Revised), *Going Concern* – paragraph 25
- ISA (NZ) 600, *Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)* – paragraph 49
- ISA (NZ) 610 (Revised 2013), *Using the Work of Internal Auditors* – paragraphs 20 and 31
- ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised), *Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements* – paragraph 46
- ISA (NZ) 701, *Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor’s Report* – paragraph 17
- ISA (NZ) 705 (Revised), *Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor’s Report* – paragraphs 12, 14, 23 and 30

⁸ Professional and Ethical Standard 3 (Amended), *Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements*

- ISA (NZ) 706 (Revised), *Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and Other Matter Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor's Report* – paragraph 12
- ISA (NZ) 710, *Comparative Information—Corresponding Figures and Comparative Financial Statements* – paragraph 18
- ISA (NZ) 720 (Revised), *The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Other Information* – paragraph 17—19

Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices

The communication required by paragraph 16(a), and discussed in paragraphs A19–A20, may include such matters as:

Accounting Policies

...

Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures

For items for which estimates are significant, issues discussed in ISA 540,⁹ including, for example: Appendix 2 of ISA (NZ) 540 (Revised) includes matters that the auditor may consider communicating with respect to significant qualitative aspects of the entity’s accounting practices related to accounting estimates and related disclosures.

- ~~○ How management identifies those transactions, events and conditions that may give rise to the need for accounting estimates to be recognized or disclosed in the financial statements.~~
- ~~○ Changes in circumstances that may give rise to new, or the need to revise existing, accounting estimates.~~
- ~~○ Whether management’s decision to recognize, or to not recognize, the accounting estimates in the financial statements is in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.~~
- ~~○ Whether there has been or ought to have been a change from the prior period in the methods for making the accounting estimates and, if so, why, as well as the outcome of accounting estimates in prior periods.~~
- ~~○ Management’s process for making accounting estimates (e.g., when management has used a model), including whether the selected measurement basis for the accounting estimate is in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.~~
- ~~○ Whether the significant assumptions used by management in developing the accounting estimate are reasonable.~~
- ~~○ Where relevant to the reasonableness of the significant assumptions used by management or the appropriate application of the applicable financial reporting framework, management’s intent to carry out specific courses of action and its ability to do so.~~
- ~~○ Risks of material misstatement.~~
- ~~○ Indicators of possible management bias.~~

⁹ ~~ISA 540, *Auditing Accounting Estimates, Including Fair Value Accounting Estimates, and Related Disclosures*~~

- ~~○ How management has considered alternative assumptions or outcomes and why it has rejected them, or how management has otherwise addressed estimation uncertainty in making the accounting estimate.~~
- ~~○ The adequacy of disclosure of estimation uncertainty in the financial statements.~~

Financial Statement Disclosures

...

ISA (NZ) 500, Audit Evidence

Introduction

Scope of this ISA

1. This International Standard on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISA (NZ)) explains what constitutes audit evidence in an audit of financial statements, and deals with the auditor's responsibility to design and perform audit procedures to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to be able to draw reasonable conclusions on which to base the auditor's opinion.
2. This ISA is applicable to all the audit evidence obtained during the course of the audit. Other ISAs (NZ) deal with specific aspects of the audit (for example, ISA (NZ) 315 (Revised)¹⁰), the audit evidence to be obtained in relation to a particular topic (for example, ISA (NZ) 570 (Revised)¹¹), specific procedures to obtain audit evidence (for example, ISA (NZ) 520¹²), and the evaluation of whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained (ISA (NZ) 200¹³ and ISA (NZ) 330¹⁴).

Effective Date

3. This ISA (NZ) is effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after 1 September 2011.

Objective

4. The objective of the auditor is to design and perform audit procedures in such a way as to enable the auditor to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to be able to draw reasonable conclusions on which to base the auditor's opinion.

Definitions

5. For purposes of ~~the~~this ISA (NZ), the following terms have the meanings attributed below:
 - (a) Accounting records – The records of initial accounting entries and supporting records, such as checks and records of electronic fund transfers; invoices; contracts; the general and subsidiary ledgers, journal entries and other adjustments to the financial statements that are not reflected in journal entries; and records such as work sheets and spreadsheets supporting cost allocations, computations, reconciliations and disclosures.

¹⁰ ISA (NZ) 315 (Revised), *“Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement through Understanding the Entity and Its Environment.”*

¹¹ ISA (NZ) 570 (Revised), *“Going Concern.”*

¹² ISA (NZ) 520, *“Analytical Procedures.”*

¹³ ISA (NZ) 200, *“Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with International Standards on Auditing.”*

¹⁴ ISA (NZ) 330, *“The Auditor’s Responses to Assessed Risks.”*

- (b) Appropriateness (of audit evidence) – The measure of the quality of audit evidence; that is, its relevance and its reliability in providing support for the conclusions on which the auditor’s opinion is based.
- (c) Audit evidence – Information used by the auditor in arriving at the conclusions on which the auditor’s opinion is based. Audit evidence includes both information contained in the accounting records underlying the financial statements and information obtained from other sources.
- (d) External information source – An external individual or organisation that provides information that has been used by the entity in preparing the financial statements, or that has been obtained by the auditor as audit evidence, when such information is suitable for use by a broad range of users. When information has been provided by an individual or organisation acting in the capacity of a management’s expert, service organisation¹⁵, or auditor’s expert¹⁶ the individual or organisation is not considered an external information source with respect to that particular information. (Ref: Para. A1A-A1D)
- (de) Management’s expert – An individual or organisation possessing expertise in a field other than accounting or auditing, whose work in that field is used by the entity to assist the entity in preparing the financial statements.
- (ef) Sufficiency (of audit evidence) – The measure of the quantity of audit evidence. The quantity of the audit evidence needed is affected by the auditor’s assessment of the risks of material misstatement and also by the quality of such audit evidence.

Requirements

Sufficient Appropriate Audit Evidence

6. The auditor shall design and perform audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence. (Ref: Para. A1-A25)

Information to Be Used as Audit Evidence

7. When designing and performing audit procedures, the auditor shall consider the relevance and reliability of the information to be used as audit evidence, including information obtained from an external information source. (Ref: Para. A26–A33–A34H)
8. If information to be used as audit evidence has been prepared using the work of a management’s expert, the auditor shall, to the extent necessary, having regard to the significance of that expert’s work for the auditor’s purposes: (Ref: Para. A35–A37)
 - (a) Evaluate the competence, capabilities and objectivity of that expert; (Ref: Para. A38-A44)
 - (b) Obtain an understanding of the work of that expert; and (Ref: Para. A45-A48)

¹⁵ ISA (NZ) 402, *Audit Considerations Relating to an Entity Using a Service Organisation*, paragraph 8

¹⁶ ISA (NZ) 620, *Using the Work of an Auditor’s Expert*, paragraph 6

- (c) Evaluate the appropriateness of that expert's work as audit evidence for the relevant assertion. (Ref: Para. A49)
9. When using information produced by the entity, the auditor shall evaluate whether the information is sufficiently reliable for the auditor's purposes, including, as necessary in the circumstances:
- (a) Obtaining audit evidence about the accuracy and completeness of the information; and (Ref: Para. A50-A51)
- (b) Evaluating whether the information is sufficiently precise and detailed for the auditor's purposes. (Ref: Para. A52)

Selecting Items for Testing to Obtain Audit Evidence

10. When designing tests of controls and tests of details, the auditor shall determine means of selecting items for testing that are effective in meeting the purpose of the audit procedure. (Ref: Para. A53-A57)

Inconsistency in, or Doubts over Reliability of, Audit Evidence

11. If:
- (a) audit evidence obtained from one source is inconsistent with that obtained from another; or
- (b) the auditor has doubts over the reliability of information to be used as audit evidence, the auditor shall determine what modifications or additions to audit procedures are necessary to resolve the matter, and shall consider the effect of the matter, if any, on other aspects of the audit. (Ref: Para. A58)

Application and Other Explanatory Material

External Information Source (Ref: Para 5(cA))

A1. External information sources may include pricing services, governmental organisations, central banks or recognised stock exchanges. Examples of information that may be obtained from external information sources include:

- Prices and pricing related data;
- Macro-economic data, such as historical and forecast unemployment rates and economic growth rates, or census data;
- Credit history data;
- Industry specific data, such as an index of reclamation costs for certain extractive industries, or viewership information or ratings used to determine advertising revenue in the entertainment industry; and

- Mortality tables used to determine liabilities in the life insurance and pension sectors.*

A2. A particular set of information is more likely to be suitable for use by a broad range of users and less likely to be subject to influence by any particular user if the external individual or organisation provides it to the public for free, or makes it available to a wide range of users in return for payment of a fee. Judgement may be required in determining whether the information is suitable for use by a broad range of users, taking into account the ability of the entity to influence the external information source.

A3. An external individual or organisation cannot, in respect of any particular set of information, be both an external information source and a management's expert, or service organisation or auditor's expert.

A4. However, an external individual or organisation may, for example, be acting as a management's expert when providing a particular set of information, but may be acting as an external information source when providing a different set of information. In some circumstances, professional judgement may be needed to determine whether an external individual or organisation is acting as an external information source or as a management's expert with respect to a particular set of information. In other circumstances, the distinction may be clear. For example:

- An external individual or organisation may be providing information about real estate prices that is suitable for use by a broad range of users, for example, information made generally available pertaining to a geographical region, and be determined to be an external information source with respect to that set of information. The same external organisation may also be acting as a management's or auditor's expert in providing commissioned valuations, with respect to the entity's real estate portfolio specifically tailored for the entity's facts and circumstances.
- Some actuarial organisations publish mortality tables for general use which, when used by an entity, would generally be considered to be information from an external information source. The same actuarial organisation may also be a management's expert with respect to different information tailored to the specific circumstances of the entity to help management determine the pension liability for several of the entity's pension plans.
- An external individual or organisation may possess expertise in the application of models to estimate the fair value of securities for which there is no observable market. If the external individual or organisation applies that expertise in making an estimate specifically for the entity and that work is used by management in preparing its financial statements, the external individual or organisation is likely to be a management's expert with respect to that information. If, on the other hand, that external individual or organisation merely provides, to the public, prices or pricing-related data regarding private transactions, and the entity uses that information in its own estimation methods, the external individual or organisation is likely to be an external information source with respect to such information.

* When the conforming amendment becomes effective, this paragraph will become paragraph A1 and all subsequent paragraphs will be renumbered accordingly.

- An external individual or organisation may publish information, suitable for a broad range of users, about risks or conditions in an industry. If used by an entity in preparing its risk disclosures (for example in compliance with IFRS 7¹⁷), such information would ordinarily be considered to be information from an external information source. However, if the same type of information has been specifically commissioned by the entity to use its expertise to develop information about those risks, tailored to the entity's circumstances, the external individual or organisation is likely to be acting as a management's expert.
- An external individual or organisation may apply its expertise in providing information about current and future market trends, which it makes available to, and is suitable for use by, a broad range of users. If used by the entity to help make decisions about assumptions to be used in making accounting estimates, such information is likely to be considered to be information from an external information source. If the same type of information has been commissioned by the entity to address current and future trends relevant to the entity's specific facts and circumstances, the external individual or organisation is likely to be acting as a management's expert.

Sufficient Appropriate Audit Evidence (Ref: Para. 6)

A5~~1~~. Audit evidence is necessary to support the auditor's opinion and report. It is cumulative in nature and is primarily obtained from audit procedures performed during the course of the audit. It may, however, also include information obtained from other sources such as previous audits (provided the auditor has determined whether changes have occurred since the previous audit that may affect its relevance to the current audit¹⁸) or a firm's quality control procedures for client acceptance and continuance. ~~In addition to other sources inside and outside the entity,~~ the entity's accounting records and other sources internal to the entity are an important source of audit evidence. ~~Also, information~~ Information that may be used as audit evidence may have been prepared using the work of a management's expert: or be obtained from an external information source. Audit evidence comprises both information that supports and corroborates management's assertions, and any information that contradicts such assertions. In addition, in some cases the absence of information (for example, management's refusal to provide a requested representation) is used by the auditor, and therefore, also constitutes audit evidence

A6~~2~~. Most of the auditor's work in forming the auditor's opinion consists of obtaining and evaluating audit evidence. Audit procedures to obtain audit evidence can include inspection, observation, confirmation, recalculation, reperformance, and analytical procedures, often in some combination, in addition to inquiry. Although inquiry may provide important audit evidence, and may even produce evidence of a misstatement, inquiry alone ordinarily does not provide sufficient audit evidence of the absence of a material misstatement at the assertion level, nor of the operating effectiveness of controls.

¹⁷ New Zealand Equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*

¹⁸ ISA (NZ) 315 (Revised), paragraph 9

- A73. As explained in ISA (NZ) 200,¹⁹ reasonable assurance is obtained when the auditor has obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence to reduce audit risk (that is, the risk that the auditor expresses an inappropriate opinion when the financial statements are materially misstated) to an acceptably low level.
- A84. The sufficiency and appropriateness of audit evidence are interrelated. Sufficiency is the measure of the quantity of audit evidence. The quantity of audit evidence needed is affected by the auditor's assessment of the risks of misstatement (the higher the assessed risks, the more audit evidence is likely to be required) and also by the quality of such audit evidence (the higher the quality, the less may be required). Obtaining more audit evidence, however, may not compensate for its poor quality.
- A95. Appropriateness is the measure of the quality of audit evidence; that is, its relevance and its reliability in providing support for the conclusions on which the auditor's opinion is based. The reliability of evidence is influenced by its source and by its nature, and is dependent on the individual circumstances under which it is obtained.
- A106. ISA (NZ) 330 requires the auditor to conclude whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained.²⁰ Whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained to reduce audit risk to an acceptably low level, and thereby enable the auditor to draw reasonable conclusions on which to base the auditor's opinion, is a matter of professional judgement. ISA (NZ) 200 contains discussion of such matters as the nature of audit procedures, the timeliness of financial reporting, and the balance between benefit and cost, which are relevant factors when the auditor exercises professional judgement regarding whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained.

Sources of Audit Evidence

- A117. Some audit evidence is obtained by performing audit procedures to test the accounting records, for example, through analysis and review, reperforming procedures followed in the financial reporting process, and reconciling related types and applications of the same information. Through the performance of such audit procedures, the auditor may determine that the accounting records are internally consistent and agree to the financial statements.
- A128. [Amended by the NZAuASB]
- NZA128.1 More assurance is ordinarily obtained from consistent audit evidence obtained from different sources or of a different nature than from items of audit evidence considered individually. For example, corroborating information obtained from a source independent of the entity may increase the assurance the auditor obtains from audit evidence that is generated internally, such as evidence existing within the accounting records, minutes of meetings, or a representation from those charged with governance.
- A139. Information from sources independent of the entity that the auditor may use as audit evidence may include confirmations from third parties, and information from an external information source, including analysts' reports, and comparable data about competitors (benchmarking data).

¹⁹ ISA (NZ) 200, paragraph 5-

²⁰ ISA (NZ) 330, paragraph 26-

Audit Procedures for Obtaining Audit Evidence

A140. As required by, and explained further in, ISA (NZ) 315 (Revised) and ISA (NZ) 330, audit evidence to draw reasonable conclusions on which to base the auditor's opinion is obtained by performing:

- (a) Risk assessment procedures; and
- (b) Further audit procedures, which comprise:
 - (i) Tests of controls, when required by the ISA (NZ) or when the auditor has chosen to do so; and
 - (ii) Substantive procedures, including tests of details and substantive analytical procedures.

A151. The audit procedures described in paragraphs A14-A25 below may be used as risk assessment procedures, tests of controls or substantive procedures, depending on the context in which they are applied by the auditor. As explained in ISA (NZ) 330, audit evidence obtained from previous audits may, in certain circumstances, provide appropriate audit evidence where the auditor performs audit procedures to establish its continuing relevance.²¹

A162. The nature and timing of the audit procedures to be used may be affected by the fact that some of the accounting data and other information may be available only in electronic form or only at certain points or periods in time. For example, source documents, such as purchase orders and invoices, may exist only in electronic form when an entity uses electronic commerce, or may be discarded after scanning when an entity uses image processing systems to facilitate storage and reference.

A173. Certain electronic information may not be retrievable after a specified period of time, for example, if files are changed and if backup files do not exist. Accordingly, the auditor may find it necessary as a result of an entity's data retention policies to request retention of some information for the auditor's review or to perform audit procedures at a time when the information is available.

Inspection

A184. Inspection involves examining records or documents, whether internal or external, in paper form, electronic form, or other media, or a physical examination of an asset. Inspection of records and documents provides audit evidence of varying degrees of reliability, depending on their nature and source and, in the case of internal records and documents, on the effectiveness of the controls over their production. An example of inspection used as a test of controls is inspection of records for evidence of authorisation.

A195. Some documents represent direct audit evidence of the existence of an asset, for example, a document constituting a financial instrument such as a stock or bond. Inspection of such documents may not necessarily provide audit evidence about ownership or value. In addition, inspecting an executed contract may provide audit evidence relevant to the entity's application of accounting policies, such as revenue recognition.

²¹ ISA (NZ) 330, paragraph A35-

A2016. Inspection of tangible assets may provide reliable audit evidence with respect to their existence, but not necessarily about the entity's rights and obligations or the valuation of the assets. Inspection of individual inventory items may accompany the observation of inventory counting.

Observation

A217. Observation consists of looking at a process or procedure being performed by others, for example, the auditor's observation of inventory counting by the entity's personnel, or of the performance of control activities. Observation provides audit evidence about the performance of a process or procedure, but is limited to the point in time at which the observation takes place, and by the fact that the act of being observed may affect how the process or procedure is performed. See ISA (NZ) 501 for further guidance on observation of the counting of inventory.²²

External Confirmation

A2218. An external confirmation represents audit evidence obtained by the auditor as a direct written response to the auditor from a third party (the confirming party), in paper form, or by electronic or other medium. External confirmation procedures frequently are relevant when addressing assertions associated with certain account balances and their elements. However, external confirmations need not be restricted to account balances only. For example, the auditor may request confirmation of the terms of agreements or transactions an entity has with third parties; the confirmation request may be designed to ask if any modifications have been made to the agreement and, if so, what the relevant details are. External confirmation procedures also are used to obtain audit evidence about the absence of certain conditions, for example, the absence of a "side agreement" that may influence revenue recognition. See ISA (NZ) 505 for further guidance.²³

Recalculation

A2319. Recalculation consists of checking the mathematical accuracy of documents or records. Recalculation may be performed manually or electronically.

Reperformance

A240. Reperformance involves the auditor's independent execution of procedures or controls that were originally performed as part of the entity's internal control.

Analytical Procedures

A251. Analytical procedures consist of evaluations of financial information through analysis of plausible relationships among both financial and non-financial data. Analytical procedures also encompass such investigation as is necessary of identified fluctuations or relationships that are inconsistent with other relevant information or that differ from expected values by a significant amount. See ISA (NZ) 520 for further guidance.

²² ISA (NZ) 501, "Audit Evidence—Specific Considerations for Selected Items"

²³ ISA (NZ) 505, "External Confirmations"

Inquiry

A262. Inquiry consists of seeking information of knowledgeable persons, both financial and non-financial, within the entity or outside the entity. Inquiry is used extensively throughout the audit in addition to other audit procedures. Inquiries may range from formal written inquiries to informal oral inquiries. Evaluating responses to inquiries is an integral part of the inquiry process.

A273. Responses to inquiries may provide the auditor with information not previously possessed or with corroborative audit evidence. Alternatively, responses might provide information that differs significantly from other information that the auditor has obtained, for example, information regarding the possibility of management override of controls. In some cases, responses to inquiries provide a basis for the auditor to modify or perform additional audit procedures.

A284. Although corroboration of evidence obtained through inquiry is often of particular importance, in the case of inquiries about management intent, the information available to support management's intent may be limited. In these cases, understanding management's past history of carrying out its stated intentions, management's stated reasons for choosing a particular course of action, and management's ability to pursue a specific course of action may provide relevant information to corroborate the evidence obtained through inquiry.

A295. [Amended by the NZAuASB]

NZA295.1 In respect of some matters, the auditor may consider it necessary to obtain written representations from those charged with governance to confirm responses to oral inquiries. See ISA 580 for further guidance.²⁴

Information to Be Used as Audit Evidence

Relevance and Reliability (Ref: Para. 7)

A3026. As noted in paragraph A1, while audit evidence is primarily obtained from audit procedures performed during the course of the audit, it may also include information obtained from other sources such as, for example, previous audits, in certain circumstances, a firm's quality control procedures for client acceptance and continuance and complying with certain additional responsibilities under law, regulation or relevant ethical requirements (e.g., regarding an entity's non-compliance with laws and regulations). The quality of all audit evidence is affected by the relevance and reliability of the information upon which it is based.

Relevance

A3127. Relevance deals with the logical connection with, or bearing upon, the purpose of the audit procedure and, where appropriate, the assertion under consideration. The relevance of information to be used as audit evidence may be affected by the direction of testing. For example, if the purpose of an audit procedure is to test for overstatement in the existence or valuation of accounts payable, testing the recorded accounts payable may be a relevant audit procedure. On the other hand, when testing for understatement in the existence or valuation of accounts payable, testing the recorded accounts payable would not be relevant, but testing

²⁴ ISA (NZ) 580, "Written Representations"

such information as subsequent disbursements, unpaid invoices, suppliers' statements, and unmatched receiving reports may be relevant.

A328. A given set of audit procedures may provide audit evidence that is relevant to certain assertions, but not others. For example, inspection of documents related to the collection of receivables after the period end may provide audit evidence regarding existence and valuation, but not necessarily cutoff. Similarly, obtaining audit evidence regarding a particular assertion, for example, the existence of inventory, is not a substitute for obtaining audit evidence regarding another assertion, for example, the valuation of that inventory. On the other hand, audit evidence from different sources or of a different nature may often be relevant to the same assertion.

A329. Tests of controls are designed to evaluate the operating effectiveness of controls in preventing, or detecting and correcting, material misstatements at the assertion level. Designing tests of controls to obtain relevant audit evidence includes identifying conditions (characteristics or attributes) that indicate performance of a control, and deviation conditions which indicate departures from adequate performance. The presence or absence of those conditions can then be tested by the auditor.

A340. Substantive procedures are designed to detect material misstatements at the assertion level. They comprise tests of details and substantive analytical procedures. Designing substantive procedures includes identifying conditions relevant to the purpose of the test that constitute a misstatement in the relevant assertion.

Reliability

A351. The reliability of information to be used as audit evidence, and therefore of the audit evidence itself, is influenced by its source and its nature, and the circumstances under which it is obtained, including the controls over its preparation and maintenance where relevant. Therefore, generalisations about the reliability of various kinds of audit evidence are subject to important exceptions. Even when information to be used as audit evidence is obtained from sources external to the entity, circumstances may exist that could affect its reliability. For example, information obtained from an source independent ~~external source~~ of the entity may not be reliable if the source is not knowledgeable, or a management's expert may lack objectivity. While recognising that exceptions may exist, the following generalisations about the reliability of audit evidence may be useful:

- The reliability of audit evidence is increased when it is obtained from independent sources outside the entity.
- The reliability of audit evidence that is generated internally is increased when the related controls, including those over its preparation and maintenance, imposed by the entity are effective.
- Audit evidence obtained directly by the auditor (for example, observation of the application of a control) is more reliable than audit evidence obtained indirectly or by inference (for example, inquiry about the application of a control).
- Audit evidence in documentary form, whether paper, electronic, or other medium, is more reliable than evidence obtained orally (for example, a contemporaneously written record of a meeting is more reliable than a subsequent oral representation of the matters

discussed).

- Audit evidence provided by original documents is more reliable than audit evidence provided by photocopies or facsimiles, or documents that have been filmed, digitised or otherwise transformed into electronic form, the reliability of which may depend on the controls over their preparation and maintenance.

A362. ISA (NZ) 520 provides further guidance regarding the reliability of data used for purposes of designing analytical procedures as substantive procedures.²⁵

A373. ISA (NZ) 240 deals with circumstances where the auditor has reason to believe that a document may not be authentic, or may have been modified without that modification having been disclosed to the auditor.²⁶

A384. ISA (NZ) 250 (Revised)²⁷ provides further guidance with respect to the auditor complying with any additional responsibilities under law, regulation or relevant ethical requirements regarding an entity's identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations that may provide further information that is relevant to the auditor's work in accordance with ISAs (NZ) and evaluating the implications of such non-compliance in relation to other aspects of the audit.

External Information Sources

A39. The auditor is required by paragraph 7 to consider the relevance and reliability of information obtained from an external information source that is to be used as audit evidence, regardless of whether that information has been used by the entity in preparing the financial statements or obtained by the auditor. For information obtained from an external information source, that consideration may, in certain cases, include audit evidence about the external information source or the preparation of the information by the external information source, obtained through designing and performing further audit procedures in accordance with ISA (NZ) 330 or, where applicable, ISA (NZ) 540 (Revised).²⁸

A40. Obtaining an understanding of why management or, when applicable, a management's expert uses an external information source, and how the relevance and reliability of the information was considered (including its accuracy and completeness), may help to inform the auditor's consideration of the relevance and reliability of that information.

A41. The following factors may be important when considering the relevance and reliability of information obtained from an external information source, including its accuracy and completeness, taking into account that some of these factors may only be relevant when the information has been used by management in preparing the financial statements or has been obtained by the auditor:

- The nature and authority of the external information source. For example, a central

²⁵ ISA (NZ) 520, paragraph 5(a)-

²⁶ ISA (NZ) 240, "*The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements*," paragraph 1413-

²⁷ ISA (NZ) 250 (Revised), *Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of Financial Statements*, paragraph 9

²⁸ ISA (NZ) 540 (Revised), *Auditing Accounting Estimates and Disclosures*

bank or government statistics office with a legislative mandate to provide industry information to the public is likely to be an authority for certain types of information;

- The ability to influence the information obtained, through relationships between the entity and the information source;
- The competence and reputation of the external information source with respect to the information, including whether, in the auditor’s professional judgement, the information is routinely provided by a source with a track record of providing reliable information;
- Past experience of the auditor with the reliability of the information provided by the external information source;
- Evidence of general market acceptance by users of the relevance and/or reliability of information from an external information source for a similar purpose to that for which the information has been used by management or the auditor;
- Whether the entity has in place controls to address the relevance and reliability of the information obtained and used;
- Whether the external information source accumulates overall market information or engages directly in “setting” market transactions;
- Whether the information is suitable for use in the manner in which it is being used and, if applicable, was developed taking into account the applicable financial reporting framework;
- Alternative information that may contradict the information used;
- The nature and extent of disclaimers or other restrictive language relating to the information obtained;
- Information about the methods used in preparing the information, how the methods are being applied including, where applicable, how models have been used in such application, and the controls over the methods; and
- When available, information relevant to considering the appropriateness of assumptions and other data applied by the external information sources in developing the information obtained.

A42. The nature and extent of the auditor’s consideration takes into account the assessed risks of material misstatement at the assertion level to which the use of the external information is relevant, the degree to which the use of that information is relevant to the reasons for the assessed risks of material misstatement and the possibility that the information from the external information source may not be reliable (for example, whether it is from a credible source). Based on the auditor’s consideration of the matters described in paragraph A33B, the auditor may determine that further understanding of the entity and its environment, including its internal control, is needed, in accordance with ISA (NZ) 315, or that further audit procedures, in accordance with ISA (NZ) 330²⁹, and ISA (NZ) 540 (Revised)³⁰ when

²⁹ ISA (NZ) 330, paragraph 6

³⁰ ISA (NZ) 540 (Revised), paragraph 29

applicable, are appropriate in the circumstances, to respond to the assessed risks of material misstatement related to the use of information from an external information source. Such procedures may include:

- Performing a comparison of information obtained from the external information source with information obtained from an alternative independent information source.
- When relevant to considering management’s use of an external information source, obtaining an understanding of controls management has in place to consider the reliability of the information from external information sources, and potentially testing the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Performing procedures to obtain information from the external information source to understand its processes, techniques, and assumptions, for the purposes of identifying, understanding and, when relevant, testing the operating effectiveness of its controls.

A43. In some situations, there may be only one provider of certain information, for example, information from a central bank or government, such as an inflation rate, or a single recognised industry body. In such cases, the auditor’s determination of the nature and extent of audit procedures that may be appropriate in the circumstances is influenced by the nature and credibility of the source of the information, the assessed risks of material misstatement to which that external information is relevant, and the degree to which the use of that information is relevant to the reasons for the assessed risk of material misstatement. For example, when the information is from a credible authoritative source, the extent of the auditor’s further audit procedures may be less extensive, such as corroborating the information to the source’s website or published information. In other cases, if a source is not assessed as credible, the auditor may determine that more extensive procedures are appropriate and, in the absence of any alternative independent information source against which to compare, may consider whether performing procedures to obtain information from the external information source, when practical, is appropriate in order to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence.

A44. When the auditor does not have a sufficient basis with which to consider the relevance and reliability of information from an external information source, the auditor may have a limitation on scope if sufficient appropriate audit evidence cannot be obtained through alternative procedures. Any imposed limitation on scope is evaluated in accordance with the requirements of ISA (NZ) 705 (Revised).³¹

Reliability of Information Produced by a Management’s Expert (Ref: Para. 8)

A435. The preparation of an entity’s financial statements may require expertise in a field other than accounting or auditing, such as actuarial calculations, valuations, or engineering data. The entity may employ or engage experts in these fields to obtain the needed expertise to prepare the financial statements. Failure to do so when such expertise is necessary increases the risks of material misstatement.

A346. When information to be used as audit evidence has been prepared using the work of a management’s expert, the requirement in paragraph 8 of this ISA (NZ) applies. For example,

³¹ ISA (NZ) 705 (Revised), *Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor’s Report*, Paragraph 13

an individual or organisation may possess expertise in the application of models to estimate the fair value of securities for which there is no observable market. If the individual or organisation applies that expertise in making an estimate which the entity uses in preparing its financial statements, the individual or organisation is a management's expert and paragraph 8 applies. If, on the other hand, that individual or organisation merely provides price data regarding private transactions not otherwise available to the entity which the entity uses in its own estimation methods, such information, if used as audit evidence, is subject to paragraph 7 of this ISA, ~~but is~~ being information from an external information source and not the use of a management's expert by the entity.

A347. The nature, timing and extent of audit procedures in relation to the requirement in paragraph 8 of this ISA, may be affected by such matters as:

- The nature and complexity of the matter to which the management's expert relates.
- The risks of material misstatement in the matter.
- The availability of alternative sources of audit evidence.
- The nature, scope and objectives of the management's expert's work.
- Whether the management's expert is employed by the entity, or is a party engaged by it to provide relevant services.
- The extent to which management can exercise control or influence over the work of the management's expert.
- Whether the management's expert is subject to technical performance standards or other professional or industry requirements.
- The nature and extent of any controls within the entity over the management's expert's work.
- The auditor's knowledge and experience of the management's expert's field of expertise.
- The auditor's previous experience of the work of that expert.

The Competence, Capabilities and Objectivity of a Management's Expert (Ref: Para. 8(a))

A348. Competence relates to the nature and level of expertise of the management's expert. Capability relates to the ability of the management's expert to exercise that competence in the circumstances. Factors that influence capability may include, for example, geographic location, and the availability of time and resources. Objectivity relates to the possible effects that bias, conflict of interest or the influence of others may have on the professional or business judgement of the management's expert. The competence, capabilities and objectivity of a management's expert, and any controls within the entity over that expert's work, are important factors in relation to the reliability of any information produced by a management's expert.

A349. Information regarding the competence, capabilities and objectivity of a management's expert may come from a variety of sources, such as:

- Personal experience with previous work of that expert.

- Discussions with that expert.
- Discussions with others who are familiar with that expert's work.
- Knowledge of that expert's qualifications, membership of a professional body or industry association, license to practice, or other forms of external recognition.
- Published papers or books written by that expert.
- An auditor's expert, if any, who assists the auditor in obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence with respect to information produced by the management's expert.

A450. Matters relevant to evaluating the competence, capabilities and objectivity of a management's expert include whether that expert's work is subject to technical performance standards or other professional or industry requirements, for example, ethical standards and other membership requirements of a professional body or industry association, accreditation standards of a licensing body, or requirements imposed by law or regulation.

A451. Other matters that may be relevant include:

- The relevance of the management's expert's competence to the matter for which that expert's work will be used, including any areas of specialty within that expert's field. For example, a particular actuary may specialise in property and casualty insurance, but have limited expertise regarding pension calculations.
- The management's expert's competence with respect to relevant accounting requirements, for example, knowledge of assumptions and methods, including models where applicable, that are consistent with the applicable financial reporting framework.
- Whether unexpected events, changes in conditions, or the audit evidence obtained from the results of audit procedures indicate that it may be necessary to reconsider the initial evaluation of the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the management's expert as the audit progresses.

A452. A broad range of circumstances may threaten objectivity, for example, self-interest threats, advocacy threats, familiarity threats, self-review threats and intimidation threats. Safeguards may reduce such threats, and may be created either by external structures (for example, the management's expert's profession, legislation or regulation), or by the management's expert's work environment (for example, quality control policies and procedures).

A453. Although safeguards cannot eliminate all threats to a management's expert's objectivity, threats such as intimidation threats may be of less significance to an expert engaged by the entity than to an expert employed by the entity, and the effectiveness of safeguards such as quality control policies and procedures may be greater. Because the threat to objectivity created by being an employee of the entity will always be present, an expert employed by the entity cannot ordinarily be regarded as being more likely to be objective than other employees of the entity.

A454. When evaluating the objectivity of an expert engaged by the entity, it may be relevant to discuss with management and that expert any interests and relationships that may create threats to the expert's objectivity, and any applicable safeguards, including any professional requirements that apply to the expert; and to evaluate whether the safeguards are adequate. Interests and relationships creating threats may include:

- Financial interests.
- Business and personal relationships.
- Provision of other services.

Obtaining an Understanding of the Work of the Management’s Expert (Ref: Para. 8(b))

A455. An understanding of the work of the management’s expert includes an understanding of the relevant field of expertise. An understanding of the relevant field of expertise may be obtained in conjunction with the auditor’s determination of whether the auditor has the expertise to evaluate the work of the management’s expert, or whether the auditor needs an auditor’s expert for this purpose.³²

A456. Aspects of the management’s expert’s field relevant to the auditor’s understanding may include:

- Whether that expert’s field has areas of specialty within it that are relevant to the audit.
- Whether any professional or other standards, and regulatory or legal requirements apply.
- What assumptions and methods are used by the management’s expert, and whether they are generally accepted within that expert’s field and appropriate for financial reporting purposes.
- The nature of internal and external data or information the management’s expert uses.

A457. In the case of a management’s expert engaged by the entity, there will ordinarily be an engagement letter or other written form of agreement between the entity and that expert. Evaluating that agreement when obtaining an understanding of the work of the management’s expert may assist the auditor in determining the appropriateness of the following for the auditor’s purposes:

- The nature, scope and objectives of that expert’s work;
- The respective roles and responsibilities of management and that expert; and
- The nature, timing and extent of communication between management and that expert, including the form of any report to be provided by that expert.

A458. In the case of a management’s expert employed by the entity, it is less likely there will be a written agreement of this kind. Inquiry of the expert and other members of management may be the most appropriate way for the auditor to obtain the necessary understanding

Evaluating the Appropriateness of the Management’s Expert’s Work (Ref: Para. 8(c))

A459. Considerations when evaluating the appropriateness of the management’s expert’s work as audit evidence for the relevant assertion may include:

- The relevance and reasonableness of that expert’s findings or conclusions, their consistency with other audit evidence, and whether they have been appropriately reflected in the financial statements;

³² ISA (NZ) 620, “Using the Work of an Auditor’s Expert,” paragraph 7-

- If that expert’s work involves use of significant assumptions and methods, the relevance and reasonableness of those assumptions and methods; ~~and~~
- If that expert’s work involves significant use of source data the relevance, completeness, and accuracy of that source data; and
- If that expert’s work involves the use of information from an external information source, the relevance and reliability of that information.

Information Produced by the Entity and Used for the Auditor’s Purposes (Ref: Para. 9(a)–(b))

A560. In order for the auditor to obtain reliable audit evidence, information produced by the entity that is used for performing audit procedures needs to be sufficiently complete and accurate. For example, the effectiveness of auditing revenue by applying standard prices to records of sales volume is affected by the accuracy of the price information and the completeness and accuracy of the sales volume data. Similarly, if the auditor intends to test a population (for example, payments) for a certain characteristic (for example, authorisation), the results of the test will be less reliable if the population from which items are selected for testing is not complete.

A561. Obtaining audit evidence about the accuracy and completeness of such information may be performed concurrently with the actual audit procedure applied to the information when obtaining such audit evidence is an integral part of the audit procedure itself. In other situations, the auditor may have obtained audit evidence of the accuracy and completeness of such information by testing controls over the preparation and maintenance of the information. In some situations, however, the auditor may determine that additional audit procedures are needed.

A562. In some cases, the auditor may intend to use information produced by the entity for other audit purposes. For example, the auditor may intend to make use of the entity’s performance measures for the purpose of analytical procedures, or to make use of the entity’s information produced for monitoring activities, such as reports of the internal audit function. In such cases, the appropriateness of the audit evidence obtained is affected by whether the information is sufficiently precise or detailed for the auditor’s purposes. For example, performance measures used by management may not be precise enough to detect material misstatements.

Selecting Items for Testing to Obtain Audit Evidence (Ref: Para. 10)

A563. An effective test provides appropriate audit evidence to an extent that, taken with other audit evidence obtained or to be obtained, will be sufficient for the auditor’s purposes. In selecting items for testing, the auditor is required by paragraph 7 to determine the relevance and reliability of information to be used as audit evidence; the other aspect of effectiveness (sufficiency) is an important consideration in selecting items to test. The means available to the auditor for selecting items for testing are:

- (a) Selecting all items (100% examination);
- (b) Selecting specific items; and
- (c) Audit sampling.

The application of any one or combination of these means may be appropriate depending on the particular circumstances, for example, the risks of material misstatement related to the assertion being tested, and the practicality and efficiency of the different means.

Selecting All Items

A564. The auditor may decide that it will be most appropriate to examine the entire population of items that make up a class of transactions or account balance (or a stratum within that population). 100% examination is unlikely in the case of tests of controls; however, it is more common for tests of details. 100% examination may be appropriate when, for example:

- The population constitutes a small number of large value items;
- There is a significant risk and other means do not provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence; or
- The repetitive nature of a calculation or other process performed automatically by an information system makes a 100% examination cost effective.

Selecting Specific Items

A565. The auditor may decide to select specific items from a population. In making this decision, factors that may be relevant include the auditor's understanding of the entity, the assessed risks of material misstatement, and the characteristics of the population being tested. The judgemental selection of specific items is subject to non-sampling risk. Specific items selected may include:

- *High value or key items.* The auditor may decide to select specific items within a population because they are of high value, or exhibit some other characteristic, for example, items that are suspicious, unusual, particularly risk-prone or that have a history of error.
- *All items over a certain amount.* The auditor may decide to examine items whose recorded values exceed a certain amount so as to verify a large proportion of the total amount of a class of transactions or account balance.
- *Items to obtain information.* The auditor may examine items to obtain information about matters such as the nature of the entity, or the nature of transactions.

A566. While selective examination of specific items from a class of transactions or account balance will often be an efficient means of obtaining audit evidence, it does not constitute audit sampling. The results of audit procedures applied to items selected in this way cannot be projected to the entire population; accordingly, selective examination of specific items does not provide audit evidence concerning the remainder of the population.

Audit Sampling

A567. Audit sampling is designed to enable conclusions to be drawn about an entire population on the basis of testing a sample drawn from it. Audit sampling is discussed in ISA (NZ) 530.³³

³³ ISA (NZ) 530, "Audit Sampling."²²

Inconsistency in, or Doubts over Reliability of, Audit Evidence (Ref: Para. 11)

A568. Obtaining audit evidence from different sources or of a different nature may indicate that an individual item of audit evidence is not reliable, such as when audit evidence obtained from one source is inconsistent with that obtained from another. This may be the case when, for example, responses to inquiries of management, internal auditors, and others are inconsistent, or when responses to inquiries of those charged with governance made to corroborate the responses to inquiries of management are inconsistent with the response by management. ISA (NZ) 230 includes a specific documentation requirement if the auditor identified information that is inconsistent with the auditor's final conclusion regarding a significant matter.³⁴

³⁴ ISA (NZ) 230, "*Audit Documentation*,"² paragraph 11.

List of ISAs (NZ) Containing Requirements for Written Representations

This appendix identifies paragraphs in other ISAs that require subject-matter specific written representations. The list is not a substitute for considering the requirements and related application and other explanatory material in ISAs.

- ISA (NZ) 240, “*The Auditor’s Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements*” – paragraph 39
- ISA (NZ) 250, “*Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of Financial Statements*” – paragraph 16
- ISA (NZ) 450, “*Evaluation of Misstatements Identified during the Audit*” – paragraph 14
- ISA (NZ) 501, “*Audit Evidence—Specific Considerations for Selected Items*” – paragraph 12
- ISA (NZ) 540 (Revised), “*Auditing Accounting Estimates, ~~Including Fair Value Accounting Estimates,~~ and Related Disclosures*” – paragraph ~~22~~35
- ISA (NZ) 550, “*Related Parties*” – paragraph 26
- ISA (NZ) 560, “*Subsequent Events*” – paragraph 9
- ISA (NZ) 570 (Revised), “*Going Concern*” – paragraph 16(e)
- ISA (NZ) 710, “*Comparative Information—Corresponding Figures and Comparative Financial Statements*” – paragraph 9
- ISA (NZ) 720 (Revised), “*The Auditor’s Responsibilities Relating to Other Information*” – paragraph 13(c)

Illustrative Representation Letter

The following illustrative letter includes written representations that are required by this and other ISAs (NZ). It is assumed in this illustration that the applicable financial reporting framework is New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards; the requirement of ISA (NZ) 570 (Revised)³⁵ to obtain a written representation is not relevant; and that there are no exceptions to the requested written representations. If there were exceptions, the representations would need to be modified to reflect the exceptions.

(Entity Letterhead)

(To Auditor)

(Date)

This representation letter is provided in connection with your audit of the financial statements of ABC Company for the year ended December 31, 20XX³⁶ for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to whether the financial statements comply with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position of ABC Limited as at December 31, 20XX and of the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended.

We confirm that (*to the best of our knowledge and belief, having made such inquiries as we considered necessary for the purpose of appropriately informing ourselves*):

Financial Statements

- We have fulfilled our responsibilities on behalf of the entity, as set out in the terms of the audit engagement dated [insert date], for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards; in particular the financial statements are fairly presented (*or give a true and fair view*) in accordance therewith.
- ~~Significant~~ The methods, the data, and the significant assumptions used by us in making accounting estimates, including those measured at fair value, and their related disclosures are appropriate to achieve recognition, measurement or disclosure that is reasonable in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework. (ISA (NZ) 540 (Revised))
- Related party relationships and transactions have been appropriately accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards. (ISA (NZ) 550)

...

³⁵ ISA (NZ) 570 (Revised), “*Going Concern*.”

³⁶ Where the auditor reports on more than one period, the auditor adjusts the date so that the letter pertains to all periods covered by the auditor’s report.

ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised), *Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements*

Requirements

...

Forming an Opinion on the Financial Statements

13. In particular, the auditor shall evaluate whether, in view of the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework:
 - (a) The financial statements appropriately disclose the significant accounting policies selected and applied. In making this evaluation, the auditor shall consider the relevance of the accounting policies to the entity, and whether they have been presented in an understandable manner; (Ref: Para. A4)
 - (b) The accounting policies selected and applied are consistent with the applicable financial reporting framework and are appropriate;
 - (c) The accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management are reasonable;
 - (d) The information presented in the financial statements is relevant, reliable, comparable, and understandable. In making this evaluation, the auditor shall consider whether:
 - The information that should have been included has been included, and whether such information is appropriately classified, aggregated or disaggregated, and characterised.
 - The overall presentation of the financial statements has been undermined by including information that is not relevant or that obscures a proper understanding of the matters disclosed. (Ref: Para. A5)
 - (e) The financial statements provide adequate disclosures to enable the intended users to understand the effect of material transactions and events on the information conveyed in the financial statements; and (Ref: Para. A6)
 - (f) The terminology used in the financial statements, including the title of each financial statement, is appropriate.

ISA (NZ) 701, *Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor's Report*

Requirements

...

Determining Key Audit Matters

9. The auditor shall determine, from the matters communicated with those charged with governance, those matters that required significant auditor attention in performing the audit. In making this determination, the auditor shall take into account the following: (Ref: Para. A9–A18)
 - (a) Areas of higher assessed risk of material misstatement, or significant risks identified in accordance with ISA (NZ) 315 (Revised).³⁷ (Ref: Para. A19–A22)
 - (b) Significant auditor judgements relating to areas in the financial statements that involved significant management judgement, including accounting estimates that ~~have~~ are subject to been identified as having a high degree of estimation uncertainty. (Ref: Para. A23–A24)
 - (c) The effect on the audit of significant events or transactions that occurred during the period. (Ref: Para. A25–A26)

...

Application and Other Explanatory Material

Significant Auditor Judgements Relating to Areas in the Financial Statements that Involved Significant Management Judgement, Including Accounting Estimates that ~~Have Been Identified as Having~~ Are Subject to a High Degree of Estimation Uncertainty (Ref: Para. 9(b))

A23. ISA (NZ) 260 (Revised) requires the auditor to communicate with those charged with governance the auditor's views about significant qualitative aspects of the entity's accounting practices, including accounting policies, accounting estimates and financial statement disclosures.³⁸ In many cases, this relates to critical accounting estimates and related disclosures, which are likely to be areas of significant auditor attention, and also may be identified as significant risks.

A24. However, users of the financial statements have highlighted their interest in accounting estimates that ~~have~~ are subject to a been identified as having high degree of estimation uncertainty (see in accordance with ISA (NZ) 540 (Revised)³⁹) that may have not been determined to be significant risks. Among other things, such estimates are highly dependent on management judgement and are often the most complex areas of the financial statements,

³⁷ ISA (NZ) 315 (Revised), *Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement through Understanding the Entity and Its Environment*.

³⁸ ISA (NZ) 260 (Revised), paragraph 16(a).

³⁹ See paragraphs ~~1510–14~~ of ISA (NZ) 540 (Revised), *Auditing Accounting Estimates, Including Fair Value Accounting Estimates, and Related Disclosures*.

and may require the involvement of both a management's expert and an auditor's expert. Users have also highlighted that accounting policies that have a significant effect on the financial statements (and significant changes to those policies) are relevant to their understanding of the financial statements, especially in circumstances where an entity's practices are not consistent with others in its industry.

XRB Au1, Application of Auditing and Assurance Standards

In Appendix 2, ISA (NZ) 540, *Auditing Accounting Estimates, Including Fair Value Accounting Estimates, and Related Disclosures*, is amended to reflect the issue of ISA (NZ) 540 (Revised), *Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures*.

C: EFFECTIVE DATE

An auditor that is required to apply the amendments in this Standard is required to apply it for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after 15 December 2019. However, early adoption is permitted.