

# ISSAI 1250

Las Normas Internacionales de las Entidades Fiscalizadoras Superiores (ISSAI) son emitidas por la Organización Internacional de Entidades Fiscalizadoras Superiores (INTOSAI). Para más información, visite [www.issai.org](http://www.issai.org).

## INTOSAI



*Directriz de auditoría financiera*

---

### *Consideración de la normativa en la auditoría de estados financieros*

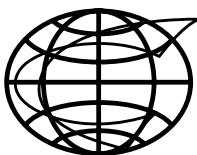
**COMITÉ DE NORMAS PROFESIONALES DE LA INTOSAI**

**SUBCOMITÉ PARA DIRECTRICES DE AUDITORÍA FINANCIERA-SECRETARÍA**

Riksrevisionen • 114 90 Stockholm • Sweden

Tel.:+46 5171 4000 • Fax:+46 5171 4111 • E-mail: [projectsecretariat@riksrevisionen.se](mailto:projectsecretariat@riksrevisionen.se)

**INTOSAI**



Secretaría General de la INTOSAI - RECHNUNGSHOF

(Tribunal de Cuentas de Austria)

DAMPFSCHIFFSTRASSE 2

A-1033 VIENNA

AUSTRIA

Tel: ++43 (1) 711 71

Fax: ++43 (1) 718 09 69

[intosai@rechnungshof.gv.at](mailto:intosai@rechnungshof.gv.at)

<http://www.intosai.org>

*La presente directriz de auditoría financiera se basa en la Norma Internacional de Auditoría (NIA) 250, "Consideración de la normativa en la auditoría de estados financieros", formulada por el Consejo de Normas Internacionales de Auditoría y Aseguramiento (International Audit and Assurance Standards Board/IAASB) y publicada por la Federación Internacional de Contadores (International Federation of Accountants/IFAC). La NIA se ha incluido en la presente directriz con permiso de la IFAC.*

# Índice de la ISSAI 1250

<b>NOTA DE PRÁCTICA PARA LA NIA 250</b>	<b>Párrafo</b>
<b>Fundamentos</b>	
Introducción a la NIA	
Contenido de la Nota de Práctica .....	P1
<b>Aplicabilidad de la NIA en la auditoría del sector público .....</b>	<b>P2</b>
<b>Orientaciones adicionales sobre cuestiones ligadas al sector público .....</b>	<b>P3</b>
Consideraciones generales .....	P4–P7
Toma en consideración por el auditor del cumplimiento de leyes y reglamentos .....	P8
Notificación de casos de incumplimiento presunto o detectado .....	P9–P10
<b>NORMA INTERNACIONAL DE AUDITORÍA 250</b>	
<b>Introducción</b>	
Alcance de la NIA .....	1
Efecto de leyes y reglamentos .....	2
Obligaciones relativas al cumplimiento de leyes y reglamentos .....	3–8
Fecha de entrada en vigor .....	9
<b>Objetivos .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Definición .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Exigencias</b>	
Análisis por el auditor del cumplimiento de leyes y reglamentos .....	12–17
Procedimientos de auditoría cuando existe incumplimiento presunto o detectado .....	18–21
Notificación de casos de incumplimiento presunto o detectado .....	22–28
Documentación .....	29
<b>Disposiciones de aplicación y otras disposiciones explicativas</b>	
Obligaciones relativas al cumplimiento de leyes y reglamentos .....	A1–A6
Análisis por el auditor del cumplimiento de leyes y reglamentos .....	A7–A12
Procedimientos de auditoría cuando no existe incumplimiento presunto o detectado .....	A13–A18
Notificación de casos de incumplimiento presunto o detectado .....	A19–A20
Documentación .....	A21



*Nota de Práctica<sup>1</sup> para la Norma Internacional de Auditoría (NIA) 250*

---

# Consideración de la normativa en la auditoría de estados financieros

## Fundamentos

Esta Nota de Práctica proporciona orientaciones adicionales sobre la NIA 250, “Consideración de la normativa en la auditoría de estados financieros” y debe leerse conjuntamente con ella. La NIA 250 entra en vigor para las auditorías de estados financieros correspondientes a los períodos que comiencen a partir de 15 de diciembre de 2009. Esta Nota de Práctica será efectiva en la misma fecha que la NIA.

## Introducción a la NIA

La NIA 250 establece la obligación del auditor de tomar en consideración leyes y reglamentos en una auditoría de estados financieros, pero no se aplica a otros encargos de auditoría en los que el auditor se ha comprometido expresamente a analizar el cumplimiento de leyes y reglamentos e informar separadamente de ellos.

Contenido de la Nota de Práctica

- P1. La Nota de Práctica proporciona orientaciones adicionales para los auditores del sector público en relación con los aspectos siguientes:
- a) Consideraciones generales.
  - b) Toma en consideración por el auditor del cumplimiento de leyes y reglamentos.
  - c) Notificación de casos de incumplimiento presunto o detectado.

## Aplicabilidad de la NIA en la auditoría del sector público

- P2. La NIA 250 es aplicable a los auditores de las entidades del sector público en el desempeño de su función de auditores de los estados financieros.

## Orientaciones adicionales sobre cuestiones ligadas al sector público

- P3. La NIA 250 contiene disposiciones de aplicación y otras disposiciones explicativas con consideraciones específicas a las entidades del sector público en los párrafos A6 y A20.

---

<sup>1</sup> Todas las Notas de Práctica habrán de leerse conjuntamente con la ISSAI 1000 “Introducción general a las Directrices de auditoría financiera de la INTOSAI.”

## Consideraciones generales

- P4. En una auditoría financiera en el sector público los objetivos van más allá de la emisión de una opinión sobre si los estados financieros han sido elaborados, en todos sus aspectos significativos, de acuerdo con el marco de información financiera aplicable (es decir, el alcance de las NIA), como se señala en el párrafo A6 de la NIA. El mandato de auditoría, o las obligaciones de las entidades del sector público, derivados de leyes, reglamentos, órdenes ministeriales, exigencias de política pública o resoluciones del poder legislativo pueden contener objetivos adicionales, entre ellos obligaciones de auditoría o de información, cuando por ejemplo los auditores del sector público hayan detectado falta de conformidad con las normas en cuestiones presupuestarias o de rendición de cuentas. Sin embargo, aun no existiendo objetivos adicionales, los ciudadanos pueden esperar de los auditores del sector público que notifiquen de cualquier caso de falta de conformidad con las normas que hayan detectado. Los auditores del sector público han de tener presente estas expectativas y estar alerta para detectar casos de incumplimiento.
- P5. La auditoría de cumplimiento de leyes y reglamentos suele tener en el sector público un alcance más amplio del fijado en la NIA y que puede abarcar obligaciones suplementarias como la de emitir una opinión separada sobre el cumplimiento por la entidad de leyes y reglamentos. Estas obligaciones suplementarias, y los objetivos conexos en materia de auditoría y elaboración de informes, se recogen en las Directrices para la auditoría de cumplimiento de la INTOSAI (ISSAI 4000<sup>2</sup> y 4200<sup>3</sup>), a las que deberán remitirse los auditores del sector público cuando tengan estas obligaciones suplementarias.
- P6. Según se señala en el párrafo 2 de la NIA, la incidencia que pueden tener leyes y reglamentos en los estados financieros varía considerablemente. En el sector público puede haber, por ejemplo, leyes y reglamentos específicos sobre la concesión de subvenciones y ayudas por un órgano público con una incidencia directa sobre sus estados financieros. El marco de información financiera puede incluir por ejemplo informes presupuestarios o de gestión, en cuyo caso los auditores del sector público necesitarán posiblemente atender a leyes y reglamentos específicos que incidan directa o indirectamente en ese tipo de información.
- P7. Cuando reciban un mandato más amplio como el descrito en el párrafo A6 de la NIA y el párrafo P4 citado más arriba, los auditores del sector público se asegurarán de que los hechos observados en el ámbito de sus obligaciones suplementarias han de inscribirse en el marco de la NIA con el fin de estimar su posible impacto en los estados financieros y en el informe de auditoría correspondiente.

---

2 ISSAI 4000, "Introducción general a las Directrices para la auditoría de cumplimiento."

3 ISSAI 4200, "Directrices para las auditorías de cumplimiento asociadas a una auditoría de estados financieros."

## Análisis por el auditor del cumplimiento de leyes y reglamentos

- P8. Al remitirse a las exigencias contenidas en el párrafo 15 de la NIA, los auditores del sector público pueden incluir también en su análisis las constataciones relativas al incumplimiento de leyes y reglamentos procedentes de otras auditorías, por ejemplo de rendimiento, llevadas a cabo por órganos de fiscalización del sector público.

## Notificación de casos de incumplimiento presunto o detectado

- P9. Además de la exigencia de informar a los encargados de la gobernanza que se establece en el párrafo 22 de la NIA, algunos auditores del sector público notifican todos los casos de incumplimiento de leyes y reglamentos, incluso si su importancia es claramente insignificante. Algunos órganos de fiscalización del sector público, en virtud de su mandato, pueden ordenar a la entidad que corrija todo incumplimiento cometido. En tales casos, sobre todo cuando exista un elemento de subjetividad al interpretar leyes y reglamentos, los auditores del sector público determinarán si puede verse menoscabada su independencia y, en ese supuesto, adoptar las medidas necesarias para evitarlo.
- P10. Al remitirse a la exigencia contenida en el párrafo 28 de la NIA, los auditores del sector público analizarán también si entre sus obligaciones se incluye la de informar separadamente al poder legislativo y a otras autoridades competentes como el ministerio fiscal, la policía y (si así lo establece la legislación) terceros afectados.





*International Standard on Auditing*

---

**Consideration of Laws and  
Regulations in an Audit of  
Financial Statements**



**International Federation  
of Accountants**

International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board  
International Federation of Accountants  
545 Fifth Avenue, 14<sup>th</sup> Floor  
New York, New York 10017 USA

This International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 250, “Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of Financial Statements” was prepared by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB), an independent standard-setting body within the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). The objective of the IAASB is to serve the public interest by setting high quality auditing and assurance standards and by facilitating the convergence of international and national standards, thereby enhancing the quality and uniformity of practice throughout the world and strengthening public confidence in the global auditing and assurance profession.

This publication may be downloaded free of charge from the IFAC website: <http://www.ifac.org>. The approved text is published in the English language.

The mission of IFAC is to serve the public interest, strengthen the worldwide accountancy profession and contribute to the development of strong international economies by establishing and promoting adherence to high quality professional standards, furthering the international convergence of such standards and speaking out on public interest issues where the profession’s expertise is most relevant.

Copyright © April 2009 by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). All rights reserved. Permission is granted to make copies of this work provided that such copies are for use in academic classrooms or for personal use and are not sold or disseminated and provided that each copy bears the following credit line: “*Copyright © April 2009 by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). All rights reserved. Used with permission of IFAC. Contact [permissions@ifac.org](mailto:permissions@ifac.org) for permission to reproduce, store or transmit this document.*” Otherwise, written permission from IFAC is required to reproduce, store or transmit, or to make other similar uses of, this document, except as permitted by law. Contact [permissions@ifac.org](mailto:permissions@ifac.org).

ISBN: 978-1-60815-003-8

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ON AUDITING 250 CONSIDERATION OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Effective for audits of financial statements for periods  
beginning on or after December 15, 2009)

## CONTENTS

	Paragraph
<b>Introduction</b>	
Scope of this ISA .....	1
Effect of Laws and Regulations .....	2
Responsibility for Compliance with Laws and Regulations .....	3-8
Effective Date .....	9
<b>Objectives</b> .....	10
<b>Definition</b> .....	11
<b>Requirements</b>	
The Auditor's Consideration of Compliance with Laws and Regulations .....	12-17
Audit Procedures When Non-Compliance Is Identified or Suspected .....	18-21
Reporting of Identified or Suspected Non-Compliance .....	22-28
Documentation .....	29
<b>Application and Other Explanatory Material</b>	
Responsibility for Compliance with Laws and Regulations .....	A1-A6
The Auditor's Consideration of Compliance with Laws and Regulations .....	A7-A12
Audit Procedures When Non-Compliance Is Identified or Suspected .....	A13-A18
Reporting of Identified or Suspected Non-Compliance .....	A19-A20
Documentation .....	A21

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

## **Introduction**

### **Scope of this ISA**

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

### **Effect of Laws and Regulations**

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

### **Responsibility for Compliance with Laws and Regulations (Ref: Para. A1-A6)**

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

### *Responsibility of the Auditor*

4. The requirements in this ISA are designed to assist the auditor in identifying material misstatement of the financial statements due to non-compliance with laws and regulations. However, the auditor is not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.
5. The auditor is responsible for obtaining reasonable assurance that the financial statements, taken as a whole, are free from material misstatement,

whether caused by fraud or error.<sup>1</sup> In conducting an audit of financial statements, the auditor takes into account the applicable legal and regulatory framework. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that some material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs.<sup>2</sup> In the context of laws and regulations, the potential effects of inherent limitations on the auditor's ability to detect material misstatements are greater for such reasons as the following:

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

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

6. This ISA distinguishes the auditor's responsibilities in relation to compliance with two different categories of laws and regulations as follows:
  - (a) The provisions of those laws and regulations generally recognized to have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements such as tax and pension laws and regulations (see paragraph 13); and
  - (b) Other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, but compliance with which may be fundamental to the operating aspects of the business, to an entity's ability to continue its business, or to avoid material penalties (for example, compliance with the terms of an operating license, compliance with regulatory solvency requirements, or compliance with environmental regulations); non-compliance with such laws and regulations may therefore have a material effect on the financial statements (see paragraph 14).

---

<sup>1</sup> ISA 200, "Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with International Standards on Auditing," paragraph 5.

<sup>2</sup> ISA 200, paragraph A51.

7. In this ISA, differing requirements are specified for each of the above categories of laws and regulations. For the category referred to in paragraph 6(a), the auditor's responsibility is to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with the provisions of those laws and regulations. For the category referred to in paragraph 6(b), the auditor's responsibility is limited to undertaking specified audit procedures to help identify non-compliance with those laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements.
8. The auditor is required by this ISA to remain alert to the possibility that other audit procedures applied for the purpose of forming an opinion on financial statements may bring instances of identified or suspected non-compliance to the auditor's attention. Maintaining professional skepticism throughout the audit, as required by ISA 200,<sup>3</sup> is important in this context, given the extent of laws and regulations that affect the entity.

### **Effective Date**

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

### **Objectives**

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

### **Definition**

11. For the purposes of this ISA, the following term has the meaning attributed below:

Non-compliance – Acts of omission or commission by the entity, either intentional or unintentional, which are contrary to the prevailing laws or regulations. Such acts include transactions entered into by, or in the name of, the entity, or on its behalf, by those charged with governance, management or employees. Non-compliance does not include personal misconduct (unrelated

---

<sup>3</sup> ISA 200, paragraph 15.

to the business activities of the entity) by those charged with governance, management or employees of the entity.

## Requirements

### The Auditor's Consideration of Compliance with Laws and Regulations

12. As part of obtaining an understanding of the entity and its environment in accordance with ISA 315,<sup>4</sup> the auditor shall obtain a general understanding of:
  - (a) The legal and regulatory framework applicable to the entity and the industry or sector in which the entity operates; and
  - (b) How the entity is complying with that framework. (Ref: Para. A7)
13. The auditor shall obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with the provisions of those laws and regulations generally recognized to have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. (Ref: Para. A8)
14. The auditor shall perform the following audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements: (Ref: Para. A9-A10)
  - (a) Inquiring of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, as to whether the entity is in compliance with such laws and regulations; and
  - (b) Inspecting correspondence, if any, with the relevant licensing or regulatory authorities.
15. During the audit, the auditor shall remain alert to the possibility that other audit procedures applied may bring instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations to the auditor's attention. (Ref: Para. A11)
16. The auditor shall request management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance to provide written representations that all known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations whose effects should be considered when preparing financial statements have been disclosed to the auditor. (Ref: Para. A12)
17. In the absence of identified or suspected non-compliance, the auditor is not required to perform audit procedures regarding the entity's compliance with laws and regulations, other than those set out in paragraphs 12-16.

---

<sup>4</sup> ISA 315, "Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement through Understanding the Entity and Its Environment," paragraph 11.



### **Audit Procedures When Non-Compliance Is Identified or Suspected**

18. If the auditor becomes aware of information concerning an instance of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations, the auditor shall obtain: (Ref: Para. A13)
  - (a) An understanding of the nature of the act and the circumstances in which it has occurred; and
  - (b) Further information to evaluate the possible effect on the financial statements. (Ref: Para. A14)
19. If the auditor suspects there may be non-compliance, the auditor shall discuss the matter with management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance. If management or, as appropriate, those charged with governance do not provide sufficient information that supports that the entity is in compliance with laws and regulations and, in the auditor's judgment, the effect of the suspected non-compliance may be material to the financial statements, the auditor shall consider the need to obtain legal advice. (Ref: Para. A15-A16)
20. If sufficient information about suspected non-compliance cannot be obtained, the auditor shall evaluate the effect of the lack of sufficient appropriate audit evidence on the auditor's opinion.
21. The auditor shall evaluate the implications of non-compliance in relation to other aspects of the audit, including the auditor's risk assessment and the reliability of written representations, and take appropriate action. (Ref: Para. A17-A18)

### **Reporting of Identified or Suspected Non-Compliance**

#### *Reporting Non-Compliance to Those Charged with Governance*

22. Unless all of those charged with governance are involved in management of the entity, and therefore are aware of matters involving identified or suspected non-compliance already communicated by the auditor,<sup>5</sup> the auditor shall communicate with those charged with governance matters involving non-compliance with laws and regulations that come to the auditor's attention during the course of the audit, other than when the matters are clearly inconsequential.
23. If, in the auditor's judgment, the non-compliance referred to in paragraph 22 is believed to be intentional and material, the auditor shall communicate the matter to those charged with governance as soon as practicable.

---

<sup>5</sup> ISA 260, "Communication with Those Charged with Governance," paragraph 13.

24. If the auditor suspects that management or those charged with governance are involved in non-compliance, the auditor shall communicate the matter to the next higher level of authority at the entity, if it exists, such as an audit committee or supervisory board. Where no higher authority exists, or if the auditor believes that the communication may not be acted upon or is unsure as to the person to whom to report, the auditor shall consider the need to obtain legal advice.

*Reporting Non-Compliance in the Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements*

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

*Reporting Non-Compliance to Regulatory and Enforcement Authorities*

28. If the auditor has identified or suspects non-compliance with laws and regulations, the auditor shall determine whether the auditor has a responsibility to report the identified or suspected non-compliance to parties outside the entity. (Ref: Para. A19-A20)

**Documentation**

29. The auditor shall include in the audit documentation identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations and the results of discussion with management and, where applicable, those charged with governance and other parties outside the entity.<sup>7</sup> (Ref: Para. A21)

\*\*\*

---

<sup>6</sup> ISA 705, "Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report," paragraphs 7-8.

<sup>7</sup> ISA 230, "Audit Documentation," paragraphs 8-11, and paragraph A6.

## Application and Other Explanatory Material

### Responsibility for Compliance with Laws and Regulations (Ref: Para. 3-8)

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

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

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

### *Responsibility of the Auditor*

- A3. Non-compliance by the entity with laws and regulations may result in a material misstatement of the financial statements. Detection of non-compliance, regardless of materiality, may affect other aspects of the audit

including, for example, the auditor's consideration of the integrity of management or employees.

- A4. Whether an act constitutes non-compliance with laws and regulations is a matter for legal determination, which is ordinarily beyond the auditor's professional competence to determine. Nevertheless, the auditor's training, experience and understanding of the entity and its industry or sector may provide a basis to recognize that some acts, coming to the auditor's attention, may constitute non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- A5. In accordance with specific statutory requirements, the auditor may be specifically required to report, as part of the audit of the financial statements, on whether the entity complies with certain provisions of laws or regulations. In these circumstances, ISA 700<sup>8</sup> or ISA 800<sup>9</sup> deal with how these audit responsibilities are addressed in the auditor's report. Furthermore, where there are specific statutory reporting requirements, it may be necessary for the audit plan to include appropriate tests for compliance with these provisions of the laws and regulations.

#### Considerations Specific to Public Sector Entities

- A6. In the public sector, there may be additional audit responsibilities with respect to the consideration of laws and regulations which may relate to the audit of financial statements or may extend to other aspects of the entity's operations.

### **The Auditor's Consideration of Compliance with Laws and Regulations**

#### *Obtaining an Understanding of the Legal and Regulatory Framework* (Ref: Para. 12)

- A7. To obtain a general understanding of the legal and regulatory framework, and how the entity complies with that framework, the auditor may, for example:
- Use the auditor's existing understanding of the entity's industry, regulatory and other external factors;
  - Update the understanding of those laws and regulations that directly determine the reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements;
  - Inquire of management as to other laws or regulations that may be expected to have a fundamental effect on the operations of the entity;
  - Inquire of management concerning the entity's policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations; and

---

<sup>8</sup> ISA 700, "Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements," paragraph 38.

<sup>9</sup> ISA 800 "Special Considerations—Audits of Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks," paragraph 11.

- Inquire of management regarding the policies or procedures adopted for identifying, evaluating and accounting for litigation claims.

*Laws and Regulations Generally Recognized to Have a Direct Effect on the Determination of Material Amounts and Disclosures in the Financial Statements*  
(Ref: Para. 13)

A8. Certain laws and regulations are well-established, known to the entity and within the entity's industry or sector, and relevant to the entity's financial statements (as described in paragraph 6(a)). They could include those that relate to, for example:

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

Some provisions in those laws and regulations may be directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements (for example, the completeness of income tax provisions), while others may be directly relevant to the financial statements as a whole (for example, the required statements constituting a complete set of financial statements). The aim of the requirement in paragraph 13 is for the auditor to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the determination of amounts and disclosures in the financial statements in compliance with the relevant provisions of those laws and regulations.

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

*Procedures to Identify Instances of Non-Compliance—Other Laws and Regulations*  
(Ref: Para. 14)

A9. Certain other laws and regulations may need particular attention by the auditor because they have a fundamental effect on the operations of the entity (as described in paragraph 6(b)). Non-compliance with laws and regulations that have a fundamental effect on the operations of the entity may cause the entity to cease operations, or call into question the entity's continuance as a going concern. For example, non-compliance with the requirements of the entity's license or other entitlement to perform its operations could have such an impact (for example, for a bank, non-compliance with capital or investment requirements). There are also many laws and regulations relating principally to the operating aspects of the

entity that typically do not affect the financial statements and are not captured by the entity's information systems relevant to financial reporting.

A10. As the financial reporting consequences of other laws and regulations can vary depending on the entity's operations, the audit procedures required by paragraph 14 are directed to bringing to the auditor's attention instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements.

*Non-Compliance Brought to the Auditor's Attention by Other Audit Procedures* (Ref: Para. 15)

A11. Audit procedures applied to form an opinion on the financial statements may bring instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations to the auditor's attention. For example, such audit procedures may include:

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

*Written Representations* (Ref: Para. 16)

A12. Because the effect on financial statements of laws and regulations can vary considerably, written representations provide necessary audit evidence about management's knowledge of identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations, whose effects may have a material effect on the financial statements. However, written representations do not provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence on their own and, accordingly, do not affect the nature and extent of other audit evidence that is to be obtained by the auditor.<sup>10</sup>

**Audit Procedures When Non-Compliance Is Identified or Suspected**

*Indications of Non-Compliance with Laws and Regulations* (Ref: Para. 18)

A13. If the auditor becomes aware of the existence of, or information about, the following matters, it may be an indication of non-compliance with laws and regulations:

- Investigations by regulatory organizations and government departments or payment of fines or penalties.

---

<sup>10</sup> ISA 580, "Written Representations," paragraph 4.

- Payments for unspecified services or loans to consultants, related parties, employees or government employees.
- Sales commissions or agent's fees that appear excessive in relation to those ordinarily paid by the entity or in its industry or to the services actually received.
- Purchasing at prices significantly above or below market price.
- Unusual payments in cash, purchases in the form of cashiers' cheques payable to bearer or transfers to numbered bank accounts.
- Unusual transactions with companies registered in tax havens.
- Payments for goods or services made other than to the country from which the goods or services originated.
- Payments without proper exchange control documentation.
- Existence of an information system which fails, whether by design or by accident, to provide an adequate audit trail or sufficient evidence.
- Unauthorized transactions or improperly recorded transactions.
- Adverse media comment.

*Matters Relevant to the Auditor's Evaluation* (Ref: Para. 18(b))

A14. Matters relevant to the auditor's evaluation of the possible effect on the financial statements include:

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

*Audit Procedures* (Ref: Para. 19)

A15. The auditor may discuss the findings with those charged with governance where they may be able to provide additional audit evidence. For example, the auditor may confirm that those charged with governance have the same understanding of the facts and circumstances relevant to transactions or events that have led to the possibility of non-compliance with laws and regulations.

A16. If management or, as appropriate, those charged with governance do not provide sufficient information to the auditor that the entity is in fact in compliance with laws and regulations, the auditor may consider it appropriate to consult with the entity's in-house legal counsel or external legal counsel about the application of the laws and regulations to the circumstances, including the possibility of fraud, and the possible effects on the financial statements. If it is not considered appropriate to consult with the entity's legal counsel or if the auditor is not satisfied with the legal counsel's opinion, the auditor may consider it appropriate to consult the auditor's own legal counsel as to whether a contravention of a law or regulation is involved, the possible legal consequences, including the possibility of fraud, and what further action, if any, the auditor would take.

*Evaluating the Implications of Non-Compliance* (Ref: Para. 21)

A17. As required by paragraph 21, the auditor evaluates the implications of non-compliance in relation to other aspects of the audit, including the auditor's risk assessment and the reliability of written representations. The implications of particular instances of non-compliance identified by the auditor will depend on the relationship of the perpetration and concealment, if any, of the act to specific control activities and the level of management or employees involved, especially implications arising from the involvement of the highest authority within the entity.

A18. In exceptional cases, the auditor may consider whether withdrawal from the engagement, where withdrawal is possible under applicable law or regulation, is necessary when management or those charged with governance do not take the remedial action that the auditor considers appropriate in the circumstances, even when the non-compliance is not material to the financial statements. When deciding whether withdrawal from the engagement is necessary, the auditor may consider seeking legal advice. If withdrawal from the engagement is not possible, the auditor may consider alternative actions, including describing the non-compliance in an Other Matter(s) paragraph in the auditor's report.<sup>11</sup>

**Reporting of Identified or Suspected Non-Compliance**

*Reporting Non-Compliance to Regulatory and Enforcement Authorities* (Ref: Para. 28)

A19. The auditor's professional duty to maintain the confidentiality of client information may preclude reporting identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations to a party outside the entity. However, the auditor's legal responsibilities vary by jurisdiction and, in certain circumstances, the duty of confidentiality may be overridden by statute, the

---

<sup>11</sup> ISA 706, "Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and Other Matter Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor's Report," paragraph 8.



law or courts of law. In some jurisdictions, the auditor of a financial institution has a statutory duty to report the occurrence, or suspected occurrence, of non-compliance with laws and regulations to supervisory authorities. Also, in some jurisdictions, the auditor has a duty to report misstatements to authorities in those cases where management and, where applicable, those charged with governance fail to take corrective action. The auditor may consider it appropriate to obtain legal advice to determine the appropriate course of action.

#### Considerations Specific to Public Sector Entities

A20. A public sector auditor may be obliged to report on instances of non-compliance to the legislature or other governing body or to report them in the auditor's report.

#### **Documentation** (Ref: Para. 29)

A21. The auditor's documentation of findings regarding identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations may include, for example:

- Copies of records or documents.
- Minutes of discussions held with management, those charged with governance or parties outside the entity.

