INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ON AUDITING 580 (REVISED AND REDRAFTED)

WRITTEN REPRESENTATIONS

(Effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after [date])

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Introduction

Scope of this ISA

1. This International Standard on Auditing (ISA) deals with (a) the auditor’s responsibility to obtain written representations, (b) the procedures to be applied in evaluating and documenting such representations, and (c) the action to be taken if the auditor is unable to obtain appropriate written representations.

Effective Date

2. This ISA is effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after xx xx, 20xx [date].

Objective to be Achieved

3. In relation to this ISA, the objective of the auditor is: to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence in the form of written representations in order to corroborate other evidence obtained regarding:

   - assumptions about management’s activities and beliefs that are essential to the performance of an audit of financial statements; and
   - specific assertions embodied in the financial statements.

(a) To obtain from relevant persons:

   (i) Written confirmation of their understanding of their responsibility and accountability for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and assertions therein; and
   (ii) Written corroboration of the accuracy and completeness of assertions in the financial statements, and of information provided to the auditor.

(b) To evaluate the adequacy of representations and determine the implications of any inadequacies for the audit and the auditor’s report.

Definitions

4. Written representations in the context of this ISA do not include financial statements, the assertions therein, and supporting books and records. The following terms are introduced in this ISA:

(a) Written representations - Written statements provided by relevant persons from within the entity to the auditor at the auditor’s request. Written representations are either general written representations or specific written representations.

(b) General written representations - Written representations regarding assumptions about management’s activities and beliefs that are essential to the performance of an audit of financial statements, by relevant persons documenting their understanding of their responsibility and accountability for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements, and assertions therein.

(c) Specific written representations - Written representations regarding specific assertions embodied in the financial statements.
relevant persons to inquiries by the auditor, documenting evidence in relation to assertions embodied in the financial statements.

(d) Relevant persons – Individuals responsible and accountable for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and assertions therein. Ordinarily, management is the party responsible and is accountable for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements. In some circumstances, however, other individuals or bodies, such as those charged with governance, are also responsible and accountable. For the case of specific written representations, in rare circumstances relevant persons may also include persons with expertise pertaining to specific assertions.

Written Representations in the Context of an Audit of Financial Statements

5.—Written representations in the context of this ISA do not include financial statements, the assertions therein, and supporting books and records.

6.—The act of providing written representations by relevant persons reinforces the importance of their role in the preparation of the financial statements and improves clarity of communications. Further, the act of signing the written representations letter provides evidence of the consideration by relevant persons of important matters. A general written representations letter brings to the attention of, and reinforces, relevant persons’ responsibilities in relation to the financial statements and often elicits thoughtful consideration of specific issues.

General Written Representations

7.—The acknowledgement by relevant persons’ of their responsibility and accountability for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements, assertions therein, and books and records is necessary to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence. In the absence of such acknowledgement, the auditor would have no confirmation that management accepts responsibility and accountability in the context of the auditor conducting the audit. Therefore, general written representations to the auditor are a prerequisite of audit completion.

8.—Even though legislation, financial reporting framework or custom may establish relevant persons’ responsibility and accountability for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and assertions therein, this may not be in a complete or consistent manner from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Irrespective of such establishment of responsibility and accountability, an explicit acknowledgement by relevant persons is appropriate in this context.

9.—Further, general written representations relate to the financial statements taken as a whole and often are linked to the knowledge held by, and intentions known only to, relevant persons. Because such relevant persons’ knowledge and intentions are not always manifest in a verifiable manner, general written representations are necessary to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence in relation to such knowledge and intentions. However, general written representations...
representations do not provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence by themselves.

**Specific Written Representations**

10. In addition, audit evidence in the form of responses to inquiries directed at relevant persons may be an important part of the auditor’s procedures. These responses may be documented in the auditor’s working papers, where appropriate (“specific written representations”). In some cases, the auditor obtains audit evidence but concludes that, in addition, a specific written representation is necessary to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence.

**Requirements**

**Relevant Persons**

415. The auditor shall determine which relevant persons are expected to provide general and, where appropriate, specific written representations. (Ref: Para. A1 – A2)

**Expectation About the Receipt of Written Representations**

12. Unless law or regulation requires that the auditor accept the engagement, the auditor shall obtain an agreement from management and those charged with governance prior to the acceptance of the audit engagement that appropriate general written representations from relevant persons are necessary to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence. The auditor shall also advise management and those charged with governance that appropriate specific written representations may be necessary to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence. (Ref: Para. A3)

**General Written Representations**

436. In themselves, general written representations do not constitute sufficient appropriate audit evidence. Accordingly, they do not relieve the auditor of the responsibility to obtain other audit evidence. However, they do provide audit evidence necessary for the performance of an audit about assumptions in relation to the activities and beliefs of relevant persons. To obtain such evidence, the auditor shall obtain written representations from relevant persons about internal control, the financial statements, and the completeness of information provided to the auditor, as follows, covering all periods presented, including the following:

**Internal control**

(a) Whether relevant persons acknowledge, understand and have fulfilled their responsibility for designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant for preparing and presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

**Financial Statements**

(b) Whether relevant persons acknowledge, understand and have fulfilled their responsibility and accountability for preparing and presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
presentation of financial statements that are free of material misstatement and in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, including the following where relevant for the presentation of the financial statements:

- All plans or intentions that may materially affect the carrying value or classification of assets and liabilities in the financial statements have been appropriately disclosed in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework;

- All liabilities, both actual and contingent, have been recorded and disclosed in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework;

- The entity has satisfactory title to or control over all assets recorded in the financial statements, and where appropriate, all liens or encumbrances on these assets have been disclosed, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework;

- The entity has complied with all aspects of contractual agreements that could have a material effect on the financial statements, or, in the event of non-compliance, has disclosed these aspects as required by the applicable financial reporting framework; and

- All events subsequent to the period end for which the applicable financial reporting framework requires adjustment or disclosure have been adjusted and disclosed.

They acknowledge their responsibility for the design and implementation of internal control to preparation and presentation of financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

They believe the effects of uncorrected misstatements are immaterial, both individually and in the aggregate, to the financial statements. A list of uncorrected misstatements shall be included in or attached to the written representation.

Further, the auditor shall obtain written representations from relevant persons that, to the best of their knowledge and belief:

- All events subsequent to period end for which the financial reporting framework requires adjustment or disclosure have been adjusted and disclosed;

Completeness of Information

(e)(c) Whether all records, documentation, unusual matters of which management is aware, and other information relevant to the audit have been made available to the auditor.

**Recognition, Measurement, and Disclosure**

(f) All plans or intentions that may materially alter the carrying value or classification of assets and liabilities in the financial statements have been
disclosed in accordance with the financial reporting framework;

(g) All liabilities, both actual and contingent, have been recorded and, where appropriate, disclosed, in accordance with the financial reporting framework;

(h) The entity has satisfactory title to, or control over, all assets disclosed in the financial statements, and where appropriate, all liens or encumbrances on these assets have been disclosed, in accordance with the financial reporting framework; and,

(h) The entity has complied with all aspects of contractual agreements that could have a material effect on the financial statements, or, in the event of non-compliance, has disclosed these aspects as required by the financial reporting framework.

Standards and guidance in other International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) may require the auditor to obtain additional general written representations that are included in the categories above. These ISAs are listed in Appendix 1 and included in the illustrative representation letter in Appendix 2. (Ref: Para. A34 – A78.)

7. The written representations from relevant persons shall include an acknowledgement that the representations are made to the best of their knowledge and belief, having made all necessary inquiries.

8. The written representations shall be in the form of a representation letter addressed to the auditor as of the same date as the auditor’s report and shall cover all periods covered by the auditor’s report.

Specific Written Representations

914. Where the auditor shall obtain a specific written representation where the auditor determines that corroborating evidence, particularly with respect to matters involving judgment, intent or completeness, in relation to specific assertions in the financial statements a specific written representation is necessary to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, particularly in relation to matters involving judgment or intent, the auditor shall obtain such representation. A specific written representation, however, is not sufficient appropriate audit evidence by itself and, accordingly, does not relieve the auditor of the responsibility to obtain other audit evidence. (Ref: Para. A98–A129.)

105. Because the auditor dates the auditor’s report no earlier than the date on which the auditor has obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence on which to base the opinion on the financial statements, Where specific written representations were obtained during the audit and dated earlier than the date of the auditor’s report, the auditor shall consider whether it is necessary to obtain an updated specific written representations if the specific written representation is as of a date earlier than that of the auditor’s report.
**Inadequate Reliability of Written Representations**

**Written Representations Inconsistent with Other Evidence**

116. Where a written representation is inconsistent with other audit evidence, the auditor shall evaluate the circumstances and determine the reasons for the inconsistency and take appropriate action. What other audit procedures, if any, are necessary to evaluate the reliability of the written representation. Where the auditor performs such additional audit procedures and the results of those procedures cast further doubt upon the written representation, that representation is inadequate, and the auditor shall reconsider the reliability of other written representations obtained and shall determine the effect on the auditor's report.

**Weaknesses Related to Competence, Integrity and Due Care**

127. Where the auditor has determined that weaknesses exist in management’s commitment to competence, communication and enforcement of integrity and ethical values, or due care, the auditor shall assess the effect of these weaknesses on (a) the assumptions about management’s activities and beliefs that are essential to the performance of an audit of financial statements and, (b) consequently, on the reliability of written representations. Where the auditor concludes that the written representations are not reliable, the assumptions about management’s activities and beliefs that are essential to the performance of an audit of financial statements are not appropriate. In such circumstances, the auditor has no basis for completing the audit and, accordingly, shall withdraw from the engagement. Where, despite an identified weakness in the control environment, the auditor concludes that a written representation is reliable, the auditor shall document the reasons for the conclusion. (Ref: Para. A11.)

18. Where the auditor concludes that a written representation is reliable audit evidence, irrespective of an identified weakness in management’s competence, integrity or due care, the auditor shall document the reasons therefor.

**Inability to Obtain Requested Written Representations**

139. Where the auditor is unable to obtain appropriate general written representations, the auditor is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the appropriateness of the assumptions essential for the audit. The possible effects on the financial statements of that inability are pervasive. Therefore, in accordance with ISA 705, “Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor’s Report,” the auditor shall disclaim an opinion on the financial statements, this constitutes a scope limitation and the auditor shall express a disclaimer of opinion or consider withdrawing from the engagement. Where the auditor is unable to obtain an appropriate specific written representation that the auditor considers necessary in order to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, this constitutes a scope limitation and the auditor shall follow the requirements of, and guidance in, ISA 705. (Ref: Para. A13)
20. If the auditor is unable to obtain a specific written representation that the auditor considers necessary in order to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, this constitutes a scope limitation and the auditor shall evaluate the effect thereof on the auditor’s report. (Ref: Para. A12–A13)

Application Material

Relevant Persons (Ref: Para. 544)

A1. To establish who identify the relevant persons for general written representations are, it is important to consider the governance structure of the entity, the relevant legislation, and circumstances of the engagement are important. Relevant persons include the entity’s chief executive officer and chief financial officer. There may, however, be other relevant persons, for example members of the board of directors or supervisory board. Where uncertainty exists as to the identity of relevant persons, it may be necessary for the auditor to agree with the engaging party, prior to the engagement acceptance, who the relevant persons are.

A2. For the purposes of specific written representations, determination of the relevant persons is a matter of professional judgment. The auditor applies professional judgment in identifying relevant persons to make specific written representations. In some rare circumstances, the auditor may conclude that the person responsible and accountable for the assertion is not the person knowledgeable about the assertion. In such cases, in addition to the signature of the responsible and accountable person, the signature of the person with expertise pertaining knowledgeable about the assertion may be necessary.

Expectation About the Receipt of Written Representations (Ref: Para. 12)

A3. To ensure that management and those charged with governance are cognizant that written representations are an integral part of the audit, the auditor may wish to include in the audit engagement letter the auditor’s expectation of receiving from relevant persons general and specific written representations. Where management declines to agree to provide general written representations, the auditor may need to consider not accepting the audit engagement. In some cases, law or regulation prevents the auditor from not accepting an engagement. In such circumstances, the auditor may need to explain to management and those charged with governance the importance of an agreement to provide written representations.

General Written Representations (Ref: Para. 436–8)

A34. Legislation, the financial reporting framework, or custom may establish relevant persons’ responsibility and accountability for preparing and presenting the financial statements and for the assertions therein. However, the extent of this responsibility and accountability may differ across jurisdictions. Despite these differences, an audit is based upon certain assumptions about management’s
activities and beliefs. These assumptions include (a) that relevant persons are responsible for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control, preparation and presentation of the financial statements, and completeness of information to be provided to the auditor and, (b) in particular, that relevant persons acknowledge, understand, and have fulfilled these responsibilities. Audit evidence obtained by the auditor throughout the audit provides support for these assumptions, matters included in general written representations. However, such support, however, is not sufficient without obtaining general written representations from relevant persons, because their knowledge may not be available from other audit evidence. For example, an auditor could not conclude that all relevant information has been provided without asking whether all such information had been provided.

A4. Relevant persons may have acknowledged the assumptions in the terms of engagement. However, without obtaining general written representations, the auditor would not have sufficient appropriate audit evidence in relation to the appropriateness of the assumptions. The expression of relevant persons’ responsibilities in law and the signing of financial statements by the relevant persons do not, of themselves, provide sufficient audit evidence.

A5. Requesting representations about important matters is an effective auditing procedure, in that refusal to provide the requested representations may alert the auditor to possibly significant issues. Further, the requirement to make written representations rather than merely responding to informal inquiries will likely cause the relevant persons to pay greater attention to such matters. Having to make general written representations reinforces relevant persons’ responsibilities in relation to the financial statements and the audit, and prompts them to thoughtfully consider specific issues.

A5. General written representations are addressed to the auditor. Because the auditor dates the auditor’s report no earlier than the date on which the auditor has obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence on which to base the opinion on the financial statements, it is appropriate that general written representation be as of the same date as the auditor’s report.

A6. The list of ISAs including requirements and guidance in relation to written representations is attached as Appendix 2.

A6. In some circumstances, it may be appropriate for the auditor to request that the representation letter be discussed with, and agreed by, those charged with governance to ensure that all those charged with governance are aware of written representations on which the auditor intends to rely in forming an opinion on the financial statements.

Considerations Specific to the Audit of Smaller Entities

A7. In smaller entities, obtaining a representation letter may be particularly useful where there is a need to clarify the relevant persons’ understanding of the assumptions about management’s activities and beliefs that underlie an audit.

Considerations Specific to the Public Sector Considerations
A78. The objectives of an audit of public sector entities, legislation or circumstances may give rise to the need for additional general written representations. These may include the following:

- General written representations acknowledging economy, efficiency and effectiveness of programs, projects and other activities.
- General written representations on the existence of the internal audit function, that is appropriate for the size of the entity and its activities.
- General written representations pertaining to the auditor’s evaluation of the entity’s risk assessment systems. In these circumstances, general written representations may also address systems and procedures that assess risks, and state whether relevant persons have monitored and assessed them.

Specific Written Representations (Ref: Para. 149 - 108)

A9. In some circumstances, the auditor may conclude that a specific written representation is necessary to corroborate other evidence, particularly where intent is involved.

A108. A specific written representation may become particularly relevant where the auditor performs audit procedures on matters involving relevant persons’ judgment or intent. Evaluating intent is inherently subjective, and therefore uncertain. In some cases, the auditor may obtain evidence supporting or inconsistent with relevant persons’ assertions by considering matters directly or indirectly linked to the assertion. For example, relevant persons may assert their intent to operate a plant in financial difficulties. In assessing the relevant persons’ assertion, the auditor obtains information that the product made in the plant is being replaced by a new generation product made by another entity. Such information may provide the auditor with evidence inconsistent with the relevant persons’ assertion. When evaluating relevant persons’ judgments and intentions the auditor may consider one or more of the following:

- The entity’s past history in carrying out its stated intentions.
- The entity’s reasons for choosing a particular course of action.
- The entity’s ability to pursue a specific course of action.
- The existence or lack of any other information that might have been obtained during the course of the audit that may be inconsistent with management’s judgment or intent.

- Combination thereof.

However, sufficient appropriate audit evidence in relation to relevant persons’ judgments and intentions cannot be obtained without confirming with relevant persons what their intentions are.

A119. The auditor recognizes that the reliability of a specific written representation is influenced by its source and by its nature. Because the source is not independent, a specific written representation does not by itself provide
sufficient appropriate audit evidence by itself. For example, a written response to a specific inquiry in relation to the cost of an asset is not a substitute for the audit evidence of such cost that the auditor would ordinarily expect to obtain. In some circumstances, such as when valuing investments where management’s intent is crucial to the accounting treatment, it may not be possible to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence without obtaining from management a specific written representation from relevant persons in relation to their intentions. In these cases, a specific written representation, together with other evidence obtained by the auditor, may provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence.

A10. Where the auditor determines that a specific written representation is necessary to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, such written representation is dated as of the date it was obtained by the auditor. However, in the course of performing other audit procedures, the auditor may conclude that an event may have occurred between the date a specific written representation was obtained and the date of the auditor’s report which may affect the assertion. In such circumstances, the auditor may conclude that the specific written representation needs to be updated. For example, where the auditor has obtained a specific written representation in relation to inventory obsolescence dated earlier than the auditor’s report and subsequent events provide audit evidence casting doubt on the validity of the original response, the auditor may conclude that the representation be updated by relevant persons as of the date of the auditor’s report.

Threshold Amounts

A12. Where applicable, general and specific written representations may be limited to matters above threshold amounts established by the auditor for the purposes of such representations, having given effect to the possibility of immaterial matters aggregating to become material. In setting a threshold amount, an auditor also may consider the qualitative aspects of some matters, such as fraud. For this purpose, the auditor may consider agreeing on the threshold amounts with relevant persons. Threshold amounts may vary with different written representations. Threshold amounts may not apply to written representations concerning overall responsibilities such as for internal control.

Inadequately to Obtain Requested Written Representations (Ref: Para 13)

Compentence, Integrity and Due Care (Ref: Para. 17–18)

A11. ISA 315, “Understanding the Entity and Its Environment and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement” requires that the auditor obtain an understanding of the control environment. Elements comprising control environment include commitment to competence, communication, and enforcement of integrity and due care. Where material weaknesses exist in relation to management integrity, competence and due care, this may affect the reliability of general and specific written representations. Where the effect is such as to undermine the reliability of general written representations, this gives rise to a scope limitation and the requirements and
guidance in proposed ISA 705, “Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor’s Report” are applicable. Where the auditor has determined that weaknesses exist in relation to the elements of management integrity, competence and due care, specific written representations may not provide reliable audit evidence.

**Inability to Obtain Representations** (Ref: Para. 19–20)

A13. General written representations relating to the relevant persons’ responsibility for (a) the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control, and (b) the completeness of information, are relevant for all audits. However, some general representations relating to the relevant persons’ responsibility for preparing and presenting the financial statements may not always be relevant. For example, written representations relating to liabilities may not be necessary where the financial statements were prepared and presented on a cash basis, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. When relevant persons decline to provide general written representations, this implies unwillingness to acknowledge responsibility and accountability for the financial statements. The effect of such scope limitation is so material and pervasive that the auditor is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence and accordingly is unable to express an opinion on the financial statements. In some circumstances, the auditor may conclude that withdrawal from the audit engagement is appropriate. In other circumstances, the withdrawal may not be possible and a disclaimer of opinion may be necessary.

A13. Where the auditor is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence because a relevant person declines to provide a specific written representation, such refusal results in a scope limitation and ISA 705, “Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor’s Report” applies. Whether a modified opinion or a disclaimer of opinion is appropriate depends on how material and pervasive the effect that the inability to obtain specific written representations has on the audit evidence supporting the financial statements.
Appendix 1

List of ISAs Containing General Written Representation Requirements


ISA 250, “Consideration of Laws and Regulations” – paragraph 23.

ISA 450, “Evaluation of Misstatements Identified during the Audit” – paragraph 16 (Close off document)

ISA 540 (Revised), “Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures (Other Than Those Involving Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures)” – paragraph 101 (Close off document)

ISA 545, “Auditing Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures” – paragraph 63.


ISA 570, “Going Concern” – paragraph 26(c).
Example of a General Written Representations Letter

The following letter includes general written representations required by this and other ISAs in effect December 31, 2006. It is assumed in this example that there are no exceptions to the requested representations. If there were exceptions, the letter would need to be modified accordingly to reflect the exceptions. Where the auditor determines that one or more specific written representations are sufficiently important, the auditor may conclude that the inclusion thereof in the representation letter is appropriate. Although such inclusion of specific written representations on a variety of matters may serve to focus relevant persons’ attention on those matters, and thus cause the relevant persons to specifically address those matters in more detail than would otherwise be the case, the auditor needs to be aware of the limitations of specific written representations as audit evidence as set out in this ISA.

(To Auditor) (Date)

This representation letter is provided in connection with your audit of the financial statements of ABC Company for the year ended December 31, 20XX for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to whether the financial statements “give a true and fair view” of the financial position of ABC Company as of December 31, 20XX and of the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with (indicate relevant financial reporting framework). We confirm, to the best of our knowledge and belief, having made all necessary inquiries, that:

Internal Control

- We acknowledge, understand and have fulfilled our responsibility for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control to prevent and detect fraud.

Financial Statements

- We acknowledge, understand and have fulfilled our responsibility for preparing and presenting the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, including the following:

  o All plans or intentions that may materially alter the carrying value or classification of assets and liabilities in the financial statements have been disclosed in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

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1 Where the auditor reports on more than one period, the auditor adjusts the date so that the letter pertains to all periods covered by the audit report.
All liabilities, both actual and contingent, have been recorded and, where appropriate, disclosed in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

The entity has satisfactory title to, or control over, all assets disclosed in the financial statements and, where appropriate, all liens or encumbrances on these assets have been disclosed in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

We have complied with the aspects of contractual agreements that could have a material effect on the financial statements and instances of non-compliance have been disclosed as required by the applicable financial reporting framework.

We believe that significant assumptions used by us in making accounting estimates, including those measured at fair value, are reasonable; and, for fair value measurements and disclosures, that they appropriately reflect our intent and ability to carry out specific courses of action on behalf of the entity where relevant to the accounting estimates and disclosures (ISAs 540 (Revised) and 545).

We believe that all events subsequent to period end for which the applicable financial reporting framework requires adjustment or disclosure have been adjusted or disclosed.

We believe that the information we have provided regarding the identity of the entity’s related parties and its related party relationships and transactions is complete and accurate (Proposed ISA 550 (Revised and Redrafted)).

We believe that related party transactions and the effects of related party relationships have been appropriately accounted for and the financial statements reflect the economic substance of these relationships and transactions (Proposed ISA 550 (Revised and Redrafted)).

We believe that the related party disclosures in the financial statements are appropriate (Proposed ISA 550 (Revised and Redrafted)).

We believe that the effects of uncorrected misstatements are immaterial, both individually and in the aggregate, to the financial statements as a whole. A list of the uncorrected misstatements is attached to the representation letter. (ISA 450)

Completeness of Information

- All records, documentation, unusual matters of which management is aware, and other information relevant to the audit have been made available to you.

- We have disclosed to you the results of our assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated as a result of fraud (Proposed ISA 240 (Redrafted)).

- We have disclosed to you all information in relation to fraud or suspected fraud that we are aware of and that affects the entity and involves:
  - Management;
- Employees who have significant roles in internal control; or
- Others where the fraud could have a material effect on the financial statements (Proposed ISA 240 (Redrafted)).

- We have disclosed to you all information in relation to allegations of fraud, or suspected fraud, affecting the entity’s financial statements communicated by employees, former employees, analysts, regulators or others (Proposed ISA 240 (Redrafted)).

- We have disclosed to you all known actual or possible non-compliance with laws and regulations whose effects should be considered when preparing financial statements (ISA 250).

- We have provided to you complete and accurate information regarding related party relationships and transactions (Proposed ISA 550 (Revised and Redrafted)).

**Financial Statements**
- We acknowledge our responsibility and accountability for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with (relevant financial framework).
- We acknowledge our responsibility for the design and implementation of internal control to achieve the entity’s objective with regard to financial reporting, including the design and implementation of internal control to prevent and detect fraud or error.
- We believe the effects of uncorrected misstatements are immaterial, both individually and in the aggregate, to the financial statements. A list of uncorrected misstatements is attached.
- We have disclosed to you the results of our assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated as a result of fraud;
- We have disclosed to you all information in relation to fraud or suspected fraud affecting the entity involving:
  - (i) Management;
  - (ii) Employees who have significant roles in internal control; or
  - (iii) Others where the fraud could have a material effect on the financial statements; and
- We have disclosed to you all information in relation to allegations of fraud, or suspected fraud, affecting the entity’s financial statements communicated by employees, former employees, analysts, regulators or others.
- We have disclosed to you all known actual or possible noncompliance with laws and regulations whose effects should be considered when preparing financial statements.
We believe that all significant assumptions in relation to fair value measurements and disclosures are reasonable and appropriately reflect our intent and ability to carry out specific courses of action on behalf of the entity.

We believe the measurement methods, including related assumptions, used by us in determining fair values within the applicable financial reporting framework, and the consistency in application of the methods are appropriate.

We confirm, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that

- The financial statements are free of material misstatement and in accordance with the financial reporting framework.

- All events subsequent to period end for which the financial reporting framework requires adjustment or disclosure have been identified.

Completeness of Information

- We have provided to you all records, documentation and other information relevant to the audit.

Recognition, Measurement and Disclosure

- All plans or intentions that may materially alter the carrying value or classification of assets and liabilities in the financial statements have been disclosed in accordance with the financial reporting framework.

- All liabilities, both actual and contingent, have been recorded, and where appropriate, disclosed, in accordance with the financial reporting framework.

- The entity has satisfactory title to, or control over, all assets disclosed in the financial statements, and where appropriate, all liens or encumbrances on these assets have been disclosed, in accordance with the financial reporting framework.

- We have complied with the aspects of contractual agreements that could have a material effect on the financial statements and instances of non-compliance have been disclosed as required by the financial reporting framework.

- All transactions have been properly recorded and all disclosures properly made in accordance with the financial reporting framework.

- All events and matters for which the financial reporting framework requires restatement of the comparative financial statements have been identified.

- The information provided regarding the identification of related parties, as defined by the financial reporting framework, is complete.

- The related party disclosures in the financial statements are in accordance with the requirements of the financial reporting framework.

(Relevant Person)

(Relevant Person)
Appendix 2

List of ISAs Containing Written Representation Requirements


ISA 250 “Consideration of Laws and Regulations”—paragraph 23.

ISA 545 “Auditing Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures”—paragraphs 63—64.

Draft ISA 550 (Revised) “Related Parties”—paragraph 49.

ISA 570 “Going Concern”—paragraph 26c.

Proposed ISA 540 (Revised) “Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures (Other than Those Involving Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures)”—paragraph 95.
PROPOSED CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

ISA 200, “Objective and General Principles Governing an Audit of Financial Statements”

33. Certain assumptions about management’s activities and beliefs are essential to the performance of an audit of financial statements. These assumptions include, but are not limited to, whether management acknowledges, understands and has fulfilled its responsibility for:

- Preparing and presenting the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework,
- Designing, implementing and maintaining internal control over financial reporting, and
- Providing complete information to the auditor.

As the audit progresses the auditor obtains audit evidence about these assumptions. General written representations constitute a necessary part of this evidence. Consequently, without general written representations, the auditor cannot conclude that sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained.

ISA 210, “Terms of Audit Engagements”

Agreement on Essential Assumptions with Management

5a. The auditor should identify and agree with management the assumptions in relation to management’s activities and beliefs that are essential to the performance of an audit of financial statements.

5b. ISA 200 discusses the assumptions in relation to management’s activities and beliefs essential to the performance of an audit. The auditor may determine that there may be a risk that these assumptions may not be understood by management. To make management aware that these assumptions confirmed by written representations are an integral part of the audit, the auditor may include in the terms of engagement the auditor’s expectation of receiving from relevant persons general and, where appropriate, specific written representations.

5c. Where (a) the auditor and management fail to agree on the assumptions in relation to management’s activities and beliefs essential to the performance of an audit (an agreement that is necessary for performing an audit), and (b) the auditor does not receive confirmation of these assumptions by general written representations, the auditor will be unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence. In such circumstances, it may not be appropriate for the auditor to accept the engagement. In some cases, however, law or regulation prevents the auditor from refusing an engagement. In these cases, the auditor may need to explain to management and those charged with governance the importance of such an agreement to provide written representations, and the implications for the auditor’s report.