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Proposed International Standard On Auditing (UK) 250 (Revised)

Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of Financial Statements

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ON AUDITING (UK) 250 (REVISED XXX)

CONSIDERATION OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Effective for audits of financial statements for periods commencing on or after 15 December 2024)

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International Standard on Auditing (UK) (ISA (UK)) 250 (Revised XXX), *Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of Financial Statements*, should be read in conjunction with ISA (UK) 200 (Revised June 2016), *Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK)*.

Introduction

Scope of this ISA (UK)

1. This International Standard on Auditing (UK) (ISA (UK)) deals with the auditor's responsibility to consider laws and regulations in an audit of financial statements. This ISA (UK) 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. The requirements and guidance in this ISA (UK) refer to, or expand on, the application of other relevant ISAs (UK), in particular ISA (UK) 200 (Revised June 2016), ISA (UK) 315 (Revised July 2020) and ISA (UK) 330 (Revised July 2017).

Effect of Laws and Regulations

- 2-1. Laws and regulations to which an entity is subject constitute the legal and regulatory framework in which it operates, however the effect of laws and regulations on the entity's financial statements may vary. For example, the provisions of some laws or regulations may need to be applied by management when determining amounts and disclosures to be reported in an entity's financial statements (e.g., tax legislation). By contrast other laws or regulations set the provisions under which the entity is allowed to conduct its business (e.g., regulatory frameworks established by prudential supervisors in the banking or insurance industries). Non-compliance with laws and regulations may result in fines, litigation or other consequences for the entity, including a loss of public confidence that may have a material effect on the financial statements.

Non-compliance with Laws and Regulations

- 2-2. Non-compliance with laws and regulations can arise unintentionally (i.e., through error) or intentionally (i.e., through the deliberate intentions of management, those charged with governance, employees or third parties).

Responsibility for Compliance with Laws and Regulations (Ref: Para. A1–A6)

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance (Ref: Para. A1–A2-3)

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 to which the entity is subject.^{1b}

Responsibility of the Auditor (Ref: Para. A3–A5)

- 5-1. The auditor is responsible for obtaining reasonable assurance that the financial statements, taken as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.¹ This ISA (UK) establishes the auditor's responsibilities to identify those laws and regulations with which non-compliance may have a material effect on the financial statements, which are either: (Ref: Para. A6, A12–A13)

- (a) The provisions of those laws and regulations generally recognized to have an effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements such as tax and pension laws and regulations (Ref: Para. A12); and

^{1b} In the UK, those charged with governance are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements.

¹ ISA (UK) 200 (Revised June 2016), *Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK)*, paragraph 5.

(b) Other laws and regulations with which compliance may be fundamental to the operating aspects of the business or to an entity's ability to continue its business (e.g., compliance with the terms of an operating license, compliance with regulatory solvency requirements, or compliance with environmental regulations)(Ref: Para. A13).

8. The auditor is required by this ISA (UK) to remain alert to the possibility that other audit procedures applied for the purpose of forming an opinion on financial statements may bring instances of non-compliance to the auditor's attention. Maintaining professional skepticism throughout the audit, as required by ISA (UK) 200 (Revised June 2016),² 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 ISA (UK), such as: (Ref: Para. A8)
- (a) Communicating identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations to other auditors (e.g., in an audit of group financial statements); and
 - (b) 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 ISAs (UK) (e.g., in respect of fraud or suspected fraud, or regarding the integrity of management or, where appropriate, those charged with governance).

Inherent Limitations (Ref: Para. A8-1)

- 9-1. Whilst the risk of not detecting a material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud or error, as a result of intentional non-compliance with laws and regulations, may be higher than where non-compliance is unintentional, that does not diminish the auditor's responsibility to plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement due to fraud or error. Reasonable assurance is a high, but not absolute, level of assurance.
- 9-2. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit as they relate to non-compliance with laws or regulations, there is an unavoidable risk that some material misstatements of the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).³ However, the inherent limitations of an audit as they relate to non-compliance with laws and regulations are not a justification for the auditor to be satisfied with less than persuasive audit evidence.^{2a}

Effective Date

10. This ISA (UK) is effective for audits of financial statements for periods commencing on or after 15 December 2024.

² ISA (UK) 200 (Revised June 2016), paragraph 15.

³ ISA (UK) 200 (Revised June 2016), paragraph A53–A54.

^{2a} ISA (UK) 200 (Revised June 2016), paragraph A54.

Objectives

11-1. The objectives of the auditor are:

- (a) To identify those laws and regulations with which non-compliance may have a material effect on the financial statements;
- (b) To identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud or error relating to non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- (c) To obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud or error relating to non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- (d) To respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

Definition

12. For the purposes of this ISA (UK), 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)

Requirements

Risk Assessment Procedures and Related Activities

12-1. In applying ISA (UK) 315 (Revised July 2020), the auditor shall design and perform risk assessment procedures to obtain audit evidence that provides an appropriate basis for the identification of laws and regulations with which non-compliance may have a material effect on the financial statements. (Ref: Para A10-1–A10-6)

Obtaining an Understanding of the Entity and Its Environment, the Applicable Financial Reporting Framework, and the Entity's System of Internal Control

12-2. In applying ISA (UK) 315 (Revised July 2020), the auditor shall perform risk assessment procedures to obtain an understanding of:

The Entity and Its Environment

- (a) Regulatory factors, including those laws and regulations that are relevant to the operating aspects of the business and to an entity's ability to continue its business;

The Applicable Financial Reporting Framework

- (b) Provisions in laws and regulations relating to the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements;

The Entity's System of Internal Control

- (c) How those charged with governance exercise oversight over the entity's compliance with those laws and regulations with which non-compliance may have a material effect on the financial statements;

- (d) The entity's risk assessment process to identify, assess and address business risks relating to non-compliance with laws and regulations with which non-compliance may have a material effect on the financial statements; and
- (e) How management identifies laws and regulations with which non-compliance may have a material effect on the financial statements.

12-3. The risk assessment procedures performed in accordance with paragraph 12-1 shall include:

- (a) Making inquiries of management, and where appropriate those charged with governance, and of other appropriate individuals within the entity to: (Ref: Para. A11-2)
 - (i) Determine whether they have knowledge of any identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations affecting the entity; and
 - (ii) Obtain their views about:
 - a. Whether and how the financial statements may be materially misstated due to non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
 - b. Whether they are aware of deficiencies in the system of internal control related to the prevention and detection of non-compliance with laws and regulations, and the remediation efforts to address such deficiencies;
- (b) Inspecting the following for indications of non-compliance with laws or regulations: (Ref: Para. A13–A14-1)
 - (i) Correspondence with relevant licensing or regulatory authorities;
 - (ii) Legal confirmations obtained as part of the auditor's procedures;
 - (iii) Minutes of meetings of shareholders, management and those charged with governance; and
 - (iv) Such other records or documents as the auditor considers necessary in the circumstances of the entity.

Remaining Alert Throughout the Audit for Indications of Non-Compliance

13-1. The auditor shall remain alert throughout the audit for any indications of non-compliance with laws or regulations. (Ref: Paras. A11-4–A11-5)

Control Deficiencies Within the Entity's System of Internal Control

13-2. In applying ISA (UK) 315 (Revised July 2020), based on the auditor's evaluation of each of the components of the entity's system of internal control, the auditor shall determine whether one or more control deficiencies have been identified in respect of the entity's compliance with those laws or regulations with which non-compliance may have a material effect on the financial statements.

Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement Due to Non-Compliance

14-1. In applying ISA (UK) 315 (Revised July 2020), the auditor shall determine whether the audit evidence obtained from risk assessment procedures and related activities indicates the existence of:

- (a) A risk of material misstatement due to fraud or error relating to non-compliance with laws and regulations; or (Ref: Para. A11-6)
- (b) Non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations. (Ref: Para. A11-7)

Responses to the Assessed Risks of Material Misstatement Due to Non-Compliance

15-1. In applying ISA (UK) 330 (Revised July 2017), the auditor shall design and perform further audit procedures whose nature, timing, and extent are based on and are responsive to the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud or error relating to non-compliance with laws and regulations.

Evaluating the Audit Evidence Obtained

16-1. The auditor shall evaluate whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained regarding whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements relating to non-compliance with laws and regulations. In making this evaluation, the auditor shall consider all audit evidence obtained, including audit evidence that is consistent or inconsistent with other audit evidence, and regardless of whether it appears to corroborate or contradict the assertions in the financial statements.

Written Representations

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 financial statements have been disclosed to the auditor. (Ref: Para. A16)

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 statements. (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 judgment, the effect of the suspected non-compliance may be material to the financial statements either quantitatively or qualitatively, and where there is more than one occurrence both individually and in aggregate, 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–A25-2)

Concluding and Adequacy of Disclosures

- 22-1. If non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations has been identified, the auditor shall conclude whether, in the auditor's professional judgement, a material misstatement of the financial statements exists. In doing so, the auditor shall take into account:
- (a) The requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework; and
 - (b) Whether the financial statements adequately reflect or, where appropriate, disclose the non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.

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,⁴ 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.
- 23-1. For audits of financial statements of public interest entities, when an auditor suspects or has reasonable grounds to suspect that irregularities, including fraud with regard to the financial statements of the entity, may occur or have occurred, the auditor shall, unless prohibited by law or regulation, inform the entity and invite it to investigate the matter and take appropriate measures to deal with such irregularities and to prevent any recurrence of such irregularities in the future. (Ref: Para. A25-3–A25-4)
24. If, in the auditor's judgment, the non-compliance referred to in paragraph 23 is believed to be intentional and material, the auditor shall communicate the matter, unless prohibited by law or regulation, with those charged with governance as soon as practicable. (Ref: Para. A25-5)
25. If the auditor suspects that management or those charged with governance are involved in non-compliance, the auditor shall communicate the matter, unless prohibited by law or regulation, 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. (Ref: Para. A25-6)

⁴ ISA (UK) 260 (Revised November 2019), *Communication with Those Charged with Governance*, paragraph 13.

Potential Implications of Identified or Suspected Non-Compliance for the Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements (Ref: Para. A26–27-1)

26. If the auditor concludes that the identified or suspected non-compliance has a material effect on the financial statements, and has not been adequately reflected, or where appropriate, disclosed in the financial statements, the auditor shall, in accordance with ISA (UK) 705 (Revised June 2016), express a qualified opinion or an adverse opinion on the financial statements.⁵
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 statements has, or is likely to have, occurred, the auditor shall express a qualified opinion or disclaim an opinion on the financial statements on the basis of a limitation on the scope of the audit in accordance with ISA (UK) 705 (Revised November 2019).⁶
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 ISA (UK) 705 (Revised November 2019). (Ref: Para. A27-1)

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–A34-1)
 - (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.

29-1. For audits of financial statements of public interest entities, where the entity does not investigate the matter referred to in paragraph 23-1, the auditor shall inform the authorities responsible for investigating such irregularities. (Ref: Para. A34-2–A34-3)

Documentation

- 29-2. In applying ISA (UK) 230 (Revised June 2016), the auditor shall include the following in the audit documentation:
 - (a) Those laws or regulations with which non-compliance may have a material effect on the financial statements, including:
 - (i) The provisions of those laws and regulations generally recognized to have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; and
 - (ii) Other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, but compliance with which may be fundamental to the operating aspects of

⁵ ISA (UK) 705 (Revised June 2016), *Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report*, paragraphs 7–8.

⁶ ISA (UK) 705 (Revised June 2016), paragraphs 7 and 9.

the business, to an entity's ability to continue its business, or to avoid material penalties; and

(b) Any indications of non-compliance with laws and regulations.

30. The auditor shall include in the audit documentation⁷ identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations and: (Ref: Para. A35–A36)

(a) The audit procedures performed, the significant professional judgments 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.

Application and Other Explanatory Material

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance (Ref: Para. 3)

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 statements in different ways: for example, most directly, they may affect specific disclosures required of the entity in the financial statements 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 recognized in the entity's financial statements. 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, publicizing 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:

⁷ ISA (UK) 230 (Revised June 2016), *Audit Documentation*, paragraphs 8–11, and A6.

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

A2-1. In certain sectors or activities (e.g., financial services), there are detailed laws and regulations that specifically require management or those charged with governance to have systems to ensure compliance. Non-compliance with these laws and regulations could have a material effect on the financial statements.

A2-2. Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view. Accordingly it is necessary, where identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations has occurred which may result in a material misstatement in the financial statements, for management to ensure that the matter is appropriately reflected and/or disclosed in the financial statements.

A2-3. Directors and officers of companies have responsibility to provide information required by the auditor, to which they have a legal right of access.^{8a} Such legislation also provides that it is a criminal offence to give to the auditor information or explanations which are misleading, false or deceptive.

Responsibility of the Auditor (Ref: Paras. 5–9)

A3. Non-compliance by the entity with laws and regulations may result in a material misstatement of the financial statements. 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 recognize 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 statements, on whether the entity complies with certain provisions of laws or regulations. In these circumstances, ISA (UK) 700 (Revised November 2019)⁸ or ISA (UK) 800 (Revised)⁹ 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.

A6-1. UK legislation relating to money laundering, terrorist financing and proceeds of crime imposes additional responsibilities on the auditor. ISA (UK) 290 contains further guidance on these responsibilities.

^{8a} In the UK, under Section 499 of the Companies Act 2006.

⁸ ISA (UK) 700 (Revised November 2019), *Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements*, paragraph 43.

⁹ ISA (UK) 800 (Revised) *Special Considerations—Audits of Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks*, paragraph 11.

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 financial statements 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 actions. For example, the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) 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 statements.¹⁰

Inherent Limitations (Ref: Paras. 9-1–9-2)

- A8-1. 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 statements 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 statements, the less likely the auditor is to become aware of it or to recognize the non-compliance.

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 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.

¹⁰ See, for example, paragraphs R360.16–360.18 A1 of the IESBA Code.

In the UK, the auditor has regard to any specific requirements of the auditor's relevant professional body.

Risk Assessment Procedures and Related Activities

Laws and Regulations With Which Non-Compliance May Have a Material Effect on the Financial Statements (Ref: Para. 12-1)

A10-1. Examples of laws and regulations with which non-compliance may have a material effect on the financial statements include those that deal with:

- Fraud, corruption and bribery.
- Money laundering,^{10a} terrorist financing and proceeds of crime.
- Securities markets and trading.
- Banking and other financial products and services.
- Data protection.
- Tax and pension liabilities and payments.
- Environmental protection.
- Public health and safety.
- Sustainability and climate.

Laws and Regulations Generally Recognized to Have an Effect on the Determination of Material Amounts and Disclosures in the Financial Statements (Ref: Para. 6, 14)

A10-2. 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 statements. They could include those that relate to, for example:

- The form and content of financial statements;
- Industry-specific financial reporting issues;
- Accounting for transactions under government contracts; or
- The accrual or recognition of expenses for income tax or pension costs.

In the UK, such laws and regulations also include those which:

- Determine the circumstances under which an entity is prohibited from making a distribution except out of profits available for the purpose.^{11a}
- Require auditors expressly to report non-compliance, such as the requirements relating to the maintenance of adequate accounting records^{11b} or the disclosure of particulars of directors' remuneration in the financial statements.^{11c}

Some provisions in those laws and regulations may be directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements (e.g., the completeness of income tax provisions), while others may be directly relevant to the financial statements as a whole (e.g., the required statements constituting a complete set of financial statements).

^{10a} 'Money laundering' is defined in UK legislation and in general terms involves an act which conceals, disguises, converts, transfers, removes, uses, acquires or possesses property resulting from criminal conduct.

^{11a} In the UK, under Section 830 of the Companies Act 2006.

^{11b} In the UK, under Section 498 of the Companies Act 2006.

^{11c} In the UK, under Section 497 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 statements, but are not considered to have an effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. However, where the auditor identifies or suspects non-compliance with laws and regulations, the auditor takes into account potential fines, litigation or other consequences for the entity when evaluating the possible effect on the financial statements in accordance with paragraph 19(b).

Other Laws and Regulations with Which Non-Compliance May Have a Material Effect on the Financial Statements (Ref: Para. 6, 15)

A10-3. Certain other laws and regulations may need particular attention by the auditor because they have a fundamental effect on the operations of the entity. 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.¹¹ 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).^{12a} There are also many laws and regulations relating principally to the operating aspects of the entity that typically do not affect the financial statements and are not captured by the entity's information systems relevant to financial reporting.

Materiality in Relation to Non-Compliance with Laws and Regulations (Ref: Para. 6, 12–13)

A10-4. The auditor considers both quantitative and qualitative factors when considering those laws and regulations with which non-compliance may have a material effect on the financial statements, including in circumstances where the effect on the determination of amounts and disclosures in the financial statements is not quantitatively material. For example, acts of non-compliance may not generate material fines or penalties, but may have affect disclosures due to the nature of the entity where disclosure of acts of non-compliance are important to users of the financial statements.

Scalability

A10-5. When determining the nature and extent of the procedures necessary to identify those laws and regulations with which non-compliance may have a material effect on the financial statements the auditor takes account of the particular entity concerned and the complexity of the law and regulations with which it is required to comply. For example, a small entity which does not operate in a regulated area may require few specific procedures compared with a large multinational corporation carrying on complex, regulated business.

Engagement Team Discussion

A10-6. As part of the engagement team discussion required by ISA (UK) 315 (Revised July 2020), the engagement team may:

- Place particular emphasis on how and where the entity's financial statements may be susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud or error, as a result of non-compliance with laws and regulations.

¹¹ See ISA (UK) 570 (Revised September 2019), *Going Concern*.

^{12a} Such requirements exist in the UK under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

- Include any identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations that have come to the attention of members of the engagement team, including how to investigate and respond to such non-compliance.

Obtaining an Understanding of the Entity and Its Environment, the Applicable Financial Reporting Framework, and the Entity's System of Internal Control (Ref: Para. 12-2)

A11. To obtain an 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 statements;
- Inquire of management as to other laws or regulations that may be expected to have a fundamental effect on the operations of the entity;
- Inquire of management concerning the entity's policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations; and
- Inquire of management regarding the policies or procedures adopted for identifying, evaluating and accounting for litigation claims.

A11-1. When obtaining audit evidence to understand how the entity is complying with the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the entity, the auditor may obtain that understanding through a combination of inquiries and other risk assessment procedures (i.e., corroborating inquiries through observation or inspection of documents).

Inquiries (Ref: Para. 12-3(a))

A11-2. The auditor's inquiries of appropriate individuals within the entity may include those within the internal audit function or a regulatory compliance function, for example.

Inspection (Ref: Para. 13-1(b)(iv))

A11-3. Depending on the nature and circumstances of the entity, the entity may have a formal whistleblower program, in such circumstances, obtaining an understanding of the program may assist the auditor in identifying risks of material misstatement due to fraud or error relating to non-compliance with laws and regulations. The auditor may:

- Obtain an understanding of the whistleblower program reporting mechanisms (e.g., telephone hotline, online forms, in-person reporting, etc.), who is responsible for the program, including who receives the notifications, and how the entity addresses the matters raised.
- Inspect whistleblower files for any tips that may allege non-compliance with laws or regulations that are not under investigation by the entity, or for information that may raise questions about management's commitment to creating and maintaining a culture of honesty and ethical behavior.
- Follow up on matters that are under investigation by the entity as these matters may be indicative of non-compliance with laws and regulations.

Remaining Alert Throughout the Audit for Indications of Non-Compliance (Ref: Para. 13-1)

A12-1. The following matters may be an indication of non-compliance with laws and

regulations:

- Investigations by regulatory organizations 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.
- 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.
- Unauthorized transactions or improperly recorded transactions.
- Adverse media comment.

A12-2. 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 required by this ISA (UK) (e.g., when the auditor is alerted to non-compliance by a whistle blower).

A12-3. Where management or those charged with governance have informed the auditor of an instance of identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations (e.g., in response to the inquiries made in paragraph 15(a), through written representations in accordance with paragraph 17 or some other means), the requirements in paragraphs 19–22-1 apply.

Information from Other Sources

A13-1. In applying ISA (UK) 315 (Revised July 2020), the auditor considers whether information from other sources obtained by the auditor indicates that there may be identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.

Non-Compliance Brought to the Auditor's Attention by Other Audit Procedures

A14-1. Audit procedures applied to form an opinion on the financial statements 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;
- Inquiring 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.

Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement Due to Non-Compliance (Ref: Para. 14-1)

A15-1. In determining whether there is a risk of material misstatement due to fraud or error as a result of non-compliance with laws and regulations, the auditor takes into account whether there are:

- Inherent risk factors or fraud risk factors that affect the susceptibility of relevant assertions to misstatements due to fraud or error as a result of non-compliance with laws or regulations.
- Indicators of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws or regulations.

A15-2. Where the auditor becomes aware of an instance of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws or regulations, the auditor complies with the additional requirements in paragraphs 18-1–29-1. Where the non-compliance is intentional, then the auditor also considers the requirements in ISA (UK) 240 (Revised May 2021).

Written Representations (Ref: Para. 17)

A16. Because the effect on financial statements 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 statements. 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.¹²

Audit Procedures When Non-Compliance Is Identified or Suspected

Matters Relevant to the Auditor's Understanding of the Nature of the Act and Circumstances in Which It Has Occurred (Ref: Para. 19(a))

A18-1. Obtaining an understanding of the nature of the act and the circumstances in which it has occurred may include:

- Examining supporting documentation about relevant events or transactions.
- Making inquiries of management, and where appropriate those charged with governance, and of other appropriate individuals within the entity who are likely to have knowledge of relevant matters.
- Obtaining an understanding of the nature and status of investigations by regulatory organizations and government departments or payment of fines or penalties.
- Confirming significant information concerning the events or transactions with intermediaries, financial institutions, legal counsel, or others who may have relevant knowledge.
- Determining whether a transaction has been properly authorized by management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance.
- Determining whether similar events or transactions may have occurred.

¹² ISA (UK) 580, *Written Representations*, paragraph 4.

- Discussing the facts and circumstances with the entity’s legal counsel or others with specialized skill or knowledge about the application of the laws and regulations to the circumstances and the possible effects on the financial statements.
- Considering the results of other audit procedures related to the matter.

A18-2. The extent of procedures necessary depends on factors such as:

- The nature and circumstances of the matter (i.e., the information indicating that non-compliance or possible non-compliance has occurred).
- The relevance and reliability of information provided by the entity about the matter.
- The effectiveness of management’s process for investigating the matter.

A18-3. Where the auditor determines that the identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations is intentional, the requirements in ISA (UK) 240 (Revised May 2021) apply.^{13a}

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

A19. Matters relevant to the auditor’s evaluation^{13b} of the possible effect on the financial statements include:

- The potential financial consequences of identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations on the financial statements including, for example, the imposition of fines, penalties, damages, threat of expropriation of assets,^{13c} 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 statements, or otherwise make the financial statements 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, with 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.

A21. However, in some jurisdictions, law or regulation may restrict the auditor’s communication of certain matters with management and those charged with

^{13a} ISA (UK) 240 (Revised May 2021), *The Auditor’s Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements*.

^{13b} ISA (UK) 620 (Revised November 2019), *Using the Work of an Auditor’s Expert* applies if the auditor judges it necessary to obtain appropriate expert advice in connection with the evaluation of the possible effect of legal matters on the financial statements.

^{13c} In the UK, the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 provides procedures to enable the authorities to confiscate in criminal proceedings or bring an action for civil recovery of assets which represent the benefits of criminal conduct.

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.

A21-1. In the UK, the auditor is subject to compliance with legislation relating to 'tipping off'. 'Tipping off' is an offence under Section 333A of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (POCA). It arises when an individual discloses that:

- (a) A report (internal or external) has already been made where the disclosure by the individual is likely to prejudice an investigation which might be conducted following the internal or external report that has been made; or
- (b) An investigation is being contemplated or is being carried out into allegations that a money laundering offence has been committed and the disclosure by the individual is likely to prejudice that investigation.

Whilst 'tipping off' requires a person to have knowledge or suspicion that a report has been or will be made, a further offence of prejudicing an investigation is included in Section 342 of the POCA. Under this provision, it is an offence to make any disclosure which may prejudice an investigation of which a person has knowledge or suspicion, or to falsify, conceal, destroy or otherwise dispose of, or cause or permit the falsification, concealment, destruction or disposal of, documents relevant to such an investigation.

The disclosure offences under Sections 333A and 342 of the POCA are not committed if the person disclosing does not know or suspect that it is likely to prejudice an investigation.

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 statements. 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 controls 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.

A23-1. Where the auditor identifies or suspects non-compliance with laws and regulations, the auditor may determine that a deficiency in internal control exists. In such circumstances, the requirements in ISA (UK) 265 apply.^{13d}

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 authorized 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 statements. 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 A8a of ISA (UK) 220 (Revised November 2019)¹³ 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.

A25-1. Withdrawal from the engagement by the auditor is a step of last resort. It is normally preferable for the auditor to remain in office to fulfil the auditor's statutory duties, particularly where minority interests are involved. However, there are circumstances where there may be no alternative to withdrawal, for example, where management or those charged with governance refuse to issue an entity's financial statements or the auditor wishes to inform the shareholders or creditors of the entity of the auditor's concerns and there is no immediate occasion to do so.

A25-2. If the auditor determines that continued holding of office is untenable or the auditor is removed from office by the entity, the auditor will be mindful of the auditor's reporting duties.^{14a}

^{13d} ISA (UK) 265, *Communicating Deficiencies in Internal Control to Those Charged With Governance and Management*, paragraph 8.

¹³ ISA (UK) 220 (Revised November 2019), *Quality Control for an Audit of Financial Statements*.

^{14a} In the UK, under Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006.

Communicating and Reporting Identified or Suspected Non-Compliance

Communicating Identified or Suspected Non-Compliance with Those Charged with Governance (Ref: Para. 23-1–24)

A25-3. For audits of financial statements of public interest entities, ISA (UK) 260 (Revised November 2019)^{14b} requires the auditor to communicate in the additional report to the audit committee any significant matters involving identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations or articles of association which were identified in the course of the audit.

A25-4. In the UK, laws or regulations may prohibit alerting ('tipping off') the entity when, for example, the auditor is required to report the identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations to an appropriate authority outside the entity pursuant to anti-money laundering legislation.

A25-5. If non-compliance with laws and regulations is intentional but not material the auditor considers whether the nature and circumstances make it appropriate to communicate the matter with those charged with governance as soon as practicable.

Suspicion that Management or Those Charged with Governance are Involved in Non-Compliance (Ref: Para. 25)

A25-6. In the case of suspected money laundering it may be appropriate to report the matter direct to an appropriate authority outside the entity (see paragraph A28).

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:

- When the auditor has other reporting responsibilities, in addition to the auditor's responsibilities under the ISAs (UK), as contemplated by paragraph 43 of ISA (UK) 700 (Revised November 2019);
- When the auditor determines that the identified or suspected non-compliance is a key audit matter and accordingly communicates the matter in accordance with ISA (UK) 701 (Revised November 2019),¹⁴ unless paragraph 14 of that ISA (UK) 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 ISA (UK) 706 (Revised June 2016).¹⁵

^{14b} ISA (UK) 260 (Revised November 2019), paragraph 16-2(k).

¹⁴ ISA (UK) 701 (Revised November 2019), *Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor's Report*.

¹⁵ ISA (UK) 706 (Revised June 2016), *Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and Other Matter Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor's Report*.

A26-1. If the auditor concludes that the view given by the financial statements could be affected by a level of uncertainty concerning the consequences of identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations which, in the auditor's professional judgment, is significant, the auditor, subject to a consideration of 'tipping off' (see paragraph A21-1), includes an explanatory paragraph referring to the matter in the auditor's 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.

A27-1. When considering whether the financial statements reflect the possible consequences of any identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations, the auditor has regard to the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework. Identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations may require disclosure in the financial statements because, although the immediate financial effect on the entity may not be material,^{16a} there could be future material consequences such as fines, litigation or other consequences for the entity, or the non-compliance may be qualitatively material. For example, an illegal payment may not itself be material but may result in criminal proceedings against the entity or loss of business which could have a material effect on the true and fair view given by the financial statements.

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 paragraphs A29–A29-3);
- (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);
- (c) Law, regulation or relevant ethical requirements provide the auditor with the right to do so (see paragraph A31); or
- (d) The matter may be one that ought to be reported in the public interest (see paragraphs A33-1).

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

^{16a} As discussed in ISA (UK) 320 (Revised June 2016), *Materiality in Planning and Performing an Audit*, judgments about materiality are made in light of surrounding circumstances and are affected by the size or nature of a matter or a combination of both.

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. 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.

A29-1. Anti-money laundering legislation in the UK imposes a duty on the auditor to report suspected money laundering activity. There are similar laws and regulations relating to financing terrorist offences.^{16b} The impact on the auditor of this legislation can broadly be summarized as follows:

- Partners and staff in the firm are required to report suspicions of conduct which would constitute a criminal offence which gives rise to direct or indirect benefit; and
- Partners and staff in the firm need to be alert to the dangers of 'tipping off' as this will constitute a criminal offence under the anti-money laundering legislation.

The Appendix contains further guidance on the auditor's responsibilities in respect of money laundering, terrorist financing and proceeds of crime legislation in the UK.

A29-2. For auditors of certain entities subject to statutory regulation,^{16c} laws and regulations establish separate responsibilities for the auditor to report certain information direct to an appropriate authority outside the entity. Standards and guidance on these responsibilities is given in Section B of this ISA (UK)^{1a} and relevant FRC Practice Notes.

A29-3. The procedures and guidance in Section B of this ISA (UK)^{1a} can be adapted to circumstances in which the auditor of other types of entity identifies or suspects non-compliance with laws and regulations which the auditor is under a statutory duty to report.

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 IESBA Code 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.¹⁶ The IESBA Code explains that such reporting would not be considered a breach of the duty of confidentiality under the IESBA Code.¹⁷

^{16b} In the UK, the Terrorism Act 2000 contains reporting requirements for the laundering of terrorist funds which include any funds that are likely to be used for the financing of terrorism.

^{16c} Auditors of public interest entities and other entities in the financial sector, pension schemes and charities have a statutory responsibility, subject to compliance with legislation relating to 'tipping off' (see paragraph A21-1), to report matters that are likely to be of material significance to the regulator.

¹⁶ See, for example, paragraphs 360.21 A1 and 360.25 A1–R360.27 of the IESBA Code.

In the UK, the auditor has regard to paragraphs A33-1–A33-8 of this ISA (UK) and any specific requirements of the auditor's relevant professional body.

¹⁷ See, for example, paragraphs R114.1–114.1 A1 and R360.26 of the IESBA Code.

- 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 statements 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 judgments. 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.

Reporting in the Public Interest

A33-1. Where the auditor has identified or suspects non-compliance with laws and regulations which does not give rise to a responsibility under law, regulation or relevant ethical requirements to report to an appropriate authority outside the entity, the auditor considers whether the matter may be one that ought to be reported in the public interest to an appropriate authority outside the entity in accordance with ISA (UK) 2X0.

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.

Timing of Reports

A34-1. Laws and regulations may stipulate a period within which reports are to be made. If the auditor becomes aware of a suspected or actual non-compliance with laws and regulations which gives rise to a statutory duty to report, the auditor complies with any such stipulated periods for reporting. Ordinarily the auditor makes a report to an appropriate authority outside the entity as soon as practicable.

Reporting to Authorities of Public Interest Entities (Ref: Para. 29-1)

A34-2. The disclosure in good faith to the authorities responsible for investigating such irregularities, by the auditor, of any irregularities referred to in paragraph 29-1 shall not constitute a breach of any contractual or legal restriction on disclosure of information in accordance with the Audit Regulation.^{18d}

In the UK, the auditor has regard to any specific requirements of the auditor's relevant professional body.

^{18d} Article 7 of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014.

A34-3. The auditor considers whether to take further action when the entity investigates the matter referred to in paragraph 23-1 but where the measures taken by management or those charged with governance, in the auditor's professional judgement, were not appropriate to deal with the irregularities identified or would fail to prevent future occurrences.

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.
- 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.¹⁸

¹⁸ See, for example, paragraph R360.28 of the IESBA Code.

In the UK, the auditor has regard to any specific requirements of the auditor's relevant professional body.



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