

Supplement 1 to Agenda Item 6

Section A - List of Respondents to ED-ISA for LCE

No.	Respondent	Region
Monitoring Group		Total: 2
1.	International Forum of Independent Audit Regulators (IFIAR)	Global
2.	International Organization of Securities Commission (IOSCO)	Global
Investors and Analysts		Total: 1
3.	Business Information Providers Association (BIPA)	Europe
Regulators and Audit Oversight Authorities		Total: 11
4.	Audit Oversight Board – Malaysia (AOB)	Asia Pacific
5.	Botswana Accountancy Oversight Authority (BAOA)	Middle East and Africa
6.	Canadian Public Accountability Board (CPAB)	North America
7.	Committee of European Auditing Oversight Bodies (CEAOB)	Europe
8.	Finance Professions Supervisory Centre (Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia) (PPPK)	Asia Pacific
9.	Financial Reporting Council – UK (FRC)	Europe
10.	Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors – South Africa (IRBA)	Middle East and Africa
11.	Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA)	Europe
12.	National Association of State Boards of Accountancy (NASBA)	North America
13.	Securities and Exchange Commission of Brazil (CVM)	Central & South America
14.	Swedish Inspectorate of Auditors (SIA)	Europe
National Standard Setters		Total: 15
15.	American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)	North America
16.	Auditing and Assurance Standards Board of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI)	Asia Pacific
17.	Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (AUASB)	Asia Pacific
18.	Austrian Chamber of Tax Advisors and Public Accountants (KSW)	Europe
19.	Canadian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (CAASB)	North America
20.	Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes (CNCC) and Conseil National de l'Ordre des Experts-Comptables (CNOEC)	Europe
21.	Federación Argentina de Consejos Profesionales de Cs. Económicas (FACPCE)	Central & South America

No.	Respondent	Region
22.	Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (HKICPA)	Asia Pacific
23.	Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountant (IAPI)	Asia Pacific
24.	Institut der Wirtschaftspruefer in Deutschland e.V.(IDW)	Europe
25.	Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants (JICPA)	Asia Pacific
26.	Malaysian Institute of Accountants - Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (MIA)	Asia Pacific
27.	New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (NZAASB)	Asia Pacific
28.	Public Accountants and Auditors Board Zimbabwe (PAABZ)	Middle East and Africa
29.	Royal Netherlands Institute of Chartered Accountants (NBA)	Europe
Accounting Firms¹		Total: 29
30.	Auren*	Global
31.	Azets Audit Services	Europe
32.	Baker Tilly International*	Global
33.	BDO International*	Global
34.	CohnReznick LLP	Global
35.	Crowe Global*	Global
36.	Crowe Macro Brazil	Central & South America
37.	Deloitte LLP*	Global
38.	Duncan & Toplis Limited	Europe
39.	Ernst & Young Global Limited* (EY)	Global
40.	ETY sas	Middle East and Africa
41.	Famme & Co. Professional Corporation	North America
42.	Grant Thornton International Limited*	Global
43.	HLB International*	Global
44.	KPMG IFRG Limited* (KPMG)	Global
45.	Kudos International*	Global
46.	Mazars*	Global
47.	MHA Monahans	Europe
48.	MNP LLP (MNP)	North America

¹ Forum of Firms members are indicated with a *. The Forum of Firms is an association of international networks of accounting firms that perform transnational audits.

No.	Respondent	Region
49.	Moore Global Network Limited*	Global
50.	Nexia International*	Global
51.	Nexia Smith and Williamson	Europe
52.	PKF International Limited* (PKFI)	Global
53.	Price Bailey LLP	Europe
54.	PriceWaterhouseCoopers* (PWC)	Global
55.	RSM International Limited* (RSM)	Global
56.	Sayer Vincent LLP	Europe
57.	Spiegel Accountants B.V.	Europe
58.	SRA	Europe
Public Sector Organizations		Total: 6
59.	Audit Scotland	Europe
60.	Auditor-General of New Zealand	Asia Pacific
61.	Australian Council of Auditors General (ACAG)	Asia Pacific
62.	Office of the Auditor General of Alberta	North America
63.	Swedish National Audit Office	Europe
64.	US Government Accountability Office	North America
Professional Accountancy and Other Professional Organizations (PAOs)		Total: 69
65.	Accountancy Europe (AE)	Europe
66.	ASEAN Federation of Accountants (AFA)	Asia Pacific
67.	Associazione Italiana Revisori Contabili (ASSIREVI)	Europe
68.	Association of Accountants, Economists and Administrators of Uruguay (CCEAU)	Central & South America
69.	Association of International Accountants (AIA)	Global
70.	Association of Practicing Accountants (APA)	Europe
71.	Belgian Institute of Registered Auditors (IBR-IRE)	Europe
72.	Botswana Institute of Chartered Accountants (BICA)	Middle East and Africa
73.	Chamber of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan (CAAR)	Europe
74.	Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic (CACR)	Europe
75.	Chamber of Financial Auditors of Romania (CAFR)	Europe

No.	Respondent	Region
76.	Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand (CA ANZ) and the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA)	Global
77.	Chartered Accountants Ireland	Europe
78.	Chartered Governance and Accountancy Institute in Zimbabwe (ICSAZ)	Middle East and Africa
79.	Confederation of Swedish Enterprise (Svenskt Näringsliv)	Europe
80.	CPA Australia	Asia Pacific
81.	CPA Ireland	Europe
82.	Eurasian Group of Accountants and Auditors (ERGAA)	Europe
83.	European Federation of Accountants and Auditors for SMEs (EFEAA)	Europe
84.	EXPERTsuisse	Europe
85.	Federation of Accounting Professions of Thailand (FAP)	Asia Pacific
86.	Finnish Association of Authorized Public Accountants (Suomen Tilintarkastajary)	Europe
87.	GGI Global Alliance - Auditing, Reporting & Compliance Practice Group (GGI)	Global
88.	Indonesian Committee on Public Accountant Profession (KPAP)	Asia Pacific
89.	Institute for Tax advisors and Accountants (Belgium) (ITAA)	Europe
90.	Institute for the Accountancy Profession in Sweden (FAR)	Europe
91.	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Cyprus (ICPAC)	Europe
92.	Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Israel (ICPAI)	Middle East and Africa
93.	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya (ICPAK)	Middle East and Africa
94.	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Rwanda (ICPAR)	Middle East and Africa
95.	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Uganda (ICPAU)	Middle East and Africa
96.	Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW)	Europe
97.	Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ghana (ICAG)	Middle East and Africa
98.	Institute of Chartered Accountants of Jamaica (ICAJ)	North America
99.	Institute of Chartered Accountants of Namibia (ICAN)	Middle East and Africa
100.	Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP)	Asia Pacific
101.	Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland (ICAS)	Europe
102.	Institute of Chartered Accountants of the Maldives (CA Maldives)	Asia Pacific
103.	Institute of Indonesian Chartered Accountants (IAI)	Asia Pacific
104.	Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA)	Global

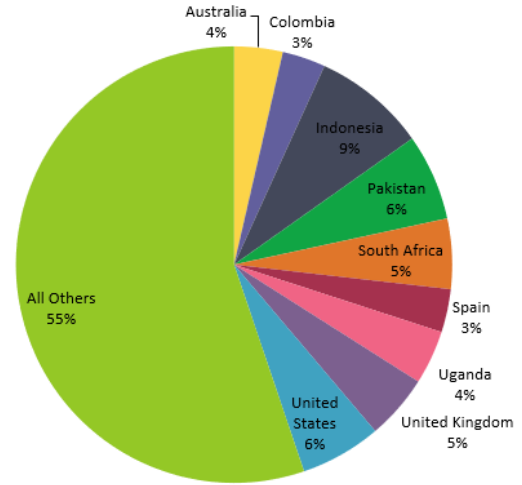
No.	Respondent	Region
105.	Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants (ISCA)	Asia Pacific
106.	Instituto de Censores Jurados de Cuentas de España (ICJCE)	Europe
107.	Instituto de Auditoria Independente do Brasil - Ibracon	Central & South America
108.	Instituto Mexicano de Contadores Públicos (IMCP)	Central & South America
109.	Instituto Salvadoreño de Contadores Públicos (ISCP)	Central & South America
110.	International Federation of Accountants (IFAC)	Global
111.	IFAC Small and Medium Practices Advisory Groups (SMPAG)	Global
112.	Korean Institute of Certified Public Accountants (KICPA)	Asia Pacific
113.	Lao Chamber of Professional Accountants and Auditors (LCPAA)	Asia Pacific
114.	Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants (MICPA)	Asia Pacific
115.	Malta Institute of Accountants (MIA Malta)	Europe
116.	National Institute of Public Accountants of Colombia (INCP)	Central & South America
117.	National Organization for Financial Accounting and Reporting Standards (NOFA)	Europe
118.	Nordic Federation of Public Accountants (NRF)	Europe
119.	Norwegian Institute of Public Accountants (Revisorforeningen)	Europe
120.	Ordre National des Experts Comptables et des Comptables Agréés du Burkina Faso (ONECCA-BF)	Middle East and Africa
121.	Pan-African Federation of Accountants (PAFA)	Middle East and Africa
122.	Polish Chamber of Statutory Auditors (PIBR)	Europe
123.	Polish Chamber of Statutory Auditors (PIBR) (Warsaw Regional Branch)	Europe
124.	REA Auditores (Consejo General de Economistas de España-CGE)	Europe
125.	Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants (SOCPA)	Middle East and Africa
126.	Self-Regulatory Organization of Auditors Association “Sodruzhestvo” (SRO AAS)	Europe
127.	Society of Certified Accountants and Auditors of Kosovo (SCAAK)	Europe
128.	Society of Professional Accountants of Canada (SPAC)	North America
129.	South African Institute of Chartered Accountants (SAICA)	Middle East and Africa
130.	South African Institute of Professional Accountants (SAIPA)	Middle East and Africa
131.	The Association of the Authorised Public Practicing Accountants (Ammattitilintarkastajat - Yrkesrevisorer r.y.)	Europe
132.	Union of Chambers of Certified Public Accountants of Turkey (TURMOB)	Europe

No.	Respondent	Region
133.	Wirtschaftsprüferkammer (WPK)	Europe
Academics		Total: 4
134.	Accounting and Finance Association of Australia and New Zealand (Auditing and Assurance Standards Committee) (AFAANZ)	Asia Pacific
135.	Argentine Institute of Auditing Professors	Central & South America
136.	Brunel University London	Europe
137.	Hunter College (Graduate Program, Accounting Department)	North America
Individuals and Others		Total: 8
138.	Andrew Wallis	Asia Pacific
139.	Asha Sharma (Dr.)	Asia Pacific
140.	ASK KSA Consulting Inc.	North America
141.	Christian Munarriz	Central & South America
142.	Dimitri Romanov	Europe
143.	Rodoula Roussou	Central & South America
144.	Vera Massarygina	Europe
145.	Walter A. Sánchez Ch.	Central & South America

Section B - Demographic Information of Survey Respondents

Respondents by Region

Region	No.	Countries
Asia Pacific	82	24
Europe	56	20
Middle East and Africa	55	20
North America	21	2
Central & South America & Caribbean	36	15
Total	250	81



Respondents by Jurisdiction

Value	Percent	Count
Afghanistan	0.8%	2
Albania	0.4%	1
Algeria	0.4%	1
Angola	0.4%	1
Antigua and Barbuda	0.4%	1
Armenia	0.4%	1
Australia	3.6%	9
Austria	0.4%	1
Bahrain	0.4%	1
Bangladesh	0.4%	1
Barbados	0.4%	1
Belgium	0.4%	1
Bolivia	0.4%	1
Botswana	0.4%	1
Brazil	1.2%	3
Brunei	0.4%	1
Bulgaria	1.6%	4
Canada	2.4%	6

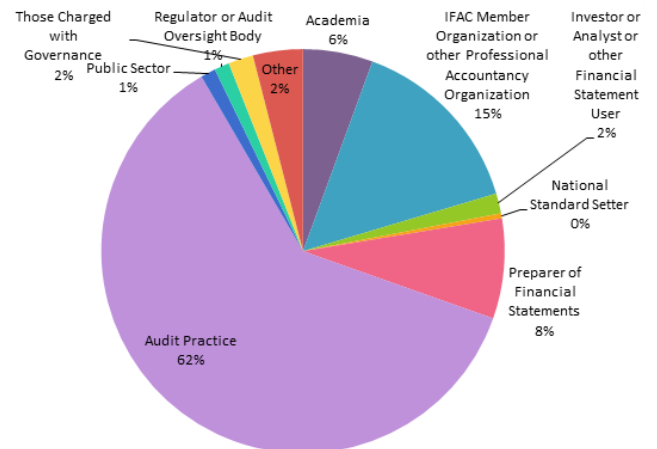
Value	Percent	Count
Chad	0.4%	1
Chile	0.8%	2
Colombia	3.2%	8
Comoros	0.4%	1
Costa Rica	0.4%	1
Djibouti	0.4%	1
Dominica	0.4%	1
Ecuador	0.4%	1
Ethiopia	0.4%	1
Finland	0.8%	2
Germany	1.2%	3
Ghana	1.2%	3
Greece	0.4%	1
Guatemala	0.4%	1
Honduras	1.6%	4
Hong Kong	1.2%	3
India	1.6%	4
Indonesia	8.4%	21

Iran	0.8%	2
Iraq	0.4%	1
Ireland	1.6%	4
Israel	0.4%	1
Italy	1.2%	3
Japan	0.4%	1
Kazakhstan	0.8%	2
Kenya	0.4%	1
Kosovo	0.4%	1
Kyrgyzstan	0.4%	1
Lithuania	0.4%	1
Malaysia	1.2%	3
Maldives	0.4%	1
Malta	0.4%	1
Mexico	1.2%	3
Moldova	0.4%	1
Monaco	0.4%	1
Mozambique	0.4%	1
Myanmar	0.4%	1
Nepal	0.8%	2
New Zealand	0.8%	2
Nicaragua	0.4%	1
Nigeria	1.2%	3
Pakistan	6.4%	16

Palestinian Territories	0.4%	1
Philippines	0.8%	2
Poland	1.2%	3
Portugal	1.6%	4
Russia	1.2%	3
Sierra Leone	0.4%	1
South Africa	5.2%	13
Spain	3.2%	8
Switzerland	0.4%	1
Taiwan	0.4%	1
Tanzania	2.0%	5
Thailand	0.4%	1
Togo	0.4%	1
Tunisia	0.4%	1
Uganda	4.0%	10
United Arab Emirates	1.2%	3
United Kingdom	4.8%	12
United States	6.0%	15
Uruguay	1.6%	4
Venezuela	1.6%	4
Zambia	2.8%	7
	Total	250

Respondents by Stakeholder Group

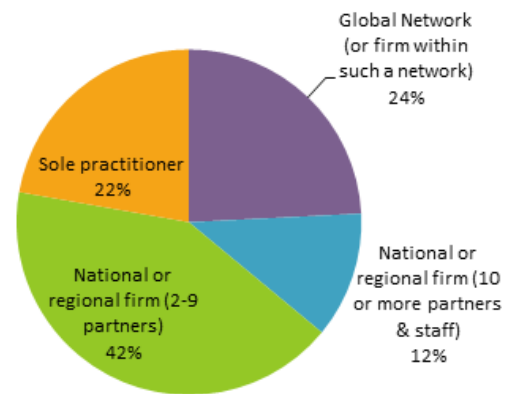
Value	Percent	Count
Academia/Student	6%	15
Professional Organization	15%	37
Investor or Analyst or other Financial Statement User	2%	5



National Standard Setter (NSS)	1%	1
Preparer of Financial Statements	8%	21
Audit Practice	62%	154 (Note 1)
Public Sector	1%	3
Regulator or Audit Oversight Body	1%	3
Those Charged with Governance	2%	5
Other – Please specify	2%	6 (Note 2)
	Total	250

Note 1 – Breakdown of Practitioner by Size

Value	Percent	Count
Individual from Global Network (or firm within such a network)	24%	37
Individual from National or regional firm (10 or more partners & staff)	12%	18
Individual from National or regional firm (2-9 partners)	42%	64
Sole practitioner	22%	35
	Total	154



Note 2 – Breakdown of “Other” Respondents

Value	Count
Methodology Provider	1
Security Printing Corporation	1
Tax Practitioner	1
Not Specified	3
Total	6

Section C - Process for Analysis of Comment Letters and Explanation of Supplemental Reports

1. This section outlines the process followed for analyzing the comment letters received in response to ED-ISA for LCE. This summary is intended to help Board members understand the analysis process in developing this Agenda Item.
2. The summary of the themes used to develop the key themes can be found in **Supplement 2A**, with the relevant NVivo reports found in **Supplements 2-01 to 2-25**. Not all the feedback received has been included in this summary and in the relevant reports for the June 2022 Board discussion – analysis of any matters not yet addressed will be provided to the Board at a future discussion.

Importing Letters into NVIVO

3. Letters are requested to be submitted in both PDF and Word. Copies of all letters received are made available publicly on the IAASB website: [Exposure Draft, Proposed International Standard on Auditing of Financial Statements of Less Complex Entities | IFAC \(iaasb.org\)](https://www.iaasb.org/Exposure-Draft-Proposed-International-Standard-on-Auditing-of-Financial-Statements-of-Less-Complex-Entities-IFAC).
4. Letters are imported into NVIVO (a qualitative data analysis computer software package licensed by the IAASB) and assigned a stakeholder classification based on the nature of the respondent:
 - (a) Monitoring Group
 - (b) Investors and Analysts
 - (c) Regulators and Audit Oversight Authorities
 - (d) National Standard Setters
 - (e) Accounting Firms
 - (f) Public Sector Organizations
 - (g) Professional Accountancy and Other Professional Organizations
 - (h) Academics
 - (i) Individuals and Others
5. Where letters are received in a language other than English, letters are translated prior to importation. Translations are performed using an online service (www.onlinedoctranslator.com) but are reviewed by a native speaker for appropriateness of the translation.

Assigning Content to Specific Questions

6. After import, content from the letters is assigned to groups (codes) based on which question from the Request for Comment included in ED-ISA for LCE that the content relates to as presented in the letter. Where responses are not clearly structured by individual question, they are first coded as a “general letter” but then are reviewed and where comments appear to answer a specific question, that content is then coded to the relevant individual question or theme deemed most appropriate.
7. It is common for respondents to provide answers to specific questions in a different location (for example they may more generally answer a specific question in an earlier question and so just refer to it later in their letter). In such instances, content for that question is split across the relevant questions, or for more general answers assigned to the location most appropriate, in order to avoid

duplication and so that they can be considered in the context of all other relevant comments. Where items are mapped to a different question this is tracked in a specific code for that question in NVIVO to allow for an appropriate documentation trail.

8. Supporting Appendices are not generally assigned to specific questions unless appropriate to do so (for example comments on specific content or that relate to specific questions asked). Remaining content within appendices are reviewed in full by staff and utilized in the analysis as appropriate.

L1 Analysis: General Direction of Response by Question

9. For each question, Level 1 (L1) codes have been created to capture the general high-level direction of the responses. For instance, where a question asks if the respondent agrees with a specific approach, an example L1 structure may be:
 - 1) *Agree* (indicates respondents express they agree the approach). In some questions where respondents agreed and offered 'supportive comments' these have been separated.
 - 2) *Agree with Comments* (indicates respondents express they agree with the approach other than the concerns outlined in the comments provided).
 - 3) *Disagree with Comments* (indicates respondents express they disagree with the approach but have provided explanatory comments and/or suggestions for what needs to change).
 - 4) *Unclear or No Specific Steer* (indicates that the respondent has provided a response, but it is not clear whether they broadly agree or disagree with the approach).
 - 5) *No Specific Response* (indicates no response was provided for that question).
10. As illustrated above, where a respondent does not provide a response to a specific question, the respondent is mapped to "No Specific Response" in order to present a complete picture of the responses (i.e., in order to be able to account for all 145 letters received).
11. The number of L1 Codes may vary depending on the nature of the question. For example, a question that asks if there are any other matters a respondent may wish to provide on a specific topic area, the L1 codes may consist of only 3 codes: *No (no matters identified)*, *Yes (matters identified)* and *No Specific Response*.

L2 & L3 Analysis: Themes

12. For each question (where appropriate), Level 2 (L2) codes are then created to further capture key themes. Themes are identified after review of all responses and are intended to group together similar comments to enable the identification of key themes. L2 codes are not created for all L1 codes, only where significant themes are identified (e.g., where a number of likeminded comments are expressed within that question, particular where they express a particular direction or path forward). L2 codes may also be created to group comments into individual topic areas – for example all comments on a particular prohibition or qualitative characteristics, or to group together all suggested editorials.

13. An example of a L2 structure is demonstrated below:

A screenshot of a hierarchical list structure. The top level is '2) Agree with Comments'. Below it are several sub-items, each with a radio button: '2a) Table format is useful', '2b) Disagree with title of standard (Mapped to 1b)', '2c) Report should reference ISA', '2d) Prefer Requirements not tables', '2e) Additional Requirements to be Add', '2f) Additional Language in the Report to Add', '2x) Other Supporting Comments', '2y) Editorials', and '2z) Other Comments'.

14. To enable a complete analysis of all comments, where content is not coded to a specific L2 code, it is categorized to an “Other Comments” theme.
15. Where themes of comments are similar regardless of the L1 classification (i.e., if they agreed, disagreed or were unclear), the title of L2 codes may be similar or identical. This enables analysis of comments by theme regardless of the overall steer of the question:

A screenshot of a hierarchical list structure for 'Question 10(a) The presentation, content and completeness of Part 9'. The top level is '1) Agree'. Below it is '2) Agree with Comments', which has sub-items: '2a) Table format is useful', '2b) Disagree with title of standard (Mapped to 1b)', '2c) Report should reference ISA', '2d) Prefer Requirements not tables', '2e) Additional Requirements to be Add', '2f) Additional Language in the Report to Add', '2x) Other Supporting Comments', '2y) Editorials', and '2z) Other Comments'. Below '2) Agree with Comments' is '3) Disagree'. Below '3) Disagree' is '4) Unclear or No Specific Steer', which has sub-item '4a) Table format is Useful'. The text 'Table format is useful' in item 2a and 'Table format is Useful' in item 4a are highlighted with red boxes.

16. Where appropriate, further categorization of L2 codes may occur through the creation of level 3 (“L3”) codes. The same process is undertaken for L3 codes as described above. However, not all questions necessarily have L3 codes.

Other Matters

17. In some instances, it is deemed appropriate to code content from one question to another in order better match the theme (further explained below). In this instance, content is categorized to codes

specifically labelled e.g., (“Mapped to Question 3”) which enables a clear documentation trail (for completeness of the analysis of comments), as well as to help ensure content is not left “uncoded.”

Supplement 1: Respondent Classification Sheet – Excel Report

- 18. The excel summary presented at Supplement 2A provides a high-level overview of how content has been allocated across themes, including the L1, L2 and where relevant L3 analyses. A tab is included for each question deemed relevant for the June 2022 Board discussion).
- 19. For all relevant questions there is an L1 analysis which presents the high-level direction of a question by respondent type:

Row Labels	Agree	Agree with Supporting Comments	Agree with Comments	Disagree with Comments	Mixed Views or Unclear Direction	No specific response	Total
1. Monitoring Group	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
2. Investors and Analysts	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
3. Regulators and Oversight Authorities	0	2	2	3	1	3	11
4. National Auditing Standard Setters	3	1	6	3	2	0	15
5. Accounting Firms	1	1	6	8	9	4	29
6. Public Sector Organizations	1	2	2	0	1	0	6
7. Member Bodies and Other Professional Organizations	6	10	29	5	6	13	69
8. Academics	1	0	2	0	1	0	4
9. Individuals and Others	0	0	1	2	2	3	8
Grand Total	12	16	48	23	22	24	145

- 20. The excel summary shows the number of respondents by stakeholder group (e.g., number who agreed, agreed with comments” etc..) that have been allocated to each code. The table expands (using the “+” button) to show categorization by individual respondent.
- 21. Where L2 and L3 codes are created, the excel summary shows the categorization of codes in the same format (i.e., by the ‘themes’ that have been identified):

Row Labels	Sum of 2a) Table format is useful	Sum of 2b) Disagree with title of standard	Sum of 2c) Report should reference ISA	Sum of 2d) Prefer Requirements not tables	Sum of 2e) Additional Requirements to ADD	Sum of 2f) Additional Language in the Report to Add	Sum of 2x) Other Supporting Comments	Sum of 2y) Editorials
1. Monitoring Group	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Investors and Analysts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Regulators and Oversight Authorities	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
4. National Auditing Standard Setters	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
5. Accounting Firms	4	2	2	0	2	2	4	1
6. Public Sector Organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
7. Member Bodies and Other Professional Organizations	5	0	2	0	1	1	14	5
8. Academics	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
9. Individuals and Others	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Grand Total	10	2	4	0	6	5	23	8

- 22. A respondent may have had multiple comments within the response to a question, which have each been assigned to each relevant theme, including a mixture of L2 and L3 codes. As a result, the total number of respondents across all of the codes does not correlate to the total number of respondents (in other words, unlike L1, tables presenting L2 and L3 codes are unlikely to “tie” to 145).

Supplement 2-01 - 2-25: NVIVO Reports by Question

- 23. Supplement 2A is useful for viewing a summary of the responses (i.e., indicates which stakeholder has been allocated to a specific theme). However, it does not contain the detailed text of individual comments. Therefore, additional reports have been provided to present the specific comments from respondents coded to each theme (for the questions deemed relevant for the June board discussion).
- 24. Reports are categorized by theme with content grouped and presented by the “lowest level” code for that question. For example, if a L1 code (e.g., “Yes with Comments”) had three underlying L2 codes (Theme 1, Theme 2, Theme 3), the word report would present the content grouped by theme (rather

than duplicating by first presenting all comments coded “Yes with Comments” together and then repeating those comments further grouped by theme). Comments mapped to other questions are not included, in order to avoid duplication.

25. It is important to note that for any one question, a specific respondents’ comments may be categorized into multiple L2 and L3 codes and therefore may appear to be “repeated” (i.e., shown in one more location).

Section D - Reconciliation of Relevant Questions from the EM to Issues Paper and Supplement 2

Q# Per EM	Text of Question per EM addressed in June 2022	Location Discussed in Issues Paper	Sppl mnt 2 Sheet	NVIVO Word Report
n/a	Project Level Support <i>(No specific question in EM)</i>	Section II	PLS	Supplement 2-01
1	Views are sought on:			
1(a)	The standalone nature of the proposed standard, including detailing any areas of concern in applying the proposed standard, or possible obstacles that may impair this approach	Section II, III & IV	1(a)	Supplement 2-02
1(b)	The title of proposed Standard	Section IV	1(b)	Supplement 2-03
1(c)	Any other matters related to ED-ISA for LCE as discussed in this section (Section 4A).	Section IV	1(c)	Supplement 2-04
3	Views are sought on the Authority (or scope) of ED-ISA for LCE (Part A of the proposed standard). In particular:			
3(a)	Is the Authority as presented implementable? If not, why not?	Section V	3(a)	Supplement 2-05
3(b)	Are there unintended consequences that could arise that the IAASB has not yet considered?	Section V	3(b)	Supplement 2-06
3(c)	Are there specific areas within the Authority that are not clear?	Section V	3(c)	Supplement 2-07
3(d)	Will the Authority, as set out, achieve the intended objective of appropriately informing stakeholders about the scoping of the proposed standard?	Section V	3(d)	Supplement 2-08
3(e)	Is the proposed role of legislative or regulatory authorities or relevant local bodies with standard setting authority in individual jurisdictions clear and appropriate?	Section V	3(e)	Supplement 2-09
4	Do you agree with the proposed limitations relating to the use of ED-ISA for LCE? If not, why and what changes (clarifications, additions or other amendments) need to be made? Please distinguish your response between the:			
4(a)	Specific prohibitions	Section V	4(a)	Supplement 2-10
4(b)	Qualitative characteristics.	Section V	4(b)	Supplement 2-11
5	Regarding the Authority Supplemental Guide:			

5(a)	Is the guide helpful in understanding the Authority? If not, why not?	Section V	5(a)	Supplement 2-12
5(b)	Are there other matters that should be included in the guide?	Section V	5(b)	Supplement 2-13
6	Are there any other matters related to the Authority that the IAASB should consider as it progresses ED-ISA for LCE to finalization?	Section V	6	Supplement 2-14
7	Views are sought on the key principles used in developing ED-ISA for LCE as set out in this Section 4C. Please structure your response as follows:			
7(a)	The approach to how the ISA requirements have been incorporated in the proposed standard (see paragraphs 74-77).	Section III	7(a)	Supplement 2-15
8	Please provide your views on the overall design and structure of ED-ISA for LCE., including where relevant, on the application of the drafting principles (paragraph 98-101).	Section VII	8	Supplement 2-16
17	In your view, would ED-ISA for LCE meet the needs of users and other stakeholders for an engagement that enables the auditor to obtain reasonable assurance to express an audit opinion and for which the proposed standard has been developed? If not, why not. Please structure your comments to this question as follows:			
17(a)	Whether the proposed standard can, and will, be used in your jurisdiction.	Section III	17(a)	Supplement 2-17
17(b)	Whether the proposed standard meets the needs of auditors, audited entities, users of audited financial statements and other stakeholders.	Section III	17(b)	Supplement 2-18
22	The IAASB is looking for views on whether group audits should be excluded from (or included in) the scope of ED-ISA for LCE. Please provide reasons for your answer.	Section VI	22	Supplement 2-19
23	Respondents in public practice are asked to share information about the impact of excluding group audits from the scope of ED-ISA for LCE on the use of the proposed standard. In particular:			
23(a)	Would you use the standard if group audits are excluded? If not, why not?	Section VI	23(a)	Supplement 2-20
23(b)	Approximately what % of the audits within your firm or practice would be group audits that would likely be able to use ED-ISA for LCE (i.e., because it is likely that such group audits could be considered less complex entities for the purpose of the proposed standard) except for the specific exclusion?	Section VI	23(b)	Supplement 2-21
23(c)	What common examples of group structures and circumstances within your practice would be considered a less complex group.	Section VI	23(c)	Supplement 2-22

24	<p>If group audits are to be included in the scope of ED-ISA for LCE, the IAASB is looking for views about how should be done (please provide reasons for your preferred option):</p> <p>(a) The IAASB establishes a proxy(ies) for complexity for when the proposed standard may be used (“Option 1 - see paragraph 169); or</p> <p>(b) ED-ISA for LCE sets out qualitative characteristics for complexity specific to groups (Option 2 - see paragraph 176), to help users of the proposed standard to determine themselves whether a group would meet the complexity threshold.</p>	Section VI	24	Supplement 2-23
25	<p>Are there other ways that group audits could be incorporated into the scope of the proposed standard that is not reflected in the alternatives described above? For example, are there proxies for complexity other than what is presented in paragraph 169 that the IAASB should consider?</p>	Section VI	25	Supplement 2-24
26	<p>26. If group audits are included in ED-ISA for LCE, how should the relevant requirements be presented within the proposed standard (please provide reasons for your preferred option):</p> <p>(a) Presenting all requirements pertaining to group audits in a separate Part; or</p> <p>(b) Presenting the requirements pertaining to group audits within each relevant Part.</p>	Section VI	26	Supplement 2-25