PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ON AUDITING 620
(REVISED AND REDRAFTED)
USING THE WORK OF AN AUDITOR’S EXPERT
(Effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after [December 15, 2009])

MARK-UP FROM THE EXPOSURE DRAFT

DRAFTING NOTE: There are a number of references in this ISA to other ISAs and to proposed ISQC 1 (Redrafted) that are currently subject to change as the Board finalizes the Clarity project. A check will be made for consistency with those documents prior to the “second read” of this ISA.

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Appendix: Considerations for Agreement Between the Auditor and an Auditor’s External Expert

International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 620 (Revised and Redrafted), “Using the Work of an Auditor’s Expert” should be read in the context of the “Preface to the International Standards on Quality Control, Auditing, Review, Other Assurance and Related Services,” which sets out the authority of ISAs in conjunction with ISA 200 (Revised and Redrafted), “Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with ISAs.”

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Introduction

Scope of this ISA

1. This International Standard on Auditing (ISA) deals with the auditor’s responsibilities regarding the use of the work of an individual person or organization’s work possessing expertise in a field of expertise other than accounting or auditing, when that individual or organization is employed or engaged by the auditor to assist the auditor for the purposes of the audit, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence.

2. This ISA does not deal with the auditor’s consultation with use of the work of an individual or organization specialists in a particular specialized area of accounting or auditing, or with the auditor’s consideration of the work of experts employed or engaged by the entity.

The auditor’s responsibility for the audit opinion

3. The auditor is responsible for the audit opinion, and that responsibility is not diminished by the auditor’s use of the work of an auditor’s expert. Nonetheless, if the auditor using the work of an auditor’s expert, having followed this ISA, concludes that the work of that expert is adequate for the purposes of the audit, the auditor may accept that expert’s findings and conclusions in the expert’s field as relevant and reliable audit evidence. Nonetheless, the auditor is responsible for the audit opinion, and that responsibility is not diminished by the auditor’s use of the work of an auditor’s expert.

Effective Date

4. This ISA is effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2009.

Objectives

5. The objectives of the auditor are:

   (a) To determine whether to use the work of an auditor’s expert; and

   (b) If using the work of an auditor’s expert, to determine whether that work is adequate for the purposes of the audit.

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1 [Proposed] This ISA may be of assistance in implementing quality control policies and procedures when the auditor uses the work of an individual or organization in a specialized area of accounting or auditing. When such an individual is a member of the engagement team, that individual is subject to quality control policies and procedures in accordance with proposed ISQC 1 (Redrafted), “Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements” and proposed ISA 220 (Redrafted), “Quality Control for an Audit of Financial Statements,” When, on the other hand, the auditor consults with such an individual or organization, the requirements of proposed ISQC 1 (Redrafted), and proposed ISA 220 (Redrafted) in particular paragraphs 18 and 26(d), includes requirements regarding consultation apply. [ISSUE A]

2 [Proposed] ISA 500 (Redrafted), “Considering the Relevance and Reliability of Audit Evidence” (see proposed conforming amendments with this exposure draft ISA), in particular paragraphs A30a.-A30g., includes guidance regarding the work of experts employed or engaged by the entity.
Definitions

6. For purposes of the ISAs, the following terms have the meanings attributed below:

   (a) Expertise – Skills, knowledge and experience in a particular field, profession or specialized occupation. (Ref: Para. A1)

   (b) Expert – An individual person or organization, possessing expertise in a particular field. An expert may be either a management’s expert, or an auditor’s expert. 

   (c) Management’s expert – An expert whose work in a field other than accounting is used by the entity to assist the entity in preparing the financial statements.

   (d) Auditor’s expert – An expert employed or engaged by the auditor whose work in a field other than accounting or auditing is used by the auditor to assist the auditor in obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence. An auditor’s expert may be either an:

      (i) Auditor’s external expert – An auditor’s expert who is engaged, not employed, by the auditor. An auditor’s external expert is not a member of the assurance team or the engagement team.

      (ii) Auditor’s internal expert – An auditor’s expert who is employed, not engaged, by the auditor; that is, partners and staff, including temporary staff, and auditor’s experts who are employed by a network firm with common quality control policies and procedures. An auditor’s internal expert is a member of the assurance team (and is therefore subject to quality control policies and procedures in accordance with proposed ISQC 1 (Redrafted)), and, if that auditor’s internal expert performs audit procedures on the engagement, is also a member of the engagement team (and therefore subject to quality control policies and procedures in accordance with proposed ISA 220 (Redrafted)). [ISSUE A]

Requirements

Determining the Need for an Auditor’s Expert [ISSUE C]

7. If expertise in a field other than accounting or auditing is required necessary to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, the auditor shall determine whether to use the work of an auditor’s expert. (Ref: Para. A2-A8)

Nature, Timing and Extent of Audit Procedures

8. The nature, timing and extent of the auditor’s procedures with respect to the requirements in paragraphs 9-13 of this ISA will vary depending on the circumstances. In determining the nature, timing and extent of those procedures, matters considered by the auditor shall consider matters including:

   (a) The nature of the matter to which that expert’s work relates;

   (b) The risks of material misstatement in the matter to which that expert’s work relates;
(c) The significance of that expert’s work in the context of the audit;

(d) The auditor’s knowledge of and experience with previous work performed by that expert; and

(e) Whether the expert is subject to the auditor’s firm’s quality control policies and procedures. (Ref: Para. A9)

The Capabilities, Competence, Capabilities and Objectivity of the Auditor’s Expert

9. The auditor shall evaluate whether the auditor’s expert whose work is to be used has the necessary capabilities, competence, capabilities and objectivity for the purposes of the audit. In the case of an auditor’s external expert, the evaluation of objectivity shall include inquiry regarding interests and relationships that may create a threat to that expert’s objectivity. (Ref: Para. A10-A17)

Obtaining an Understanding of the Field of Expertise of the Auditor’s Expert

10. The auditor shall obtain a sufficient understanding of the field of expertise of the auditor’s expert to enable the auditor to:

(a) Determine the nature, scope and objectives of that expert’s work for the purposes of the audit; and

(b) Evaluate the adequacy of that work for the purposes of the audit. (Ref: Para. A18-A19)

Agreement with the Auditor’s Expert [ISSUE D]

11. The auditor shall agree, in writing when appropriate, on the following matters with the auditor’s expert: (Ref: Para. A20-A22)

(a) The nature, scope and objectives of that expert’s work; (Ref: Para. A22.1)

(b) The respective roles of the auditor and that expert; and (Ref: Para. A23-A24)

(c) The nature, timing and extent of communication between the auditor and that expert, including the form of any report to be provided by that expert. (Ref: Para. A25)

Evaluating the Adequacy of the Auditor’s Expert’s Work

12. The auditor shall evaluate the adequacy of the auditor’s expert’s work for the purposes of the audit, including:

(a) The relevance and reasonableness of that expert’s findings, and their consistency with other audit evidence; and (Ref: Para. A27-A28)

(b) If significant to the auditor’s use of that expert’s work, the relevance, completeness, relevance and accuracy of source data used by the expert (Ref: Para. A32-A33)
13. If the auditor concludes that the work of the auditor’s expert is not adequate for the purposes of the audit, the auditor shall:

(a) Agree with that expert on the nature and extent of further work to be performed by that expert; or
(b) Perform further audit procedures appropriate to the circumstances. (Ref: Para. A34)

Reference to the Auditor’s Expert in the Auditor’s Report

14. The auditor shall not refer to the work of an auditor’s expert in an auditor’s report containing an unmodified opinion unless required by law or regulation to do so. If such reference is required by law or regulation, the auditor report shall indicate in the auditor’s report that the reference does not diminish the auditor’s responsibility for the audit opinion.

15. If the auditor refers to the work of an auditor’s expert in an auditor’s report containing a modified opinion, is relevant to an understanding of a modification to the auditor’s opinion the auditor shall indicate in the auditor’s report that such reference does not diminish the auditor’s responsibility for that opinion. (Ref: Para. A35-A36)

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Application and Other Explanatory Material

Definitions

Expertise (Ref: Para. 6(bd))

A1. Expertise in a field other than accounting or auditing may includes expertise in relation to such matters as:

- The valuation of complex financial instruments, land and buildings, plant and machinery, jewelry, works of art, and antiques, intangible assets, and business combinations and conducting impairment reviews.
- The actuarial calculation of liabilities associated with insurance contracts or employee benefit plans.
- The estimation of oil and gas reserves.
- The valuation of environmental liabilities, and site clean-up costs.
- The interpretation of contracts, laws and regulations.
- The analysis of complex or unusual tax compliance issues.

A1.1 In many cases, distinguishing between expertise in accounting or auditing, and expertise in another field, will be straightforward, even where this involves a specialized area of accounting or auditing. For example, an individual with expertise in the accounting implications of taxation can be often be clearly distinguished from an expert in the analysis of complex or unusual tax compliance issues. The former is not an expert for the purposes of this ISA as this constitutes accounting expertise, and therefore applying the requirements of
this ISA are not necessary regarding the work of such an expert. Similar distinctions may also be able to be made in other areas, for example, between expertise in accounting for financial instruments, and expertise in complex modeling for the purpose of valuing financial instruments. In some cases, however, particularly those involving an emerging area of accounting or auditing expertise, distinguishing between specialized areas of accounting or auditing, and expertise in another field, will be a matter of professional judgment. Applicable professional rules and standards regarding education and competency requirements for accountants and auditors may assist the auditor in exercising that judgment. 

A1.2 Where an individual or organization has expertise in accounting or auditing, as well as in another field, this ISA applies only in relation to the auditor's use of the expert’s work in that other field.

Expert (Ref: Para. 6(b))

A1.3 It is necessary to apply judgment when considering how the requirements of this ISA are affected by the fact that an expert may be either an individual or organization. For example, when evaluating the capabilities, competence and objectivity of an auditor’s expert, it may be that the expert is an organization the auditor has previously used, but the auditor has no prior experience of the individual expert assigned by the organization for the particular engagement; or it may be the reverse, i.e., the auditor may be familiar with the work of an individual expert but not with the organization that expert has joined. In either case both the personal attributes of the individual and the managerial attributes of the organization (such as quality control systems the organization implements) may be relevant to the auditor’s evaluation.

Determining the Need for an Auditor’s Expert (Ref: Para. 7)

A7. An auditor’s expert may be needed to assist the auditor in one or more of the following:

- Obtaining an understanding of the entity and its environment, including its internal control.
- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement.
- Determining and implementing overall responses to assessed risks at the financial statement level.
- Designing and performing further audit procedures to respond to assessed risks at the

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3 As noted in footnote 1, however, this ISA may be of assistance in implementing quality control policies and procedures when the auditor uses the work of an individual or organization possessing expertise in a specialized area of accounting or auditing.

4 For example, International Education Standard 8 “Competence Requirements for Audit Professionals” may be of assistance.

5 It should be noted, however, that if such an auditor’s expert performs audit procedures using accounting/auditing expertise, then that expert is a member of the engagement team and is subject to ISA 220 and ISQC 1, even if that expert is an external auditor’s expert.
assertion level.

- Evaluating the sufficiency and appropriateness of audit evidence obtained in forming an opinion on the financial statements.

A2. The risks of material misstatement may increase when expertise in a field other than accounting is needed for management to prepare the financial statements, e.g., because this may indicate some complexity, or because management may not possess knowledge of the field of expertise. If in preparing the financial statements management does not possess the necessary expertise, management may employ or engage an expert to address those risks. Relevant controls, including controls that relate to the work of an expert employed or engaged by management, if any, may also reduce the risks of material misstatement.

A3. If the preparation of the financial statements involves the use of expertise in a field other than accounting, it is possible that the auditor, who is skilled in accounting and auditing, may not possess the necessary expertise to audit those financial statements. The engagement partner is required to be satisfied that the engagement team, and any auditor’s external experts who are not part of the engagement team, collectively have the appropriate capabilities and competence and capabilities to perform the audit engagement. If in preparing the financial statements management does not possess the necessary expertise, management may employ or engage an expert to address those risks. Relevant controls, including controls that relate to the work of an expert employed or engaged by management, if any, may also reduce the risks of material misstatement.

A4. Notwithstanding the requirements of ISA 220 (Redrafted) and ISA 300 (Redrafted) cited in the preceding paragraph, an auditor who is not an expert in a relevant field other than accounting or auditing may nevertheless be able to obtain a sufficient understanding of that field to perform the audit without an auditor’s expert. This understanding may be obtained through, e.g.:

- Experience in auditing entities that require such expertise in the preparation of their financial statements.
- Education, experience or professional development in the particular field of expertise.
- Discussion with experts.
- Discussion with auditors who have performed similar engagements.

A5. In some other cases, however, the auditor may determine that it is necessary, or may choose, to use an auditor’s expert to assist in obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence. Considerations when deciding whether to use an auditor’s expert may include:

- Whether management has used an expert in preparing the financial statements (see paragraph A6).

7 ISA 300 (Redrafted), “Planning an Audit of Financial Statements,” paragraph 7(e).
The nature and complexity of the matter.
The materiality of the matter, and the risks of material misstatement.
The expected nature of procedures to respond to identified risks.
The availability of alternative sources of audit evidence.

A6. When management has used an expert in preparing the financial statements, the auditor’s decision on whether to use an auditor’s expert may be influenced by such factors as:

- The nature, scope and objectives of the management’s expert’s work.
- Whether the management’s expert is employed by the entity, or is a party engaged by it to provide relevant services.
- The extent to which management can exercise control or influence over the work of the management’s expert.
- The management’s expert’s capabilities and competence.
- Whether the management’s expert is subject to technical performance standards or other professional or industry requirements.
- Any controls within the entity over the management’s expert’s work.

[Proposed] ISA 500 (Redrafted)\textsuperscript{8} includes requirements and guidance regarding the effect of the capabilities, competence and objectivity of experts employed or engaged by the entity on the reliability of audit evidence.

A7. [THIS PARA MOVED, WITHOUT MARK UP, TO BE BEFORE A2]

A8. An auditor’s expert may be employed by the auditor or may be engaged by the auditor for the purposes of the audit. Experts employed by the auditor include partners and staff, including temporary staff. Such experts are subject to the firm’s quality control policies and procedures, and when performing audit procedures are part of the engagement team. Experts engaged by the auditor are defined as “auditor’s external experts” and are not part of the engagement team.

Nature, Timing and Extent of Audit Procedures (Ref: Para. 8)

A9. The nature, timing and extent of audit procedures with respect to the requirements in paragraphs 9-13 of this ISA will vary depending on the circumstances. For example, the following factors may suggest the need for more extensive procedures or procedures of a different nature:

- The work of the auditor’s expert relates to a significant matter that involves subjective and complex judgments.
- The auditor has not previously used the work of the auditor’s expert, and has no prior

\textsuperscript{8} [Proposed] ISA 500 (Redrafted), “Considering the Relevance and Reliability of Audit Evidence,” paragraphs 12(c), and A30a-A30g.
experience of that expert’s capabilities, competence, capabilities and objectivity.

- The expert is an auditor’s external expert and is not, therefore, subject to the firm’s quality control policies and procedures.

**The Capabilities, Competence, Capabilities and Objectivity of the Auditor’s Expert** (Ref: Para. 9)

A10. The capabilities, competence, capabilities and objectivity of an auditor’s expert are factors that significantly affect whether the work of the auditor’s expert will be adequate for the purposes of the audit. Competence relates to the nature and level of expertise of the auditor’s expert. Capability relates the ability of the auditor’s expert to exercise that competence in the circumstances of the engagement. Factors that influence capability may include, for example, geographic location, and the availability of time and resources. Objectivity relates to the possible effects that bias, conflict of interest or the influence of others may have on the professional or business judgment of the auditor’s expert.

A10.1 Information regarding the capabilities, competence, capabilities and objectivity of an auditor’s expert may come from a variety of sources, such as:

- Personal experience with previous work of that expert.
- Discussions with that expert.
- Discussions with other auditors or others who are familiar with that expert’s work.
- Knowledge of that expert’s qualifications, membership of a professional body or industry association, license to practice, or other forms of external recognition.
- Published papers or books written by that expert.

A11. When an auditor’s expert is a member of the engagement team, that expert is subject to the auditor’s firm’s quality control policies and procedures. The auditor is responsible for establishing the engagement partner is required to be satisfied that the engagement team, and any auditor’s external experts who are not part of the engagement team, collectively have the appropriate capabilities, competence and capabilities and time to perform the audit engagement. Auditor’s internal experts are subject to relevant ethical requirements, including those pertaining to independence, and the firm’s quality control policies and procedures. However, engagement teams are entitled to rely on the firm’s systems unless

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9 That is, those implemented in accordance with [proposed] ISA 220 (Redrafted), and [proposed] ISQC 1 (Redrafted), “Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements.”

10 [Proposed] ISA 220 (Redrafted) paragraph [13].

11 Relevant ethical requirements ordinarily comprise Parts A and B of the International Federation of Accountants’ Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the IFAC Code) related to an audit of financial statements together with national requirements that are more restrictive.

12 That is, those implemented in accordance with proposed ISQC 1 (Redrafted) and, in the case of the members of the engagement team, proposed ISA 220 (Redrafted)
information provided by the firm or other parties suggest otherwise. This may be relevant with respect to auditor’s internal experts regarding aspects of such matters as:

- Capabilities and competence and capabilities, through recruitment and training programs.
- Objectivity, through the firm’s policies and procedures to comply with relevant independence requirements.
- Adherence to regulatory and legal requirements, through monitoring processes.

A12. When considering the capabilities, evaluating the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the auditor’s expert, it may be relevant to consider whether that expert’s work is subject to technical performance standards or other professional or industry requirements, e.g., ethical standards and other membership requirements of a professional body or industry association, accreditation standards of a licensing body, or requirements imposed by law or regulation.

A13. Other matters that may be relevant to consider include:

- The relevance of the auditor’s expert’s capabilities and competence to the matter for which that expert’s work will be used, including any areas of specialty within that expert’s field. For example, a particular actuary may specialize in property and casualty insurance, but have limited expertise regarding pension calculations.

- The auditor’s expert’s capabilities and competence with respect to relevant accounting and auditing requirements, including experience in assisting with the preparation or audit of financial statements, and the use and for example, knowledge of assumptions and methods, including models where applicable, that are consistent with the applicable financial reporting framework.

- Whether unexpected events, changes in conditions, or the audit evidence obtained from the results of audit procedures indicate that it may be necessary to reconsider the initial evaluation of the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the auditor’s expert as the audit progresses.

A14. Objectivity relates to the effects that bias, conflict of interest or the influence of others may have on the professional or business judgment of the auditor’s expert. A broad range of circumstances may threaten objectivity, e.g., self-interest threats, advocacy threats, familiarity threats, self-review threats, and intimidation threats. Safeguards may eliminate or reduce such threats, and may be created by external structures (e.g., the auditor’s expert’s profession, legislation or regulation), or by the auditor’s expert’s work environment (e.g., quality control policies and procedures). There may also be safeguards specific to the audit engagement.

A15. The evaluation of the significance of threats to objectivity and of whether there is a need for safeguards may depend upon the role of the auditor’s expert and the significance of the expert’s work in the context of the audit. There may be some situations in which safeguards

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13 [Proposed] ISA 220 (Redrafted) paragraph [3(c)].
cannot reduce threats to an acceptable level, e.g., if the auditor’s expert is an individual who has played a significant role in preparing the information that is being audited, the auditor may not be able to use the work of that expert.

A16. When evaluating the objectivity of an auditor’s external expert through inquiry regarding interests and relationships that may create a threat to that expert’s objectivity, it may be relevant to discuss with that expert any circumstances that may create threats to the expert’s objectivity, and any relevant applicable safeguards, including any professional requirements that apply to that expert; and to evaluate whether the safeguards are adequate to reduce threats to an acceptable level. Circumstances that it may be relevant to discuss with the auditor’s expert may include: interests or relationships with the entity, such as:

- Financial interests.
- Business and personal relationships.
- Provision of other services by the expert, including by the organization in the case of an external expert that is an organization.

In some cases, it may also be appropriate for the auditor to obtain a written representation from the auditor’s external expert about any interests or relationships with the entity of which that expert is aware.

A17. Inquiry by the auditor of the entity about any known interests or relationships with the auditor’s external expert may also be of assistance in identifying circumstances that may affect that expert’s objectivity.

Obtaining an Understanding of the Field of Expertise of the Auditor’s Expert (Ref: Para. 10)

A18. The auditor may obtain an understanding of the auditor’s expert’s field of expertise through the means described in paragraph A4, or through discussion with that expert.

A19. Aspects of the auditor’s expert’s field relevant to the auditor’s understanding may include:

- Whether that expert’s field has areas of specialty within it that are relevant to the audit (see paragraph A13).
- Whether any professional or other standards, and regulatory or legal requirements apply.
- What assumptions and methodologies, including models where applicable, and assumptions are used by the auditor’s expert, and whether they are generally accepted within the auditor’s expert’s field and appropriate for financial reporting purposes.
- The nature of internal and external data or information the auditor’s expert uses.

Agreement with the Auditor’s Expert (Ref: Para. 11) [ISSUE D]

A20. The nature, scope and objectives of the auditor’s expert’s work will vary considerably with the circumstances, as will the respective roles of the auditor and the auditor’s expert, and the nature, timing and extent of communication between the auditor and the auditor’s expert. It
is therefore required that these matters are agreed between the auditor and the auditor’s expert, and that this agreement is in writing when appropriate, both when the expert is an auditor’s external expert and when the expert is an auditor’s internal expert, employed by the auditor.

A21. The matters noted in paragraph 8 may affect the level of detail and formality of the agreement between the auditor and the auditor’s expert, in particular:

- The more significant the work of an auditor’s expert is in the context of the audit, the more likely it is that the agreement between the auditor and that expert will need to be reasonably detailed and set out formally in writing.
- When the expert is subject to the auditor’s firm’s quality control policies and procedures, it is less likely that a written agreement will be needed.

A22. The agreement between the auditor and an auditor’s external expert is often documented in an engagement letter. The Appendix lists matters that the auditor may consider for inclusion in any agreement with an auditor’s expert. In the case of an auditor’s internal expert, there may not be a written agreement. When there is no written agreement between the auditor and the auditor’s expert, evidence of the agreement may be included in, for example:

- Planning memoranda, and or related working papers such as the audit program.
- The policies and procedures of the auditor’s firm. When the auditor’s expert is a member of the engagement team, the established policies and procedures to which that expert is subject may include particular policies and procedures in relation to that expert’s work, including the respective roles of the auditor’s expert and other members of the engagement team. The extent of any further documentation depends on the nature of such policies and procedures.
- An engagement letter (in the case of an auditor’s external expert), or other written form of agreement. The Appendix contains a list of matters that the auditor may consider relevant for inclusion in an agreement with an auditor’s external expert. The list may also be of assistance in considering the matters to be included in an agreement with an auditor’s expert who is a member of the engagement team.

**Nature, Scope and Objectives of Work** (Ref: Para. 11(a))

A22.1 It may often be relevant when agreeing on the nature, scope and objectives of the auditor’s expert’s work to include discussion of any relevant technical performance standards or other professional or industry requirements that expert will follow.

**Respective Roles** (Ref: Para. 11(b))

A23. Agreement on the respective roles of the auditor and the auditor’s expert may include:

- Whether the auditor or the auditor’s expert will perform detailed testing of source data.
- The responsibility of the auditor’s expert to respect the confidentiality of information about the entity.
• Consent for the auditor to discuss the auditor’s expert’s findings with the entity and others, and to include details of that expert’s findings in a modified auditor’s report, if necessary (see paragraph A36).

• Any agreement to inform the auditor’s expert of the auditor’s conclusions concerning that expert’s work.

Working Papers

A24. Agreement on the respective roles of the auditor and the auditor’s expert may also include agreement about access to each other’s working papers. When the auditor’s expert is a member of the engagement team, that expert’s working papers form part of the audit documentation. Subject to any agreement to the contrary, auditor’s external experts’ working papers are their own and do not form part of the audit documentation.

Communication (Ref: Para. 11(c))

A25. Effective two-way communication helps to ensure that facilitates the proper integration of the nature, timing and extent of planned the auditor’s expert procedures to be performed by the auditor’s expert are properly integrated with other work on the audit, and that the appropriate modification of the auditor’s expert’s objectives are modified as needed during the course of the audit. For example, when the work of the auditor’s expert relates to the auditor’s conclusions regarding a significant risk, both a formal written report at the conclusion of that expert’s work, and oral reports as the work progresses, may be appropriate. Identification of specific partners or staff who will liaise with the auditor’s expert, and procedures for communication between that expert and the entity, may assists timely and effective communication, particularly on larger engagements.

Evaluating the Adequacy of the Auditor’s Expert’s Work (Ref: Para. 12)

A26. The auditor’s evaluation consideration of the auditor’s expert’s capabilities, competence and objectivity, the auditor’s familiarity with the auditor’s expert’s field of expertise, and the nature of the work performed by the auditor’s expert may affect the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures to evaluate the adequacy of that expert’s work for the purposes of the audit.

The Findings of the Auditor’s Expert (Ref: Para. 12(a))

A27. Specific procedures to evaluate the adequacy of the auditor’s expert’s work for the purposes of the audit may include:

- Inquiries of the auditor’s expert, management or others with a particular knowledge of the matter.
- Reviewing the auditor’s expert’s working papers.
- Corroborative procedures, such as:
  - Observing the auditor’s expert’s work.
  - Examining documentary evidence the auditor’s expert provides.
Examining published data, such as statistical reports from reputable, authoritative sources.

- Confirming relevant matters with third parties, such as regulators, the results of their examinations.

- Performing detailed analytical procedures.

- Reperforming calculations.

- Reviewing how any inconsistencies in evidence were resolved.

  - Reviewing the auditor’s expert’s working papers.
  - Discussion with another expert with relevant expertise when, for example, the findings of the auditor’s expert are not consistent with other audit evidence.
  - Discussing the auditor’s expert’s report with management.

A28. Factors that may be relevant when evaluating the relevance and reasonableness of the findings of the auditor’s expert, whether in a report or other form, may include whether they are:

- Presented in a manner that is consistent with any standards of the auditor’s expert’s profession or industry.

- Clearly expressed, including reference to the objectives agreed with the auditor, the scope of the work performed and standards applied.

- Based on an appropriate period and take into account subsequent events, where relevant.

- Subject to any reservation, limitation or restriction on use, and if so, whether this has implications for the auditor.

- Based on appropriate consideration of errors or deviations encountered by the auditor’s expert.

Assumptions, Methods and Source Data

Assumptions and Methods (Ref: Para. 12(b)(i))

A29. When the auditor’s expert’s work relates to evaluating underlying assumptions and methods, including models where applicable, used by management in developing an accounting estimate developed by management, the auditor’s procedures are likely to be primarily directed to considering whether the auditor’s expert has properly-adequately reviewed those assumptions and methods, including models, used by management. In other circumstances, e.g., when the auditor’s expert’s work assists in developing an auditor’s point estimate or an auditor’s range for comparison with management’s point estimate, the auditor’s procedures may be primarily directed to considering the assumptions and methods, including models where applicable, used by the auditor’s expert, may be significant to the auditor’s use of that expert’s work.
A30. [Proposed] ISA 540 (Revised and Redrafted) discusses the assumptions and methods, including models where applicable, used by management in making accounting estimates. Although that discussion is written in the context of the auditor obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding management’s assumptions and methods, including models where applicable, it may also assist the auditor when evaluating the auditor’s expert’s assumptions and methods, including models where applicable.

A31. When evaluating the auditor’s expert’s work involves the use of assumptions and methods, including models where applicable, that are significant to the auditor’s use of that work, relevant factors may include whether those assumptions and methods are:

- Generally accepted within the auditor’s field.
- Consistent with the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework.
- Consistent with those of management, and if not, what are the reason and effects of the differences.

Source Data Used by the Auditor’s Expert

A32. When an auditor’s expert’s work involves the use of source data that is significant to the auditor’s use of that work, procedures such as the following may be used to test that data:

- Verifying the origin of the data, including obtaining an understanding of, and where applicable testing, the internal controls over the data and, where relevant, its transmission to the expert.
- Recomputing the inputs.
- Reviewing the data for completeness and internal consistency, including whether the data is consistent with management’s intent and ability to carry out specific courses of action.

A33. In many cases, testing source data will be done by the auditor may test source data. However, in other cases, e.g., when source data used by an auditor’s expert is highly technical in relation to the expert’s field, that expert may test the source data. If the auditor’s expert has tested the source data, inquiry of that expert the auditor or supervision or review of that expert’s tests may be an appropriate way for the auditor to evaluate that data’s relevance, completeness, and accuracy by inquiry of that expert, or supervision or review of that expert’s tests.

Inadequate Work (Ref: Para. 13)

A34. If the auditor concludes that work of the auditor’s expert is not adequate for the purposes of the audit and the auditor cannot resolve the matter through the additional audit procedures required by paragraph 13, which in rare cases may include employing or engaging another...
experts, it may be necessary to express a modified audit opinion in the auditor’s report in accordance with proposed ISA 705 (Revised and Redrafted) because the auditor has not obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence.\textsuperscript{15}

Reference to the Auditor’s Expert in the Auditor’s Report (Ref: Para. 14-15)

A35. In some cases, law or regulation may require a reference to the work of an auditor’s expert, e.g., for the purposes of transparency in the public sector.

A36. It may be appropriate in some circumstances to refer to the auditor’s expert in an auditor’s report containing a modified opinion, to explain the nature of the modification. In such circumstances, the auditor may need the permission of the auditor’s expert before making such a reference.

\textsuperscript{15} ISA 705 (Revised and Redrafted), “Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor’s Report.”
Appendix
(Ref: Para. A22)

Considerations for Agreement Between the Auditor and an Auditor’s External Expert

This appendix lists matters that the auditor may consider for inclusion in any agreement with an auditor’s external expert. The following list is illustrative and is not exhaustive; it is intended only to be a guide that may be used in conjunction with the considerations outlined in this ISA. Whether to include particular matters in the agreement depends on the circumstances of the engagement. The list may also be of assistance in considering the matters to be included in an agreement with an auditor’s internal expert who is a member of the engagement team.

Nature, scope and objectives of the auditor’s external expert’s work

- The nature and scope of the procedures to be performed by the auditor’s external expert.
- The objectives of the auditor’s external expert’s work in the context of materiality and risk considerations concerning the matter to which the auditor’s external expert’s work relates, and, when relevant, the applicable financial reporting framework.
- Any relevant technical performance standards or other professional or industry requirements the auditor’s external expert will follow.
- The assumptions and methods, including models where applicable, the auditor’s external expert will use, and their authority.
- The effective date of, or when applicable the testing period for, the subject matter of the auditor’s external expert’s work, and requirements regarding subsequent events.

The respective roles of the auditor and the auditor’s external expert

- Relevant auditing and accounting concepts and standards, and relevant regulatory or legal requirements.
- The auditor’s external expert’s consent to the auditor’s intended use of that expert’s report, including any reference to it, or disclosure of it, to others, e.g. reference to it in a modified auditor’s report, if necessary, or disclosure of it to management or an audit committee.
- The nature and extent of the auditor’s review of the auditor’s external expert’s work and findings.
- Whether the auditor or the auditor’s external experts will perform detailed testing of source data.
- The auditor’s external expert’s access to the entity’s records, files, personnel and to experts engaged by the entity.
- Procedures for communication between the auditor’s external expert and the entity.
- The auditor’s and the auditor’s external expert’s access to each other’s working papers.
Ownership and control of working papers during and after the engagement, including any file retention requirements.

The responsibility of the expert to respect the confidentiality of information.

The auditor’s external expert’s responsibility to perform work with due skill and care.

The auditor’s external expert’s competence and capability to perform the work.

The expectation that the auditor’s external expert will use all knowledge that expert has that is relevant to the audit or, if not, will inform the auditor.

Any restriction on the auditor’s external expert’s association with the auditor’s report.

Any agreement to inform the auditor’s external expert of the auditor’s conclusions concerning that expert’s work.

Communications and reporting

Methods and frequency of communications, including:

- How the auditor’s external expert’s findings will be reported (written report, oral report, ongoing input to the engagement team, etc.).
- Identification of specific persons within the engagement team who will liaise with the auditor’s external expert.

When the auditor’s external expert will complete the work and report findings to the auditor.

The auditor’s external expert’s responsibility to communicate promptly any potential delay in completing the work, and any potential reservation or limitation on that expert’s findings.

The auditor’s external expert’s responsibility to communicate promptly instances in which the entity restricts that expert’s access to records, files, personnel or experts engaged by the entity.

The auditor’s external expert’s responsibility to communicate to the auditor all information that expert believes may be relevant to the audit, including any changes in circumstances previously communicated.

The auditor’s external expert’s responsibility to communicate circumstances that may create threats to that expert’s objectivity, and any relevant safeguards that may eliminate or reduce such threats to an acceptable level.
PROPOSED CONFORMING AMENDMENTS [ISSUE B]

DRAFTING NOTE: Changes to the conforming amendments proposed in the ED are marked as follows:
- Text proposed to be added is highlighted and underlined with dashes like this.
- Text proposed to be delete is highlighted and struck through with double lines like this.

[Proposed] ISA 500 (Redrafted), “Considering the Relevance and Reliability of Audit Evidence”

3. Audit evidence is all the information used by the auditor in arriving at the conclusions on which the audit opinion is based. Audit evidence is necessary to support that opinion and the auditor’s report. It is cumulative in nature and is primarily obtained from audit procedures performed during the course of the audit. It may, however, also include information obtained from, e.g., previous audits and a firm’s quality control procedures for client acceptance and continuance. The entity’s accounting records are an important source of audit evidence along with other sources inside and outside the entity. Also, information that may be used as audit evidence may have been prepared by an expert employed or engaged by the entity. Audit evidence comprises both information that supports and corroborates management’s assertions, and any information that contradicts such assertions. (Ref: Para. A1-A3)

10. For purposes of the ISAs, the following terms have the meanings attributed below:

…

(e) An expert whose work in a field other than accounting is used by the entity to assist the entity in preparing the financial statements, a person or organization employed or engaged by the entity and possessing expertise in a field other than accounting.

12. When information used by the auditor for the purposes of the audit was produced by the entity, including any management’s experts, the auditor shall evaluate whether the information is sufficiently reliable for the auditor’s purposes, including as necessary in the circumstances:

(a) Obtaining audit evidence about the accuracy and completeness of the information;

(b) Evaluating whether the information is sufficiently precise or detailed for the auditor’s purposes; and

(c) In the case of a management’s expert, evaluating the capabilities, competence, capabilities and objectivity of that expert, if any, obtaining an understanding of the work of that expert, and evaluating the adequacy of that expert’s finding for the purposes of the audit. (Ref: Para. A28-A30)

A23. Due to the fact that the reliability of information to be used as audit evidence, and therefore of the audit evidence itself, is influenced by its source and its nature, and the circumstances
under which it is obtained, including the controls over its preparation and maintenance where relevant, and whether the information was prepared by a management’s expert. Therefore, generalizations about the reliability of various kinds of audit evidence are subject to important exceptions. Even when information to be used as audit evidence is obtained from sources external to the entity, circumstances may exist that could affect its reliability. For example, information obtained from an independent external source may not be reliable if the source is not knowledgeable, or an expert engaged by the entity may lack objectivity. While recognizing that exceptions may exist, the following generalizations about the reliability of audit evidence may be useful …

**Information Produced by a Management’s Expert and Used for Audit Purposes (Ref: Para. 12(c))**

A30a. The preparation of an entity’s financial statements may require expertise in a field other than accounting, such as actuarial calculations, valuations, or engineering data. The entity may employ or engage experts in these fields in order to obtain the needed expertise to prepare the financial statements. Failing to do so when such expertise is necessary increases the risks of material misstatement.

A30a1. The nature, timing and extent of audit procedures in relation to the requirement in paragraph 12(c) of this ISA, may be effected by such matters as:

- The nature and complexity of the matter to which the management’s expert relates.
- The materiality of the matter, and the risks of material misstatement.
- The availability of alternative sources of audit evidence.
- The nature, scope and objectives of the management’s expert’s work.
- Whether the management’s expert is employed by the entity, or is a party engaged by it to provide relevant services.
- The extent to which management can exercise control or influence over the work of the management’s expert.
- Whether the management’s expert is subject to technical performance standards or other professional or industry requirements.
- The nature and extent of any controls within the entity over the management’s expert’s work.

**The Competence, Capabilities and Objectivity of a Management’s Expert**

A30a.2 Competence relates to the nature and level of expertise of the management’s expert. Capability relates the ability of the management’s expert to exercise that competence in the circumstances of the engagement. Factors that influence capability may include, for example, geographic location, and the availability of time and resources. Objectivity relates to the possible effects that bias, conflict of interest or the influence of others may have on the professional or business judgment of the management’s expert. The capabilities, competence and objectivity of a management’s expert, and any controls within
the entity over that expert’s work, are important factors in considering the reliability of any information produced by a management’s expert. In some cases, it may not, however, be necessary for the auditor to evaluate the capabilities, competence and objectivity of a management’s expert when, for example, events occurring up to the date of the auditor’s report provide audit evidence regarding an accounting estimate produced by a management’s expert, or the auditor develop a point estimate or a range to evaluate point estimate produced by a management’s expert.

A30b. Information regarding the capabilities, competence, and objectivity of a management’s expert may come from a variety of sources, such as:

- Personal experience with previous work of that expert.
- Discussions with that expert.
- Discussions with others who are familiar with that expert’s work.
- Published papers or books written by that expert.

A30c. When evaluating the capabilities, competence, and objectivity of a management’s expert, it may be relevant to consider whether that expert’s work is subject to technical performance standards or other professional or industry requirements, e.g., ethical standards and other membership requirements of a professional body or industry association, accreditation standards of a licensing body, or requirements imposed by law or regulation.

A30d. Other matters that may be relevant to consider include:

- The relevance of the management’s expert’s capabilities and competence to the matter for which that expert’s work will be used, including any areas of specialty within that expert’s field. For example, a particular actuary may specialize in property and casualty insurance, but have limited expertise regarding pension calculations.

- The management’s expert’s capabilities and competence with respect to relevant accounting requirements, including experience in assisting with the preparation of financial statements, and the use and for example, knowledge of assumptions and methods, including models where applicable, that are consistent with the applicable financial reporting framework.

- Whether unexpected events, changes in conditions, or the audit evidence obtained from the results of audit procedures indicate that it may be necessary to reconsider the initial evaluation of the competence, capabilities, and objectivity of the management’s expert as the audit progresses.
A30e. Objectivity relates to the effects that bias, conflict of interest or the influence of others may have on the professional or business judgment of the expert. A broad range of circumstances may threaten objectivity, e.g., self-interest threats, advocacy threats, familiarity threats, self-review threats and intimidation threats. Safeguards may reduce such threats, and may be created either by external structures (e.g., the management’s expert’s profession, legislation or regulation), or by the management’s expert’s work environment (e.g., quality control policies and procedures).

A30f. Although safeguards cannot eliminate all threats to a management’s expert’s objectivity, the significance of threats such as intimidation threats may be less to an expert engaged by the entity than to an expert employed by the entity, and the significance of safeguards such as quality control policies and procedures may be greater. Because the threat to objectivity created by being an employee of the entity will always be present, an expert employed by the entity cannot ordinarily be regarded as being more likely to be objective than other employees of the entity.

A30g. When evaluating the objectivity of an expert engaged by the entity, it may be relevant to discuss with management and that expert any interests and relationships circumstances that may create threats to the expert’s objectivity, and any relevant applicable safeguards, including any professional requirements that apply to the expert; and to evaluate whether the safeguards are adequate. Circumstances interests and relationships creating threats may include interests or relationships with the entity, such as:

- Financial interests.
- Business and personal relationships.
- Provision of other services.

Obtaining an Understanding of the Field of Expertise of a Management’s Expert

A30h. The auditor may obtain an understanding of a management’s expert’s field of expertise through, for example:

- Experience in auditing entities that require such expertise in the preparation of their financial statements.
- Education, experience or professional development in the particular field of expertise.
- Discussion with experts.
- Discussion with auditors who have performed similar engagements.

A30i. Aspects of a management’s expert’s field relevant to the auditor’s understanding may include:

- Whether that expert’s field has areas of specialty within it that are relevant to the audit.
- Whether any professional or other standards, and regulatory or legal requirements apply.
• What assumptions and methods, including models where applicable, are used by the management’s expert, and whether they are generally accepted within that expert’s field and appropriate for financial reporting purposes.

• The nature of internal and external data or information the auditor’s expert uses.

Evaluating the Adequacy of a Management’s Expert’s Work

A30j. The auditor’s evaluation of a management’s expert’s capabilities, competence and objectivity, the auditor’s familiarity with that expert’s field of expertise, and the nature of the work performed by that expert, affect the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures to evaluate the adequacy of that expert’s work for the purposes of the audit.

A30k. When evaluating the adequacy of the management’s expert’s work for the purposes of the audit, the guidance in ISA 620 with respect to the following matters, adapted as appropriate, may assist the auditor:

(a) The relevance and reasonableness of that expert’s findings, and their consistency with other audit evidence;

(b) The relevance and reasonableness of that expert’s assumptions and methods; and

(c) The relevance, completeness, and accuracy of source data used by that expert.16

A30l. It may also be appropriate for the auditor to evaluate the agreement between the entity and the management’s expert in order to determine the appropriateness of the following for the purposes of the audit of:

(a) The nature, scope and objectives of that expert’s work;

(b) The respective roles of management and that expert; and

(c) The nature, timing and extent of communication between management and that expert, including the form of any report to be provided by that expert.

In doing so, the guidance in ISA 620 with respect to agreement with the auditor’s expert, adapted as appropriate, may assist the auditor.17


17 ISA 620 (Redrafted and Redrafted), paragraphs A20-A25.