

ASA 250
(May 2017)

Auditing Standard ASA 250 *Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of a Financial Report*

Issued by the **Auditing and Assurance Standards Board**



Australian Government

Auditing and Assurance Standards Board

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PREFACE

Reasons for Issuing ASA 250

The AUASB issues Auditing Standard ASA 250 *Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of a Financial Report* pursuant to the requirements of the legislative provisions and the Strategic Direction explained below.

The AUASB is a Non Corporate Commonwealth Entity established under section 227A of the *Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001*, as amended (ASIC Act). Under section 336 of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the AUASB may make Auditing Standards for the purposes of the corporations legislation. These Auditing Standards are legislative instruments under the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*.

Under the Strategic Direction given to the AUASB by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC), the AUASB is required, inter alia, to develop auditing standards that have a clear public interest focus and are of the highest quality.

Main Features

This Auditing Standard represents the Australian equivalent of revised ISA 250 *Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of a Financial Report* and will replace the current ASA 250 issued by the AUASB in June 2011 (as amended).

This Auditing Standard contains differences from the revised ISA 250 *Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of a Financial Report*, which have been made to accord with the Australian legislative environment and to maintain audit quality where the AUASB has considered there are compelling reasons to do so.

AUTHORITY STATEMENT

The Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (AUASB) makes this Auditing Standard ASA 250 *Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of a Financial Report* pursuant to section 227B of the *Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001* and section 336 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

This Auditing Standard is to be read in conjunction with ASA 101 *Preamble to Australian Auditing Standards*, which sets out the intentions of the AUASB on how the Australian Auditing Standards, operative for financial reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2010, are to be understood, interpreted and applied. This Auditing Standard is to be read also in conjunction with ASA 200 *Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with Australian Auditing Standards*.

Dated: 30 May 2017

Roger Simnett
Chair - AUASB

Conformity with International Standards on Auditing

This Auditing Standard conforms with International Standard on Auditing ISA 250 *Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of Financial Statements* issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB), an independent standard-setting board of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC).

Paragraphs that have been added to this Auditing Standard (and do not appear in the text of the equivalent ISA) are identified with the prefix “Aus”.

The following application and other explanatory material are additional to ISA 250:

- Paragraph Aus A20.1 refers to provisions relating to the protection of whistleblowers contained in Part 9.4AAA of the *Corporations Act 2001* that the auditor may need to consider.
- Paragraph Aus A26.1 refers to an audit conducted under the *Corporations Act 2001*, where the auditor identifies non-compliance with an Australian Accounting Standard, defects or irregularities in the financial report or deficiencies, failures or shortcomings in respect of section 307 of the Act.
- Paragraph Aus A29.1 refers to requirements to report in certain circumstances to the Australian Securities and Investment Commission (ASIC).

This Auditing Standard incorporates terminology and definitions used in Australia.

The equivalent requirements and related application and other explanatory material included in ISA 250 in respect of “relevant ethical requirements”, have been included in Auditing Standard, ASA 102 *Compliance with Ethical Requirements when Performing Audits, Reviews and Other Assurance Engagements*. There is no international equivalent to ASA 102.

Compliance with this Auditing Standard enables compliance with ISA 250.

AUDITING STANDARD ASA 250

Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of a Financial Report

Application

- Aus 0.1 This Auditing Standard applies to:
- (a) an audit of a financial report for a financial year, or an audit of a financial report for a half-year, in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*; and
 - (b) an audit of a financial report, or a complete set of financial statements, for any other purpose.
- Aus 0.2 This Auditing Standard also applies, as appropriate, to an audit of other historical financial information.

Operative Date

- Aus 0.3 This Auditing Standard is operative for financial reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2018 with early adoption permitted.

Introduction

Scope of this Auditing Standard

1. This Auditing Standard deals with the auditor's responsibility to consider laws and regulations in an audit of a financial report. This Auditing Standard does not apply to other assurance engagements in which the auditor is specifically engaged to test and report separately on compliance with specific laws or regulations.

Effect of Laws and Regulations

2. The effect on a financial report of laws and regulations varies considerably. Those laws and regulations to which an entity is subject constitute the legal and regulatory framework. The provisions of some laws or regulations have a direct effect on the financial report in that they determine the reported amounts and disclosures in an entity's financial report. Other laws or regulations are to be complied with by management or set the provisions under which the entity is allowed to conduct its business but do not have a direct effect on an entity's financial report. Some entities operate in heavily regulated industries (such as banks and chemical companies). Others are subject only to the many laws and regulations that relate generally to the operating aspects of the business (such as those related to occupational safety and health, and equal employment opportunity). Non-compliance with laws and regulations may result in fines, litigation or other consequences for the entity that may have a material effect on the financial report.

Responsibility for Compliance with Laws and Regulations (Ref: Para. A1–A8)

3. It is the responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, including compliance with the provisions of laws and regulations that determine the reported amounts and disclosures in an entity's financial report.

Responsibility of the Auditor

4. The requirements in this Auditing Standard are designed to assist the auditor in identifying material misstatement of the financial report due to non-compliance with laws and regulations.

However, the auditor is not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

5. The auditor is responsible for obtaining reasonable assurance that the financial report, taken as a whole, is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.¹ In conducting an audit of the financial report, the auditor takes into account the applicable legal and regulatory framework. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that some material misstatements in the financial report may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards.² In the context of laws and regulations, the potential effects of inherent limitations on the auditor's ability to detect material misstatements are greater for such reasons as the following:

- There are many laws and regulations, relating principally to the operating aspects of an entity, that typically do not affect the financial report and are not captured by the entity's information systems relevant to financial reporting.
- Non-compliance may involve conduct designed to conceal it, such as collusion, forgery, deliberate failure to record transactions, management override of controls or intentional misrepresentations being made to the auditor.
- Whether an act constitutes non-compliance is ultimately a matter to be determined by a court or other appropriate adjudicative body.

Ordinarily, the further removed non-compliance is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial report, the less likely the auditor is to become aware of it or to recognise the non-compliance.

6. This Auditing Standard distinguishes the auditor's responsibilities in relation to compliance with two different categories of laws and regulations as follows: (Ref: Para. A6, A12–A13)
- (a) The provisions of those laws and regulations generally recognised to have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial report such as tax and superannuation laws and regulations (see paragraph 14) (Ref: Para. A12); and
- (b) Other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosures in the financial report, but compliance with which may be fundamental to the operating aspects of the business, to an entity's ability to continue its business, or to avoid material penalties (e.g., compliance with the terms of an operating license, compliance with regulatory solvency requirements, or compliance with environmental regulations); non-compliance with such laws and regulations may therefore have a material effect on the financial report (see paragraph 15) (Ref: Para. A13).
7. In this Auditing Standard, differing requirements are specified for each of the above categories of laws and regulations. For the category referred to in paragraph 6(a), the auditor's responsibility is to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with the provisions of those laws and regulations. For the category referred to in paragraph 6(b), the auditor's responsibility is limited to undertaking specified audit procedures to help identify non-compliance with those laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial report.
8. The auditor is required by this Auditing Standard to remain alert to the possibility that other audit procedures applied for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial report may bring instances of non-compliance to the auditor's attention. Maintaining professional

¹ See ASA 200, *Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit* in Accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, paragraph 5

² See ASA 200, paragraphs A53–A54

scepticism throughout the audit, as required by ASA 200,³ is important in this context, given the extent of laws and regulations that affect the entity.

9. The auditor may have additional responsibilities under law, regulation or relevant ethical requirements regarding an entity's non-compliance with laws and regulations, which may differ from or go beyond this Auditing Standard, such as: (Ref: Para. A8)
- (a) Responding to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations, including requirements in relation to specific communications with management and those charged with governance, assessing the appropriateness of their response to non-compliance and determining whether further action is needed;
 - (b) Communicating identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations to other auditors (e.g., in an audit of a group financial report); and
 - (c) Documentation requirements regarding identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.

Complying with any additional responsibilities may provide further information that is relevant to the auditor's work in accordance with this and other Australian Auditing Standards (e.g., regarding the integrity of management or, where appropriate, those charged with governance).

Effective Date

10. [Deleted by the AUASB. Refer Aus 0.3]

Objectives

11. The objectives of the auditor are:
- (a) To obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with the provisions of those laws and regulations generally recognised to have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial report;
 - (b) To perform specified audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial report; and
 - (c) To respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

Definition

12. For the purposes of this Auditing Standard, the following term has the meaning attributed below:

Non-compliance – Acts of omission or commission, intentional or unintentional, committed by the entity, or by those charged with governance, by management or by other individuals working for or under the direction of the entity, which are contrary to the prevailing laws or regulations. Non-compliance does not include personal misconduct unrelated to the business activities of the entity. (Ref: Para. A9–A10)

³ See ASA 200, paragraph 15

Requirements

The Auditor's Consideration of Compliance with Laws and Regulations

13. As part of obtaining an understanding of the entity and its environment in accordance with ASA 315,⁴ the auditor shall obtain a general understanding of:
 - (a) The legal and regulatory framework applicable to the entity and the industry or sector in which the entity operates; and
 - (b) How the entity is complying with that framework. (Ref: Para. A11)
14. The auditor shall obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with the provisions of those laws and regulations generally recognised to have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial report. (Ref: Para. A12)
15. The auditor shall perform the following audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial report: (Ref: Para. A13–A14)
 - (a) Enquiring of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, as to whether the entity is in compliance with such laws and regulations; and
 - (b) Inspecting correspondence, if any, with the relevant licensing or regulatory authorities.
16. During the audit, the auditor shall remain alert to the possibility that other audit procedures applied may bring instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations to the auditor's attention. (Ref: Para. A15)
17. The auditor shall request management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, to provide written representations that all known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial report have been disclosed to the auditor. (Ref: Para. A16)
18. In the absence of identified or suspected non-compliance, the auditor is not required to perform audit procedures regarding the entity's compliance with laws and regulations, other than those set out in paragraphs 13–17.

Audit Procedures When Non-Compliance Is Identified or Suspected

19. If the auditor becomes aware of information concerning an instance of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations, the auditor shall obtain: (Ref: Para. A17–A18)
 - (a) An understanding of the nature of the act and the circumstances in which it has occurred; and
 - (b) Further information to evaluate the possible effect on the financial report. (Ref: Para. A19)
20. If the auditor suspects there may be non-compliance, the auditor shall discuss the matter, unless prohibited by law or regulation, with the appropriate level of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance. If management or, as appropriate, those charged with governance, do not provide sufficient information that supports that the entity is in compliance with laws and regulations and, in the auditor's judgement, the effect of the

⁴ See ASA 315, *Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement through Understanding the Entity and Its Environment*, paragraph 11

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suspected non-compliance may be material to the financial report, the auditor shall consider the need to obtain legal advice. (Ref: Para. A20–A22)

21. If sufficient information about suspected non-compliance cannot be obtained, the auditor shall evaluate the effect of the lack of sufficient appropriate audit evidence on the auditor's opinion.
22. The auditor shall evaluate the implications of identified or suspected non-compliance in relation to other aspects of the audit, including the auditor's risk assessment and the reliability of written representations, and take appropriate action. (Ref: Para. A23–A25)

Communicating and Reporting Identified or Suspected Non-Compliance

Communicating Identified or Suspected Non-Compliance with Those Charged with Governance

23. Unless all of those charged with governance are involved in management of the entity, and therefore are aware of matters involving identified or suspected non-compliance already communicated by the auditor,⁵ the auditor shall communicate, unless prohibited by law or regulation, with those charged with governance, matters involving non-compliance with laws and regulations that come to the auditor's attention during the course of the audit, other than when the matters are clearly inconsequential.
24. If, in the auditor's judgement, the non-compliance referred to in paragraph 23 is believed to be intentional and material, the auditor shall communicate the matter with those charged with governance as soon as practicable.
25. If the auditor suspects that management or those charged with governance are involved in non-compliance, the auditor shall communicate the matter to the next higher level of authority at the entity, if it exists, such as an audit committee or supervisory board. Where no higher authority exists, or if the auditor believes that the communication may not be acted upon or is unsure as to the person to whom to report, the auditor shall consider the need to obtain legal advice.

Potential Implications of Identified or Suspected Non-Compliance for the Auditor's Report

(Ref: Para. A26–A27)

26. If the auditor concludes that the identified or suspected non-compliance has a material effect on the financial report, and has not been adequately reflected in the financial report, the auditor shall, in accordance with ASA 705, express a qualified opinion or an adverse opinion on the financial report.⁶
27. If the auditor is precluded by management or those charged with governance from obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence to evaluate whether non-compliance that may be material to the financial report has, or is likely to have, occurred, the auditor shall express a qualified opinion or disclaim an opinion on the financial report on the basis of a limitation on the scope of the audit in accordance with ASA 705.⁷
28. If the auditor is unable to determine whether non-compliance has occurred because of limitations imposed by the circumstances rather than by management or those charged with governance, the auditor shall evaluate the effect on the auditor's opinion in accordance with ASA 705.

⁵ See ASA 260, *Communication with Those Charged with Governance*, paragraph 13

⁶ See ASA 705, *Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report*, paragraphs 7–8

⁷ See ASA 705, paragraphs 7 and 9

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Reporting Identified or Suspected Non-Compliance to an Appropriate Authority outside the Entity

29. If the auditor has identified or suspects non-compliance with laws and regulations, the auditor shall determine whether law, regulation or relevant ethical requirements: (Ref: Para. A28–A34)
- (a) Require the auditor to report to an appropriate authority outside the entity.
 - (b) Establish responsibilities under which reporting to an appropriate authority outside the entity may be appropriate in the circumstances.

Documentation

30. The auditor shall include in the audit documentation⁸ identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations and: (Ref: Para. A35–A36)
- (a) The audit procedures performed, the significant professional judgements made and the conclusions reached thereon; and
 - (b) The discussions of significant matters related to the non-compliance with management, those charged with governance and others, including how management and, where applicable, those charged with governance have responded to the matter.

* * *

⁸ See ASA 230, *Audit Documentation*, paragraphs 8–11, and A6

Application and Other Explanatory Material

Responsibility for Compliance with Laws and Regulations (Ref: Para. 3–9)

- A1. It is the responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with laws and regulations. Laws and regulations may affect an entity's financial report in different ways: for example, most directly, they may affect specific disclosures required of the entity in the financial report or they may prescribe the applicable financial reporting framework. They may also establish certain legal rights and obligations of the entity, some of which will be recognised in the entity's financial report. In addition, laws and regulations may impose penalties in cases of non-compliance.
- A2. The following are examples of the types of policies and procedures an entity may implement to assist in the prevention and detection of non-compliance with laws and regulations:
- Monitoring legal requirements and ensuring that operating procedures are designed to meet these requirements.
 - Instituting and operating appropriate systems of internal control.
 - Developing, publicising and following a code of conduct.
 - Ensuring employees are properly trained and understand the code of conduct.
 - Monitoring compliance with the code of conduct and acting appropriately to discipline employees who fail to comply with it.
 - Engaging legal advisors to assist in monitoring legal requirements.
 - Maintaining a register of significant laws and regulations with which the entity has to comply within its particular industry and a record of complaints.

In larger entities, these policies and procedures may be supplemented by assigning appropriate responsibilities to the following:

- An internal audit function.
- An audit committee.
- A compliance function.

Responsibility of the Auditor

- A3. Non-compliance by the entity with laws and regulations may result in a material misstatement of the financial report. Detection of non-compliance, regardless of materiality, may affect other aspects of the audit including, for example, the auditor's consideration of the integrity of management, those charged with governance or employees.
- A4. Whether an act constitutes non-compliance with laws and regulations is a matter to be determined by a court or other appropriate adjudicative body, which is ordinarily beyond the auditor's professional competence to determine. Nevertheless, the auditor's training, experience and understanding of the entity and its industry or sector may provide a basis to recognise that some acts, coming to the auditor's attention, may constitute non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- A5. In accordance with specific statutory requirements, the auditor may be specifically required to report, as part of the audit of the financial report, on whether the entity complies with certain

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provisions of laws or regulations. In these circumstances, ASA 700⁹ or ASA 800¹⁰ deal with how these audit responsibilities are addressed in the auditor's report. Furthermore, where there are specific statutory reporting requirements, it may be necessary for the audit plan to include appropriate tests for compliance with these provisions of the laws and regulations.

Categories of Laws and Regulations (Ref: Para. 6)

A6. The nature and circumstances of the entity may impact whether relevant laws and regulations are within the categories of laws and regulations described in paragraphs 6(a) or 6(b). Examples of laws and regulations that may be included in the categories described in paragraph 6 include those that deal with:

- Fraud, corruption and bribery.
- Money laundering, terrorist financing and proceeds of crime.
- Securities markets and trading.
- Banking and other financial products and services.
- Data protection.
- Tax and superannuation liabilities and payments.
- Environmental protection.
- Public health and safety.

Considerations Specific to Public Sector Entities

A7. In the public sector, there may be additional audit responsibilities with respect to the consideration of laws and regulations which may relate to the audit of the financial report or may extend to other aspects of the entity's operations.

Additional Responsibilities Established by Law, Regulation or Relevant Ethical Requirements
(Ref: Para. 9)

A8. Law, regulation or relevant ethical requirements may require the auditor to perform additional procedures and take further action. For example, the APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* issued by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board (APES 110) requires the auditor to take steps to respond to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations and determine whether further action is needed. Such steps may include the communication of identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations to other auditors within a group, including a group engagement partner, component auditors or other auditors performing work at components of a group for purposes other than the audit of the group financial report.¹¹

Definition (Ref: Para. 12)

- A9. Acts of non-compliance with laws and regulations include transactions entered into by, or in the name of, the entity, or on its behalf, by those charged with governance, by management or by other individuals working for or under the direction of the entity.
- A10. Non-compliance also includes personal misconduct related to the business activities of the entity, for example, in circumstances where an individual in a key management position, in a

⁹ See ASA 700, *Forming an Opinion and Reporting on a Financial Report*, paragraph 43

¹⁰ See ASA 800, *Special Considerations—Audits of Financial Reports Prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks*, paragraph 11

¹¹ See Sections 225.21–225.22 of APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*.

personal capacity, has accepted a bribe from a supplier of the entity and in return secures the appointment of the supplier to provide services or contracts to the entity.

The Auditor's Consideration of Compliance with Laws and Regulations

Obtaining an Understanding of the Legal and Regulatory Framework (Ref: Para. 13)

- A11. To obtain a general understanding of the legal and regulatory framework, and how the entity complies with that framework, the auditor may, for example:
- Use the auditor's existing understanding of the entity's industry, regulatory and other external factors;
 - Update the understanding of those laws and regulations that directly determine the reported amounts and disclosures in the financial report;
 - Enquire of management as to other laws or regulations that may be expected to have a fundamental effect on the operations of the entity;
 - Enquire of management concerning the entity's policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations; and
 - Enquire of management regarding the policies or procedures adopted for identifying, evaluating and accounting for litigation claims.

Laws and Regulations Generally Recognised to Have a Direct Effect on the Determination of Material Amounts and Disclosures in the Financial Report (Ref: Para. 6, 14)

- A12. Certain laws and regulations are well-established, known to the entity and within the entity's industry or sector, and relevant to the entity's financial report (as described in paragraph 6(a)). They could include those that relate to, for example:
- The form and content of a financial report;
 - Industry-specific financial reporting issues;
 - Accounting for transactions under government contracts; or
 - The accrual or recognition of expenses for income tax or superannuation costs.

Some provisions in those laws and regulations may be directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial report (e.g., the completeness of income tax provisions), while others may be directly relevant to the financial report as a whole (e.g., the required statements constituting a complete set of financial statements). The aim of the requirement in paragraph 14 is for the auditor to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the determination of amounts and disclosures in the financial report in compliance with the relevant provisions of those laws and regulations.

Non-compliance with other provisions of such laws and regulations and other laws and regulations may result in fines, litigation or other consequences for the entity, the costs of which may need to be provided for in the financial report, but are not considered to have a direct effect on the financial report as described in paragraph 6(a).

Procedures to Identify Instances of Non-Compliance—Other Laws and Regulations (Ref: Para. 6, 15)

- A13. Certain other laws and regulations may need particular attention by the auditor because they have a fundamental effect on the operations of the entity (as described in paragraph 6(b)). Non-compliance with laws and regulations that have a fundamental effect on the operations of the entity may cause the entity to cease operations, or call into question the entity's

continuance as a going concern.¹² For example, non-compliance with the requirements of the entity's license or other entitlement to perform its operations could have such an impact (e.g., for a bank, non-compliance with capital or investment requirements). There are also many laws and regulations relating principally to the operating aspects of the entity that typically do not affect the financial report and are not captured by the entity's information systems relevant to financial reporting.

- A14. As the financial reporting consequences of other laws and regulations can vary depending on the entity's operations, the audit procedures required by paragraph 15 are directed to bringing to the auditor's attention instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial report.

Non-Compliance Brought to the Auditor's Attention by Other Audit Procedures (Ref: Para. 16)

- A15. Audit procedures applied to form an opinion on the financial report may bring instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations to the auditor's attention. For example, such audit procedures may include:

- Reading minutes;
- Enquiring of the entity's management and in-house legal counsel or external legal counsel concerning litigation, claims and assessments; and
- Performing substantive tests of details of classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures.

Written Representations (Ref: Para. 17)

- A16. Because the effect on a financial report of laws and regulations can vary considerably, written representations provide necessary audit evidence about management's knowledge of identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations, whose effects may have a material effect on the financial report. However, written representations do not provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence on their own and, accordingly, do not affect the nature and extent of other audit evidence that is to be obtained by the auditor.¹³

Audit Procedures When Non-Compliance Is Identified or Suspected

Indications of Non-Compliance with Laws and Regulations (Ref: Para. 19)

- A17. The auditor may become aware of information concerning an instance of non-compliance with laws and regulations other than as a result of performing the procedures in paragraphs 13–17 (e.g., when the auditor is alerted to non-compliance by a whistle blower).
- A18. The following matters may be an indication of non-compliance with laws and regulations:
- Investigations by regulatory organisations and government departments or payment of fines or penalties.
 - Payments for unspecified services or loans to consultants, related parties, employees or government employees.
 - Sales commissions or agent's fees that appear excessive in relation to those ordinarily paid by the entity or in its industry or to the services actually received.
 - Purchasing at prices significantly above or below market price.

¹² See ASA 570, *Going Concern*.

¹³ See ASA 580, *Written Representations*, paragraph 4

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- Unusual payments in cash, purchases in the form of cashiers' cheques payable to bearer or transfers to numbered bank accounts.
- Unusual transactions with companies registered in tax havens.
- Payments for goods or services made other than to the country from which the goods or services originated.
- Payments without proper exchange control documentation.
- Existence of an information system which fails, whether by design or by accident, to provide an adequate audit trail or sufficient evidence.
- Unauthorised transactions or improperly recorded transactions.
- Adverse media comment.

Matters Relevant to the Auditor's Evaluation (Ref: Para. 19(b))

A19. Matters relevant to the auditor's evaluation of the possible effect on the financial report include:

- The potential financial consequences of identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations on the financial report including, for example, the imposition of fines, penalties, damages, threat of expropriation of assets, enforced discontinuation of operations, and litigation.
- Whether the potential financial consequences require disclosure.
- Whether the potential financial consequences are so serious as to call into question the fair presentation of the financial report, or otherwise make the financial report misleading.

Audit Procedures and Communicating Identified or Suspected Non-Compliance with Management and Those Charged with Governance (Ref: Para. 20)

A20. The auditor is required to discuss the suspected non-compliance with the appropriate level of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, as they may be able to provide additional audit evidence. For example, the auditor may confirm that management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance have the same understanding of the facts and circumstances relevant to transactions or events that have led to the suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.

Aus A20.1 In the case of an audit conducted under the *Corporations Act 2001*, the auditor may need to consider the provisions relating to the protection for whistleblowers contained in Part 9.4AAA of the *Corporations Act 2001* when communicating identified or suspected non-compliance with management and those charged with governance.

A21. However, in some jurisdictions, law or regulation may restrict the auditor's communication of certain matters with management and those charged with governance. Law or regulation may specifically prohibit a communication, or other action, that might prejudice an investigation by an appropriate authority into an actual, or suspected, illegal act, including alerting the entity, for example, when the auditor is required to report the identified or suspected non-compliance to an appropriate authority pursuant to anti-money laundering legislation. In these circumstances, the issues considered by the auditor may be complex and the auditor may consider it appropriate to obtain legal advice.

A22. If management or, as appropriate, those charged with governance, do not provide sufficient information to the auditor that the entity is in fact in compliance with laws and regulations, the auditor may consider it appropriate to consult with the entity's in-house or external legal counsel about the application of the laws and regulations to the circumstances, including the

possibility of fraud, and the possible effects on the financial report. If it is not considered appropriate to consult with the entity's legal counsel or if the auditor is not satisfied with the legal counsel's opinion, the auditor may consider it appropriate to consult on a confidential basis with others within the firm, a network firm, a professional body, or with the auditor's legal counsel as to whether a contravention of a law or regulation is involved, including the possibility of fraud, the possible legal consequences, and what further action, if any, the auditor would take.

Evaluating the Implications of Identified or Suspected Non-Compliance (Ref: Para. 22)

- A23. As required by paragraph 22, the auditor evaluates the implications of identified or suspected non-compliance in relation to other aspects of the audit, including the auditor's risk assessment and the reliability of written representations. The implications of particular identified or suspected non-compliance will depend on the relationship of the perpetration and concealment, if any, of the act to specific control activities and the level of management or individuals working for, or under the direction of, the entity involved, especially implications arising from the involvement of the highest authority within the entity. As noted in paragraph 9, the auditor's compliance with law, regulation or relevant ethical requirements may provide further information that is relevant to the auditor's responsibilities in accordance with paragraph 22.
- A24. Examples of circumstances that may cause the auditor to evaluate the implications of identified or suspected non-compliance on the reliability of written representations received from management and, where applicable, those charged with governance include when:
- The auditor suspects or has evidence of the involvement or intended involvement of management and, where applicable, those charged with governance, in any identified or suspected non-compliance.
 - The auditor is aware that management and, where applicable, those charged with governance, have knowledge of such non-compliance and, contrary to legal or regulatory requirements, have not reported, or authorised reporting of, the matter to an appropriate authority within a reasonable period.
- A25. In certain circumstances, the auditor may consider withdrawing from the engagement, where permitted by law or regulation, for example when management or those charged with governance do not take the remedial action that the auditor considers appropriate in the circumstances or the identified or suspected non-compliance raises questions regarding the integrity of management or those charged with governance, even when the non-compliance is not material to the financial report. The auditor may consider it appropriate to obtain legal advice to determine whether withdrawal from the engagement is appropriate. When the auditor determines that withdrawing from the engagement would be appropriate, doing so would not be a substitute for complying with other responsibilities under law, regulation or relevant ethical requirements to respond to identified or suspected non-compliance. Furthermore, paragraph A9 of ASA 220¹⁴ indicates that some ethical requirements may require the predecessor auditor, upon request by the proposed successor auditor, to provide information regarding non-compliance with laws and regulations to the successor auditor.

Communicating and Reporting Identified or Suspected Non-Compliance

Potential Implications of Identified or Suspected Non-Compliance for the Auditor's Report
(Ref: Para. 26–28)

- A26. Identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulation is communicated in the auditor's report when the auditor modifies the opinion in accordance with paragraphs 26–28. In certain other circumstances, the auditor may communicate identified or suspected non-compliance in the auditor's report, for example:

¹⁴ See ASA 220, *Quality Control for an Audit of a Financial Report and Other Historical Financial Information*

- When the auditor has other reporting responsibilities, in addition to the auditor's responsibilities under the Australian Auditing Standards, as contemplated by paragraph 43 of ASA 700;
- When the auditor determines that the identified or suspected non-compliance is a key audit matter and accordingly communicates the matter in accordance with ASA 701,¹⁵ unless paragraph 14 of that Auditing Standard applies; or
- In exceptional cases when management or those charged with governance do not take the remedial action that the auditor considers appropriate in the circumstances and withdrawal from the engagement is not possible (see paragraph A25), the auditor may consider describing the identified or suspected non-compliance in an Other Matter paragraph in accordance with ASA 706.¹⁶

Aus A26.1 If, in the case of an audit conducted under the *Corporations Act 2001*, the auditor identifies non-compliance with an Australian Accounting Standard, defects or irregularities in the financial report or deficiencies, failures or shortcomings in respect of section 307 of the Act, the auditor's report is to include the information required by the Act.* The auditor needs to consider any other relevant laws and regulations. If the auditor is in doubt as to the proper interpretation of laws or regulations, or whether non-compliance has in fact occurred, the auditor ordinarily seeks legal advice before expressing an opinion on the financial report.

A27. Law or regulation may preclude public disclosure by either management, those charged with governance or the auditor about a specific matter. For example, law or regulation may specifically prohibit a communication, or other action, that might prejudice an investigation by an appropriate authority into an actual, or suspected, illegal act, including a prohibition on alerting the entity. When the auditor intends to communicate identified or suspected non-compliance in the auditor's report under the circumstances set out in paragraph A26 or otherwise, such law or regulation may have implications for the auditor's ability to describe the matter in the auditor's report, or in some circumstances to issue the auditor's report. In such cases, the auditor may consider obtaining legal advice to determine the appropriate course of action.

Reporting Identified or Suspected Non-Compliance to an Appropriate Authority outside the Entity
(Ref: Para. 29)

- A28. Reporting identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations to an appropriate authority outside the entity may be required or appropriate in the circumstances because:
- (a) Law, regulation or relevant ethical requirements require the auditor to report (see paragraph A29);
 - (b) The auditor has determined reporting is an appropriate action to respond to identified or suspected non-compliance in accordance with relevant ethical requirements (see paragraph A30); or
 - (c) Law, regulation or relevant ethical requirements provide the auditor with the right to do so (see paragraph A31).
- A29. In some jurisdictions, the auditor may be required by law, regulation or relevant ethical requirements to report identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations to an appropriate authority outside the entity. For example, in some jurisdictions, statutory requirements exist for the auditor of a financial institution to report the occurrence, or suspected occurrence, of non-compliance with laws and regulations to a supervisory authority.

¹⁵ See ASA 701, *Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor's Report*

¹⁶ See ASA 706, *Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and Other Matter Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor's Report*

* See sections 308 (2) and (3) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Also, misstatements may arise from non-compliance with laws or regulations and, in some jurisdictions, the auditor may be required to report misstatements to an appropriate authority in cases where management or those charged with governance fail to take corrective action.

- Aus A29.1 In certain circumstances, the auditor has a statutory responsibility to report instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. For example, in certain circumstances, the auditor is required under the *Corporations Act 2001*, to report to the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC).^{*} Establishing the appropriate authority to which such a report would be made in a particular instance will depend on the nature and circumstances of the non-compliance. When in doubt, the auditor would ordinarily seek legal advice.
- A30. In other cases, the relevant ethical requirements may require the auditor to determine whether reporting identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations to an appropriate authority outside the entity is an appropriate action in the circumstances. For example, the APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* issued by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board requires the auditor to take steps to respond to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations and determine whether further action is needed, which may include reporting to an appropriate authority outside the entity.¹⁷ The APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* issued by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board explains that such reporting would not be considered a breach of the duty of confidentiality under APES 110.¹⁸
- A31. Even if law, regulation or relevant ethical requirements do not include requirements that address reporting identified or suspected non-compliance, they may provide the auditor with the right to report identified or suspected non-compliance to an appropriate authority outside the entity. For example, when auditing the financial report of financial institutions, the auditor may have the right under law or regulation to discuss matters such as identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations with a supervisory authority.
- A32. In other circumstances, the reporting of identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations to an appropriate authority outside the entity may be precluded by the auditor's duty of confidentiality under law, regulation or relevant ethical requirements.
- A33. The determination required by paragraph 29 may involve complex considerations and professional judgements. Accordingly, the auditor may consider consulting internally (e.g., within the firm or a network firm) or on a confidential basis with a regulator or professional body (unless doing so is prohibited by law or regulation or would breach the duty of confidentiality). The auditor may also consider obtaining legal advice to understand the auditor's options and the professional or legal implications of taking any particular course of action.

Considerations Specific to Public Sector Entities

- A34. A public sector auditor may be obliged to report on identified or suspected non-compliance to the legislature or other governing body or to report them in the auditor's report.

Documentation (Ref: Para. 30)

- A35. The auditor's documentation of findings regarding identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations may include, for example:
- Copies of records or documents.

^{*} See ASIC Regulatory Guide 34 *Auditors' obligations: Reporting to ASIC* that provides guidance to help auditors comply with their obligations, under sections 311, 601HG and 990K of the *Corporations Act 2001*, to report contraventions and suspected contraventions of the Act to ASIC.

¹⁷ See, for example, Section 225.29 and Sections 225.33–225.36 of APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*.

¹⁸ See, for example, Section 140.7 and Section 225.35 of APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*.

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- Minutes of discussions held with management, those charged with governance or parties outside the entity.
- A36. Law, regulation or relevant ethical requirements may also set out additional documentation requirements regarding identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.¹⁹

¹⁹ See, for example, Section 225.37 of APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*.