



Public Interest Oversight Board

## PIOB's Public Interest issues: IAASB projects

The PIOB's recommendations are based on the proposals discussed by the IAASB as of April 2020.

For further information and details about the IAASB projects, please refer to the IAASB website: <http://www.iaasb.org/consultations-projects>

Update of this document: April 6, 2020

<b>ISQM1 "Quality Management for Firms that perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements"</b>
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<b>The objective of a Quality Management System (QMS) should focus on high quality audits</b>
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<p>The standard should state clearly that the objective of the quality management system is to produce high quality audits. The PIOB welcomes the redrafting of the objective but continues to encourage the IAASB to be clear that the objective of a QMS is Audit Quality, not just compliance with standards and legal requirements.</p>
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<b>The firm's business model should not interfere with Audit Quality (AQ)</b>
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<p>The firm's business model includes the governance structure of the firm, adherence to ethical requirements by the firm's management and by the auditors, the incentive structure of partners and staff, auditor's accountability, non-assurance services provided to audit clients. All those elements should promote Audit Quality, not interfere with it.</p>
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<b>The IAASB should continue coordinating with the IESBA aspects related to ethical requirements</b>
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<p>The PIOB welcomes the coordination between the IAASB and the IESBA on aspects related to the Code of Ethics (e.g. ethical requirements, auditor independence and engagement quality control reviews).</p>
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<b>Networks need to be better addressed in ISQM1</b>
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<p>Investors and those who use audit services from a global "branded firm" should receive uniform quality from that brand.</p>
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**ISQM1 "Quality Management for Firms that perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements"**

ISQM1 should contemplate coordinating at network level all of those aspects that affect the AQ of that brand.

The PIOB notes that provisions in the standard have been improved by introducing considerations of networks at different levels, as well as a requirement to obtain information about how network requirements have been appropriately implemented across the network firms.

**Transparency Reports (TR) should be required in ISQM1**

ISQM1 should require audit firms to publish TR.

Communicating externally the firm's quality management systems is in the public interest. The minimum content of TR should be indicated in the standard, and include a description of the firm's corporate governance structure, relative audit and non-audit professional services and related fees, a description of the firms' quality management system, deficiencies of the QMS, and the measures taken to correct them.

The PIOB notes that TRs are currently provided as an example of external communication in ISQM1, and that the IAASB intends to further discuss the topic.

**Complexity and scalability of the standard should be addressed**

The length and complexity of the standard are major concerns, as they may impede the ability of smaller firms to implement the standard.

Scalability needs to be addressed as well and guidance should be provided for smaller firms. The PIOB notes that scalability examples have been provided throughout the standard.

**ISQM2 "Engagement Quality Reviews"**

**Engagement Quality Reviews (EQRs) should be required for all PIEs**

EQRs should be required for all PIEs.

The initial proposal by the IAASB to require EQRs for "significant public interest" entities, such as banks, insurance companies and pension funds, was withdrawn.



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### **ISQM2 "Engagement Quality Reviews"**

The current proposals include in the scope: listed entities, EQRs required by law or regulations, EQRs when appropriate.

The PIOB recommends using the PIE concept, taking into account the current IESBA project on the definition of PIEs, to ensure consistency with the Code of Ethics.

### **Coordination with the IESBA on aspects related to ethical requirements**

The PIOB welcomes and supports the ongoing coordination between the IAASB and the IESBA on topics overlapping with the Code of Ethics (e.g. auditor independence, objectivity, engagement quality reviews, cooling off period for Engagement Quality Reviewers, definition of PIEs).

### **The requirements for the Engagement Quality Reviewers' performance should be strengthened**

According to IFIAR's inspections Report in 2018, one of the most important findings on quality relates to the "insufficient depth/extent of engagement quality reviews."

EQRs should be performed as the audit is being performed ("continuous quality control through the audit"), not at the end of the audit or after the auditor's report has been issued.

The PIOB acknowledges the current IAASB proposals to review the audit documentation at appropriate points in time, throughout all the stages of the engagement and on or before the date of the engagement report.

### **ISA 220 "Quality Management for an Audit of Financial Statements"**

#### **The objective of a Quality Management System should focus on Audit Quality**

The standard should state clearly that the objective of the quality management system is to produce high quality audits.

The PIOB acknowledges that the current proposals explicitly address the Engagement Partner's responsibility to act in the public interest when performing audit engagements, however the objective of the standard continues to be compliance oriented (with professional standards and regulatory requirements).



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## **ISA 220 "Quality Management for an Audit of Financial Statements"**

### **Engagement Partner's Responsibilities**

The Engagement Partner needs to be satisfied not only that the firm's policies and procedures have been complied with, but also applicable rules and regulations. If necessary, the engagement may need to be discontinued.

The PIOB acknowledges that the current proposals make a reference to the applicable legal and relevant ethical requirements, as well as the possibility to withdraw from the engagement.

## **ISA 600 Group Audits**

### **Importance of Group Audits**

Group audits affect the most systematically important entities, so the project could better document the public interest issues that it intends to address.

The IAASB has clarified which key public interest issues are addressed in the project (e.g. encouraging quality management at the engagement level; fostering an independent and skeptical mindset of the auditor; reinforcing the communication during the audit between the group engagement team and the component auditors).

### **Cooperation between the group auditor and component auditors**

The standards should make clear that close cooperation between the group auditor and the component auditors is required throughout the audit.

Documentation should address the interaction between the group auditor and the component auditors.

The ED includes a requirement that emphasizes the importance of communication between the group auditor and the component auditors on a timely basis and clarifies the relevant required documentation.



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### **Extended External Reporting (EER)**

#### **Societal impact of EER**

It is important for the public to understand the IAASB's work on EER, as EER has a very strong impact on groups that work for environmental, social and governance improvements.

The non-authoritative guidance on EER should be understandable for these stakeholders to ensure that their important input is achieved.

### **Less Complex Entities (LCEs)**

#### **Scalability of standards for LCEs**

The PIOB welcomes the IAASB initiative to explore the needs and concerns of LCEs and others. The LCEs project needs to deal with calls from Small and Medium Entities on scalability and, at the same time, ensure that assurance is not weakened.

### **Audit Evidence and Technology**

#### **Importance of Technology**

Technology deserves deeper consideration. Standards should be revisited to reflect the impact of technology on the audit profession. Given the pace of change, a lengthy project is not in the public interest. Non-authoritative guidance could be considered as a solution for a timely response.

### **Professional Skepticism (PS)**

#### **Strengthening Professional Skepticism in the ISAs**

At the time of the "Invitation to Comment", the PIOB recommended that the IAASB pay attention to PS, because it relates to going concern, auditor independence, and management bias.

The PIOB welcomes placing greater focus on PS across the projects currently or recently developed by the IAASB, such as ISA 540, ISA 315, the three Quality



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<b>Professional Skepticism (PS)</b>
Management Standards and Extended External Reporting. The PIOB highlights the need to consider how auditors should document PS and encourages the IAASB to further strengthen the notion of PS throughout the standards.