

2023

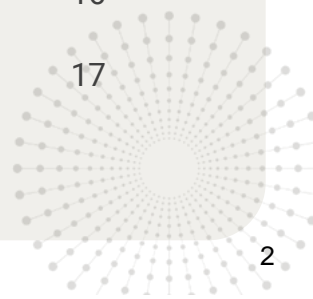
# Enhancing Audit Quality

Aotearoa New Zealand Auditing Standards –  
supporting Auditors to perform high quality audits

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## Introduction

### About us and our role in enhancing audit quality

High quality auditing standards that are applied consistently are foundational to supporting audit quality. As **Aotearoa New Zealand's standard setter**, we issue auditing and assurance standards, which include professional and ethical standards.

In recent years, we have issued several revised standards, which align with those developed by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) to drive enhancements in audit quality.

We have also issued guidance material to promote consistent application.

As Aotearoa New Zealand's standard setter we monitor audit quality indicators to inform our standard setting activity.

To do this, we regularly engage with auditors, the Financial Market Authority's - Te Mana Tātai Hokohoko (FMA), and others to determine if our current auditing standards are contributing to enhanced audit quality, or if guidance or amendments are necessary to assist with consistency of interpretation and application.

### Why have we produced this report?

We have produced this report to connect with the audit profession and the regulator to promote audit quality.

We analysed the outcome of the FMA's Audit Quality Monitoring Report so that we might identify any specific New Zealand issues that require a standard setting response.

The importance of auditor's documenting the procedures performed and significant matters arising, the conclusions reached, and significant professional judgements made in reaching those conclusions in accordance with the auditing standards cannot be emphasised enough.

The first section of this report highlights recent revisions to standards and upcoming projects, to provide a snapshot of the key changes that focus on audit quality enhancements.

In the second section we outline recent standard setting activities that are of most relevance to the findings in the FMA's Audit Quality Monitoring Report as we explored whether any further standard setting response is needed.

While auditing standards will continue to evolve to support ongoing enhancements to audit quality, professional judgement and professional scepticism play a key role in a quality audit.

### The FMA's Audit Quality Monitoring Report

Under the Auditor Regulation Act 2011, the FMA must report each year on the outcomes of the audit quality reviews they performed on the systems, policies and procedures of registered audit firms and licensed auditors in the preceding financial year.

The latest **FMA Audit Quality Monitoring Report ("Report")** covers the year ended 30 June 2022 and was published in November 2022. The Report includes the results of the reviews of 7 audit firms and 25 audit files.

The FMA's review covered a limited sample of audit files, primarily selected based on risk. Files selected based on risk have a higher chance of being non-compliant.

Their report does not include reviews of audits undertaken by Qualified Auditors registered under the Financial Reporting Act 2013, who are not licensed and thus are excluded from the Auditor Regulation Act 2011. Therefore the results of the FMA's Report may not be representative of audit quality in New Zealand.

## Recent pronouncements to enhance audit quality

The following section provides an overview of recently issued auditing standards, and related guidance, that enable consistent, high quality audits.

### Quality management standards

With a focus on audit quality, the XRB has issued **revised quality management standards** which apply from 15 December 2022.

The revised quality management standards:

- Enhance the robustness of firms' systems of quality management through various means, including:
  - Introducing a more proactive and tailored approach to managing quality.
  - Increasing firm leadership responsibilities and accountability, and improving firm governance.
  - Promoting rigorous monitoring of the system of quality management and remediation of deficiencies.
- Modernise the standard for an evolving and increasingly complex environment, including addressing the impact of technology, networks, and use of external service providers.
- Improve the scalability of the standard.
- Set more robust criteria for firms to apply when determining which engagements should be subject to an Engagement Quality Reviewer (EQR).
- Establish the objective of an EQR.
- Clarify the nature, timing and extent of the EQR.

- Enhance the requirements for the eligibility of the individuals who perform the review.
- Revise ISA 220<sup>3</sup> to strengthen aspects of quality management for individual engagements by focusing on the identification, assessment and response to quality risks in a broad range of engagement circumstances.

The suite of revised quality management standards consist of:

- PES 3<sup>1</sup> which requires firms to design, implement and operate a system of quality management. This PES also deals with the firm's responsibility to establish policies or procedures addressing engagements that are required to be subject to engagement quality reviews. PES 3 applies to all firms that perform audits or reviews of financial statements, or other assurance or related services engagements.
- PES 4<sup>2</sup>, which covers the appointment, eligibility and responsibilities of the EQR, and the performance and documentation of the engagement quality review.
- ISA (NZ) 220 (Revised)<sup>3</sup> which includes specific responsibilities of the auditor regarding quality management at the engagement level for an audit of financial statements, and the related responsibilities of the engagement partner.

A dedicated **Quality Management page** on the XRB's website contains implementation support for auditors.

## Independence requirements

The **NAS Provisions of PES 1**<sup>4</sup> were revised to address the perception that delivery of Non-Assurance Services (NAS) by auditors impairs independence.

This revision clarifies and addresses the circumstances in which firms and network firms may or may not provide a NAS to an audit or assurance client. The revision includes a prohibition on the provision of NAS that might create a self-review threat to an audit client that is a public interest entity (PIE). In New Zealand, we have clarified the high threshold that needs to be met before tax planning or tax advisory services may be provided.

In addition, to improve audit quality and independence, **revisions to the Fee-Related Provisions of PES 1** have also been made.

The revision addresses threats to independence created by fees paid by an audit client (including fees for services other than audit), fee dependency, and communication of fee-related information to those charged with governance and to the public.

A further **revision to PES 1 provides guidance to address the eligibility of an individual to serve in an Engagement Quality Reviewer (EQR) role**, focusing on the critical attribute of objectivity. It provides examples of circumstances where threats to the objectivity of an assurance practitioner appointed as an EQR might be created.

The Revised PES 1 is applicable for audits for periods beginning on or after 15 December 2022.

## Risk assessment

ISA (NZ) 315 (Revised 2019)<sup>5</sup> is applicable for accounting periods beginning on or after 15 December 2021.

The revised standard requires a more robust risk assessment and thereby a more focused response to those identified risks. This enhanced focus on risk assessment further supports procedures in ISA (NZ) 540 (Revised).<sup>6</sup>

To understand the control activities component, auditors are now required to identify controls that address risks of material misstatement at the assertion level. They include:

- Controls that address a risk the auditor determines to be a significant risk;
- Controls over journal entries, including non-standard journal entries used to record nonrecurring unusual transactions or adjustments;
- Controls for which the auditor plans to test operating effectiveness in determining the nature, timing and extent of substantive testing. (These controls include controls that address risks for which substantive procedures alone do not provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence); and

- Other controls the auditor considers are appropriate for them to meet the objectives of obtaining audit evidence that provides an appropriate basis for:
  - a) the identification and assessment of risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, at the financial statement and assertion levels; and
  - b) the design of further audit procedures in accordance with ISA (NZ) 330, *The Auditor's Responses to Assessed Risks*.

The revised standard also includes considerations in relation to information technology (IT) including identifying risks arising from the use of IT and general IT controls that address those risks.

We have developed dedicated **implementation support pages** to assist auditors in implementing:

- [ISA \(NZ\) 315 \(Revised 2019\)](#) and
- [ISA \(NZ\) 540 \(Revised\)](#)

## Use of a management's expert

We recently issued Explanatory Guide (EG) Au10 ***Evaluating the Appropriateness of a Management's Expert's Work***.

EG Au10 enhances audit quality by providing additional guidance to the auditor on:

- (a) The circumstances under which a management's expert may be used and the nature of that work;
- (b) The auditor's considerations in determining whether to use the work of a management's expert as audit evidence in carrying out the responsibilities of the auditor with respect to an entity's financial statements or other historical financial information; and
- (c) The auditor's considerations in determining the information to be used as audit evidence.



<sup>1</sup> [PES 3, \*Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements\*](#). PES 3 is equivalent to International Standard on Quality Management 1 (ISQM 1)

<sup>2</sup> [PES 4, \*Engagement Quality Reviews\*](#). PES 4 is equivalent to International Standard on Quality Management 2 (ISQM 2)

<sup>3</sup> [ISA \(NZ\) 220 \(Revised\), \*Quality Management for an Audit of Financial Statements\*](#)

<sup>4</sup> [PES 1, \*International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners \(including International Independence Standards\) \(New Zealand\)\*](#)

<sup>5</sup> [ISA \(NZ\) 315 \(Revised 2019\), \*Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement\*](#)

<sup>6</sup> [ISA \(NZ\) 540 \(Revised\), \*Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures\*](#)

## International developments and Future initiatives

### International standard setting developments & audit quality

The XRB's auditing and ethical standards are consistent with standards issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA).

The IAASB and the IESBA continues to focus on enhancing international standards in the public interest and considers international regulators' inspection findings and feedback as key considerations.

The XRB monitors the Work Plan of the IAASB and the IESBA, and provides input to any redevelopment of the auditing and ethical standards.

The standard setting process is documented in EG Au 2, *Overview of the Auditing and Assurance Standard Setting Process*.

Recent standards relevant to audit quality, issued by the IAASB and the IESBA and adopted by the XRB, are discussed throughout this report.

### Future initiatives

The XRB will continue to engage with the FMA, auditors and other stakeholders to identify initiatives to assist with enhancing audit quality.

Projects to enhance audit quality that the XRB is working on in 2023 in conjunction with the IAASB's Work Plan, include.

- Revision to ISA 500, ***Audit Evidence***
- Revision to ISA (NZ) 240, ***The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements***
- Revision to ISA (NZ) 570 (Revised), ***Going Concern***

More information on each of these projects is discussed later on in this report, in the section Observations from the FMA's Audit Quality Monitoring Report.

Consultation documents and requests for comment are uploaded to our website. Sign up to our Auditing and Assurance Alert to receive notifications of our upcoming consultations, as well as future assurance standard releases, at [xrb.govt.nz/sign-up/](https://xrb.govt.nz/sign-up/)

If you have any feedback or suggestions, please contact us directly at [assurance@xrb.govt.nz](mailto:assurance@xrb.govt.nz)

# Observations from the Financial Markets Authority – Te Mana Tātai Hokohoko Audit Quality Monitoring Report



## Observations from the FMA's Audit Quality Monitoring Report

This section provides commentary on findings from selected focus areas mentioned in the FMA's Report and how the XRB standard setting activities support audit quality in those areas. We note that the Report's findings are based on a limited sample of audit files and may not reflect the broader audit quality landscape in New Zealand.

We also explored whether any further standard setting response is needed. Our conclusion is that the FMA's findings do not suggest any deficiencies or shortcomings in the existing standards at the time of the review. Nevertheless, standards will continue to evolve to enhance audit quality, and to this end, we highlight some future standard-setting activities that will further improve audit quality in these areas.

## Professional and Ethical Standards

### FMA findings

The Report noted the findings in the area of professional and ethical standards, including amongst other matters:

- An audit firm identified exceptions in its independence declaration process through its internal monitoring process. This deficiency was noted as significant by the FMA. Some staff at the audit firm disclosed financial interests in restricted entities, breaching the firm's independence policy.
- An identified breach of rotation of key audit partners and engagement quality reviewers.
- No clear evidence of regular messaging to staff to promote quality.

- Not performing checks to confirm the accuracy and completeness of annual independence declarations.

In terms of the new Quality Management Standards, there will be an expectation for audit firms to:

- Monitor new quality management systems locally, and not discharge responsibilities elsewhere.
- Evidence compliance with the new standards.
- Monitor resource levels to ensure they can maintain their current level of service and have the necessary capacity to meet the new requirements.

### Standard setting activities

As discussed earlier in this report, a new and revised suite of Quality Management Standards became applicable from 15 December 2022. In PES 3 (Revised), ***Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements***, the monitoring and remediation processes have been extensively enhanced.

These enhancements include:

- A new focus on monitoring the system of quality management as a whole;
- A new framework for evaluating findings, identifying deficiencies, and evaluating identified deficiencies; and
- Robust remediation actions over identified deficiencies.

A new standard, PES 4, **Engagement Quality Reviews**, specifically addresses the appointment and eligibility of the Engagement Quality Reviewer (EQR), and what is expected of an EQR, including how their involvement is to be documented. Furthermore, PES 1 has been amended provide guidance that supports PES 4 in addressing the eligibility of an individual to serve in an EQR role, focusing on the critical attribute of objectivity.

The XRB has developed a dedicated **implementation support webpage** to assist auditors in implementing these new and revised quality standards.

The extent to which an entity pays its audit firm for Non-Assurance Services (NAS) is often seen as a key indicator of a possible threat to the auditor's independence. In addition, threats to independence can be created by fees paid by an audit client (including fee dependency).

**Revisions to the NAS and Fee-Related Provisions of PES 1** have been issued to strengthen the independence standards.

## Risk assessment

### FMA findings

A number of issues of non-compliance with auditing standards were found in the risk assessment area, compared to other audit areas reviewed by the FMA. The Report also noted:

- One instance where the auditor did not obtain sufficient audit evidence in relation to the risk assessment.
- One instance where the auditor had included in the Key Audit Matters section of the auditor's report, that the controls were tested or assessed for operating effectiveness. However, the auditor performed only a walkthrough of the entity's processes and controls, and did not formally test any controls.
- Several instances where the auditor documented that their approach is to test the functional effectiveness of the controls, while they were only assessing the controls for design effectiveness.
- One instance where the auditor revised their risk assessment, but this was not updated on the audit file. As a result, the work performed and evidence gathered were not in line with the risk assessment documented on the audit file.

## Standard setting activities

One of the reasons for the latest revision of this standard was to clarify what is expected from auditors in relation to internal controls. Under the version of ISA (NZ) 315 (Revised) applicable during the FMA review cycle, the auditor was required to identify “controls relevant to the audit”. The latest standard, ISA (NZ) 315 (Revised 2019), now provides specificity on this matter.

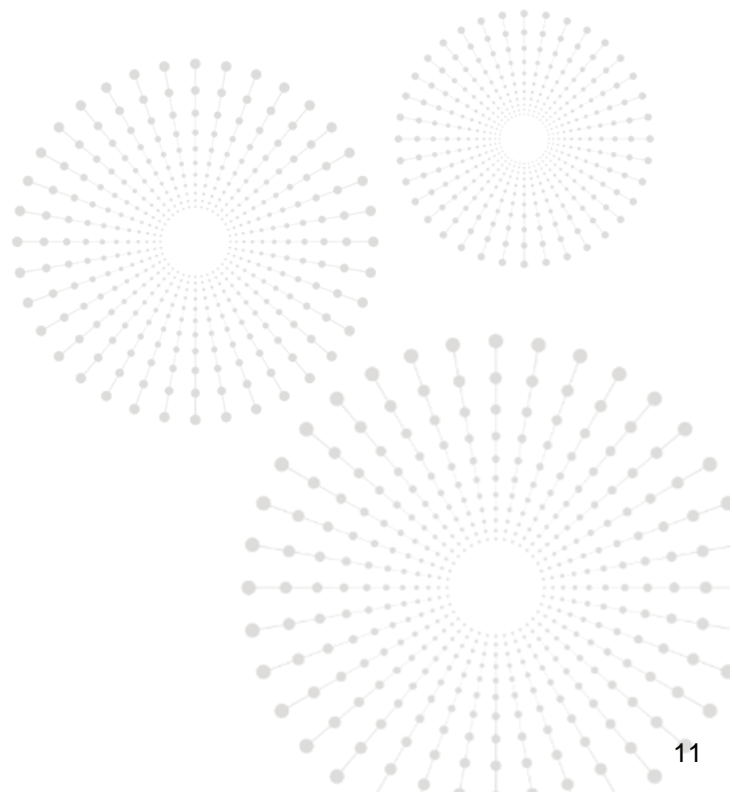
The revised standard also includes the following:

- Guidance on understanding the entity’s system of internal control;
- Increased specificity on controls, which the auditor must identify, that address risks of material misstatement; and
- Considerations in relation to information technology (IT) including identifying risks arising from the use of IT and general IT controls that address those risks.

The XRB issued ISA (NZ) 315 (Revised 2019) in April 2020. The revised standard is applicable for periods beginning on or after 15 December 2021.



The XRB has developed a dedicated **implementation support webpage** to assist auditors in transitioning from the previous standard to ISA (NZ) 315 (Revised 2019). This webpage contains links to resources and guidance for implementation of ISA (NZ) 315 (Revised 2019).



## Audit evidence

### FMA findings

A lack of sufficient appropriate audit evidence impacts the quality of an audit. An auditor should base their opinion on evidence gathered during the audit. This evidence should be sufficient and should cover all material areas of the financial statements.

The documentation on the audit file should be clear and detailed enough to demonstrate the procedures performed by the audit team, the evidence obtained, and the conclusion reached.

The auditor also needs to ensure that all working papers are appropriately reviewed to ensure they are accurate and provide appropriate sufficient audit evidence to support the auditor's opinion.

The Report noted the following findings in relation to Audit Evidence:

- Reliance on evidence obtained in the prior year that was not rolled forward to the current year.
- Insufficient documentation on using the work of experts.
- Where audit firms have software with auditing programmes and templates designed to enable the auditor to perform procedures, the auditors did not complete the templates and procedures appropriately, and only answered "completed", without further details on what evidence was obtained.

### Standard setting activities

The Explanatory Guide Au10, *Evaluating the Appropriateness of a Management's Expert's Work* was issued in August 2020. The guidance specifically addresses what auditors may need to consider when they determine whether to use the work of a management's expert as audit evidence, and the circumstances under which a management's expert may be used and the nature of that work.

ISA 500 is currently being revised by the IAASB and it is proposed that the revised standard will:

- Provide a principles-based approach to considering and making judgments about information intended to be used as audit evidence and evaluating whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained;
- Enhance and clarify the auditor's responsibilities when using information intended to be used as audit evidence that has been prepared by a management's expert;
- Modernise ISA 500 to be adaptable to the current business and audit environment, while considering scalability for different circumstances, including the entity and the auditor's use of technology, such as automated tools and techniques; and
- Emphasise the role of professional scepticism when making judgements about information intended to be used as audit evidence and evaluating the audit evidence obtained.

The **exposure draft** has been released for comment in New Zealand, the comment period closes 15 March 2023.

## Going concern

### FMA findings

Findings from the Report in relation to going concern included:

- In one file, it was not clear what audit procedures were performed on the projected cashflows to determine whether the entity would be able to continue as a going concern. The auditor did not obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to support their specific considerations (including assumptions and judgements) and conclusion.
- The auditor did not ask management to extend its assessment to at least 12 months from the date of issuing the auditor's report, as required by the standard.
- The disclosures in the financial statements did not clearly disclose the events or conditions that cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

### Standard setting activities

The IAASB is currently working on a project to revise targeted areas of ISA 570 (Revised), with the aim to:

- Promote consistent practice and behaviour and facilitate effective responses to identified risks of material misstatement related to going concern;
- Strengthen the auditor's evaluation of management's assessment of going concern, including reinforcing the importance, throughout the audit, of the appropriate exercise of professional scepticism; and
- Enhance transparency with respect to the auditor's responsibilities and work related to going concern where appropriate, including strengthening communications and reporting requirements.

When available, the exposure draft will be released for comment in New Zealand. We expect this to occur from April 2023.

## Fraud

### FMA findings

In the analysis of individual file reviews, the Report noted that the audit area relating to fraud had a similarly high number of issues of non-compliance with auditing standards as the area of Risk Assessment. Findings in relation to Fraud included:

- The auditor did not clearly describe the incentives and opportunities related to fraud; they documented the risks that existed but did not elaborate as to what those specific risks were in relation to the entity.
- Where the auditor rebutted the risk associated with the recognition of revenue due to fraud, they did not document this assessment.
- The auditor rebutted the risk of fraud relating to management override of controls, which is not allowed by the auditing standards.
- There was no evidence of the discussions held between the auditor and the rest of the audit team with regards to the risk of material misstatements due to fraud. It was not clear what fraud risk factors the audit team considered and what the conclusions were regarding the risk of material misstatement due to fraud.
- The auditor did not assess all identified risky journal entries. There was also no documentation on file to confirm the validity or authority of the preparers identified by the firm's analytical tool.

### Standard setting activities

The IAASB is currently working on a project to revise ISA 240. In revising this standard, the IAASB aims to:

- Clarify the role and responsibilities of the auditor for fraud in an audit of financial statements.
- Promote consistent behaviour and facilitate effective responses to identified risks of material misstatement due to fraud through strengthening ISA 240 to establish more robust requirements and enhance and clarify application material where necessary.
- Enhance ISA 240 to reinforce the importance, throughout the audit, of the appropriate exercise of professional scepticism in fraud-related audit procedures.
- Enhance transparency on fraud-related procedures where appropriate, including strengthening communications with those charged with governance and the reporting requirements in ISA 240 and other relevant ISAs.

The IAASB project proposal for the revision of ISA 240 also includes specific consideration for the required fraud-related audit procedures regarding journal entries and revenue recognition. When available, the exposure draft will be released for comment in New Zealand.

## Professional judgement and scepticism

### FMA findings

The exercise of professional judgement and scepticism is critical in any audit, and a fundamental requirement of the auditing standards.

Professional judgement and scepticism is critical in deciding how an audit is conducted, including making sure that the right specialist skills or knowledge is available. When professional judgement and scepticism is not exercised effectively, audit quality may suffer.

Findings noted in the Report related to the application of the auditor's professional judgement and scepticism, including assessment and testing of key assumptions used in fair value and going concern assessment.

Auditors should be sceptical when assessing management estimates and be able to demonstrate through their audit documentation how they challenged management on the appropriateness of their key assumptions used, such as substantial revenue growth rates, discount rates or terminal growth.

Appropriate and sufficient audit evidence should be obtained to support the significant judgements made by management.

### Standard setting activities

Current projects of the IAASB to enhance professional judgement and scepticism, include revisions of:

- ISA 240 ***The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements***. In revising this standard, the IAASB aims to enhance ISA 240 to reinforce the importance, throughout the audit, of the appropriate exercise of professional scepticism in fraud-related audit procedures.
- Targeted areas of ISA 570 (Revised) ***Going Concern***, which includes the aim of strengthening the auditor's evaluation of management's assessment of going concern, including reinforcing the importance, throughout the audit, of the appropriate exercise of professional scepticism.
- ISA 500 ***Audit Evidence***, to, amongst other things, emphasise the role of professional scepticism when making judgements about information intended to be used as audit evidence and evaluating the audit evidence obtained.

## Climate-related risks

### FMA findings

The FMA's Report states that to respond to climate change risks in the audit of financial statements, auditors should have a good understanding of:

- Laws and regulations regarding climate change.
- How climate risk is impacting certain entities and industries.
- How climate risks impact accounting.

The auditor should also consider the potential risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to climate change. Where auditors identify risks, they must determine an appropriate audit response to assess if the risks have a material impact on the financial statements.

Over the coming years the FMA expects that their monitoring of audit files will include consideration of climate risks where they have a material impact on financial statements.

### Standard setting activities

In October 2020, the IAASB issued a ***Staff Audit Practice Alert*** to highlight areas of focus related to the consideration of climate-related risks when conducting an audit of financial statements.

The climate reporting standards, ***Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards (NZ CS)***, were issued in December 2022 and are yet to be applied. Under the Financial Market Conducts Act, a climate reporting entity's Greenhouse Gas ('GHG') disclosures, prepared in accordance with NZ CS, are required to be subject to an assurance engagement for accounting periods that end on, or after, 27 October 2024.

In December 2022, the XRB released an ***exposure draft for the assurance standard on GHG emissions disclosures***. It is proposed that the final assurance standard will be issued by June 2023 to allow assurance practitioners time to read and understand the requirements and ensure that they are able to comply with them in accordance with this timeframe.

This will be a temporary, narrow scope standard, which applies only to the current mandatory assurance engagement requirements of the Act. The proposed standard is intended to fill a gap, until we know more about the scope of assurance, any licensing regime and whether the developing international standards will be locally relevant for our regime.





# Appendix

## Further information and implementation support

## Links to further information and implementation support

### FMA Audit Quality Management Report

Report for year end 30 June 2022, issued November 2022

<https://www.fma.govt.nz/assets/Reports/2022-Audit-Quality-Monitoring-Report.pdf>

### Audit & Assurance Standards Framework

This framework sets out the standards for audit and assurance engagements in New Zealand

<https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards/assurance-standards/how-we-set-our-standards/auditing-and-assurance-standards-framework/>

### Quality Management Standards & Professional and Ethical Standards

Professional and Ethical Standards

<https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards/assurance-standards/professional-and-ethical-standards/>

XRB Staff guidance: summary of the prohibitions relating to the provision of non-assurance services.

<https://www.xrb.govt.nz/dmsdocument/4609>

IESBA Q&A Revised Non-Assurance Services Provisions of the Code

<https://www.xrb.govt.nz/dmsdocument/4568>

Implementation Support for Quality Management

<https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards/assurance-standards/support-and-resources/focus-areas/>

### Risk assessment

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

<https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards/assurance-standards/auditing-standards/isa-nz-315-revised/>

Implementation Support for ISA (NZ) 315 (Revised 2019)

<https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards/assurance-standards/support-and-resources/>

### Audit evidence

ISA (NZ) 500, *Audit Evidence*

<https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards/assurance-standards/auditing-standards/isa-nz-500/>

ISA (NZ) 501, *Audit Evidence – Specific Considerations for Selected Items*

<https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards/assurance-standards/auditing-standards/isa-nz-501/>

EG Au10, *Evaluating the Appropriateness of the Management's Expert's Work*

<https://xrb.govt.nz/dmsdocument/3873>

XRB Exposure Draft for revision of *Audit Evidence* standard

<https://www.xrb.govt.nz/consultations/assurance-standards-in-development/open-for-comment/audit-evidence/>

IAASB project page for revision of *Audit Evidence* standard

<https://www.iaasb.org/consultations-projects/audit-evidence>

### Going concern

ISA 570 (Revised), *Going Concern*

<https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards/assurance-standards/auditing-standards/isa-nz-570-revised/>

Going concern flowchart

<https://www.xrb.govt.nz/dmsdocument/4633>

IAASB project page for revision of Going concern audit standard

<https://www.iaasb.org/consultations-projects/going-concern>

### Fraud

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

<https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards/assurance-standards/auditing-standards/isa-nz-240/>

IAASB project page for revision of Fraud audit standard

<https://www.iaasb.org/consultations-projects/fraud>

### Climate related risks

Exposure Draft for the Assurance over GHG Emissions Disclosures

<https://www.xrb.govt.nz/consultations/assurance-standards-in-development/open-for-comment/assurance-over-ghg-emissions-disclosures/>

IAASB Staff Practice Alert, *The Consideration of Climate-Related Risks in an Audit of Financial Statement*

<https://www.iaasb.org/publications/consideration-climate-related-risks-audit-financial-statement>



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