

AUDITING ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES: ISA 540 (REVISED) IMPLEMENTATION TOOL

DISCLAIMER

This Tool is designed to assist practitioners in the implementation of ISA 540 (Revised), *Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures*, but is not intended to be a substitute for reading the standard itself. Furthermore, a practitioner should utilize this Guide in light of his/her professional judgment and the facts and circumstances involved in each particular audit. It should also be noted that the examples provided are not exhaustive and do not represent every aspect of auditing accounting estimates, but are provided to help guide the auditor through some specific scenarios rather than through every situation that may be encountered on an audit.

IFAC disclaims any responsibility or liability that may occur, directly or indirectly, as a consequence of the use and application of this Tool.

Introduction

For entities of all types and sizes, management often has to make accounting estimates when monetary amounts in financial statements cannot be directly observed. Accounting estimates all have some degree of estimation uncertainty due to inherent limitations in management's knowledge or due to data that give rise to inherent subjectivity and variation in the measurement outcomes. Along with being subjective, accounting estimates may also be complex.

These characteristics of accounting estimates have important implications for the financial statement audit, because the effects of complexity, subjectivity or other inherent risk factors on the measurement of these monetary amounts affects their susceptibility to misstatement.

ISA 540 (Revised), *Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures*, deals with the auditor's responsibilities relating to accounting estimates and related disclosures in an audit of financial statements. The auditor's objective is to obtain sufficient, appropriate audit evidence about whether accounting estimates and related disclosures in the financial statements are reasonable in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework (AFRF). This ISA is effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2019.

Important Considerations in Using This Tool

This *Implementation Tool for Auditors (Tool)*:

- Assists in implementing ISA 540 (Revised), including significant changes made from extant ISA 540. It applies to the audit of the financial statements of any type of entity, regardless of its nature, size or complexity, or of whether the entity's accounting estimates are simple or complex or whether the risk of material misstatement is significant or not.
- Provides an overview of steps and related matters to consider in auditing accounting estimates and related disclosures. The focus is on matters most likely to need clarification. It contains "What," "Why" and "How" suggestions. These suggestions are not all-encompassing; more or different considerations may apply depending on the circumstances of the engagement. The choice of specific procedures the practitioner decides to perform to meet the requirements of ISA 540 (Revised) and other relevant ISAs is a matter of professional judgment.
- Does not replace the need to read ISA 540 (Revised), including the application and other explanatory material.
- Is intended to be used in conjunction with other non-authoritative material, for example:
 - ISA 540 (Revised) **presentation**, where the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) Board member and chair of the ISA 540 (Revised) Implementation Working Group explain the public interest issues addressed in the revised standard, as well as the main changes and planned activities of the working group.
 - Two ISA 540 (Revised) **slide decks**. The summary slide deck provides a high-level overview of ISA 540 (Revised), while the overview slide deck provides a more detailed overview of the changes.
 - IAASB's At a Glance in **English** and **French**, a summary providing an overview of the changes to ISA 540 (Revised).
 - ISA 540 (Revised) **Basis for Conclusions**, which provides additional background on the project and details on the conclusions reached when issuing the final revised standard.
 - ISA 540 (Revised) **Illustrative Examples** for auditing simple and complex accounting estimates, which are designed to illustrate how an auditor could address certain requirements of ISA 540 (Revised) for accounting estimates with varying characteristics and degrees of complexity.
 - A **video panel discussion** where panelists discuss what the early lessons, challenges, benefits and successes are in the implementation of ISA 540 (Revised).
 - An **audit client briefing** with matters to consider in preparing for the auditor's requests pertaining to ISA 540 (Revised).

The primary objective of this Tool is to assist in obtaining an understanding of the "What", "Why" and "How" of the requirements in ISA 540 (Revised) and to complement and supplement information in other non-authoritative publications addressing matters in this ISA.

Form and Content of this Tool

Illustration 1 – IAASB Flowchart: ISA 540 (Revised) Requirements*

- Provides an overview of the flow of the requirements in ISA 540 (Revised)
- Step numbers have been added to the Flowchart which link to Illustration 2

Illustration 2 – A Table of 10 Steps

- Summarizes key aspects of what is required by ISA 540 (Revised) and other considerations related to “What” (requirements), “Why” (reason) and “How” (practical considerations)
- Highlights key changes from the previous version of ISA 540 (Revised) by way of callouts in the shape of “green boxes”; these key changes are identified in [IAASB’s At a Glance publication regarding ISA 540 \(Revised\)](#)

Illustration 3 – IAASB Flowchart: Three Testing Approaches*

- Provides an overview of the three possible approaches to performing further audit procedures on accounting estimates

Illustration 4 – IAASB Diagram: Linkages between ISA 540 (Revised) and Other ISAs*

- Summarizes key links between ISA 540 (Revised) and other ISAs; some requirements and other guidance in ISA 540 (Revised) refer to or expand on how ISA 315 (Revised 2019), ISA 330, ISA 450 and ISA 500 and other relevant ISAs should be applied in relation to accounting estimates and related disclosures¹

Illustration 5 – Scalability

- Provides guidance on how ISA 540 (Revised) is scalable

Although ISA 540 (Revised) applies to all accounting estimates, the degree to which an accounting estimate is subject to estimation uncertainty will vary substantially. As a result, the nature, timing and extent of the risk assessment and further audit procedures (**tests of controls** and **substantive procedures**) will vary in relation to the:

 - Degree to which inherent risk factors affect the likelihood or magnitude of misstatement
 - Auditor’s assessment of the related risks of material misstatement

* The flowcharts and diagram were developed by the IAASB.

¹ ISA 315 (Revised 2019), *Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement*; ISA 330, *The Auditor’s Responses to Assessed Risks*; ISA 450, *Evaluation of Misstatements Identified During the Audit*; ISA 500, *Audit Evidence*.

Some Overall Matters to Consider in Implementing ISA 540 (Revised)

Professional skepticism

Professional skepticism needs to be exercised during all aspects of the audit, including when auditing accounting estimates, and needs to be applied regardless of the nature, size or complexity of the entity whose financial statements are being audited. The exercise of professional skepticism in relation to accounting estimates is affected by the auditor's consideration of inherent risk factors, and its importance increases when accounting estimates are subject to a greater degree of estimation uncertainty or are affected to a greater degree by complexity, subjectivity or other inherent risk factors. Similarly, the exercise of professional skepticism is important when there is greater susceptibility to misstatement due to management bias or other fraud risk factors insofar as they affect inherent risk.

There may be no single way in which the auditor's exercise of professional skepticism is documented. Nevertheless, the audit documentation may provide evidence of the exercise of professional skepticism. For example:

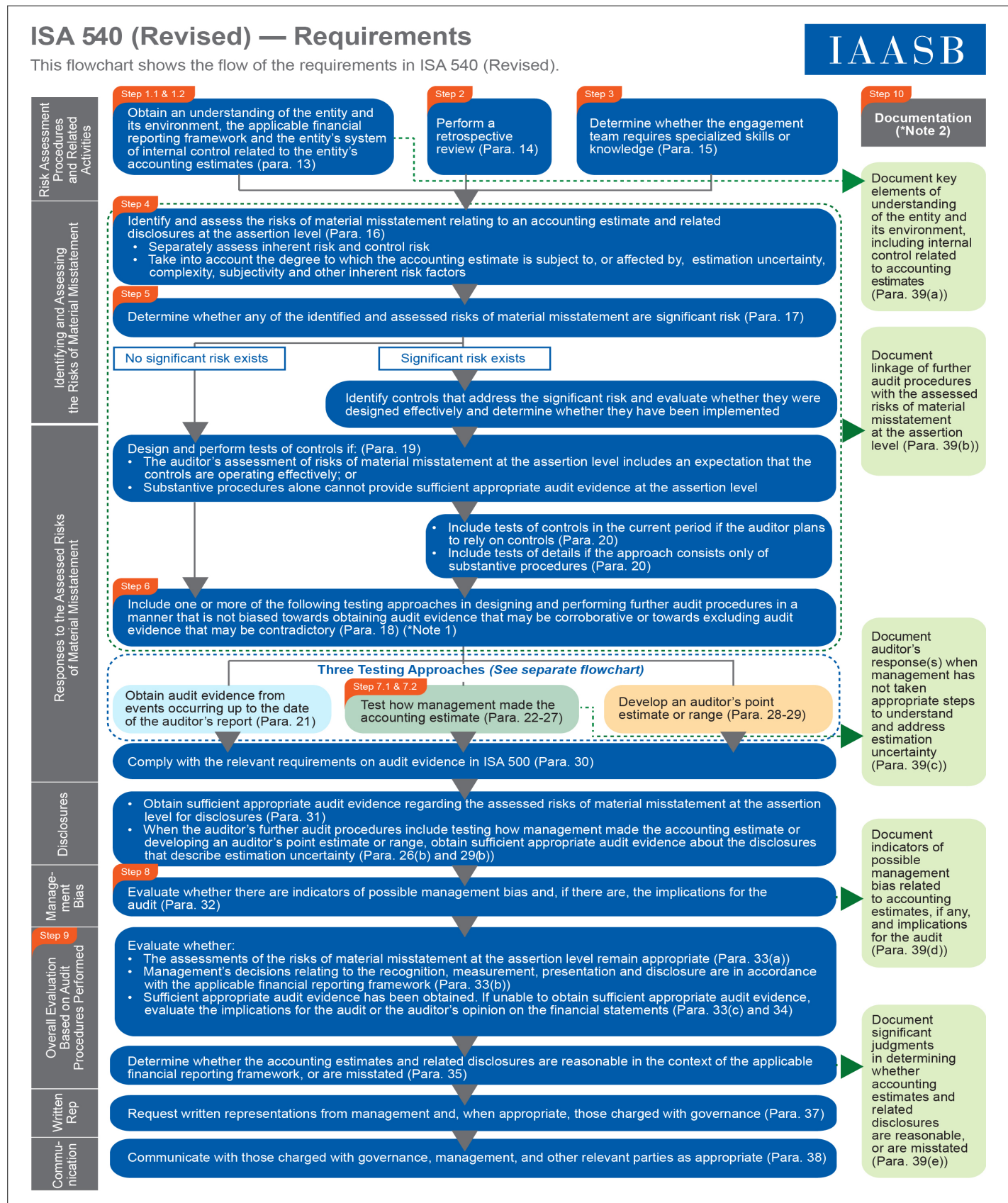
- **How** the auditor has applied their understanding of the entity and its environment (in developing their own expectations about the accounting estimates and related disclosures that should be included in the entity's financial statements, and **how** those expectations compare with the entity's financial statements prepared by management)
- **How** the auditor has designed and performed audit procedures to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence in a manner that is not biased toward obtaining audit evidence that may be corroborative or toward excluding audit evidence that may be contradictory
- **How** the auditor has considered all relevant audit evidence, whether corroborative or contradictory
- **How** the auditor has evaluated audit evidence obtained when such audit evidence corroborates **and/or** contradicts management's assertions (this would include the professional judgments made in forming the conclusion as to the sufficiency and appropriateness of the audit evidence obtained)
- **How** the auditor has addressed indicators of possible management bias

The ISAs require the auditor to prepare sufficient audit documentation to enable an experienced auditor, having no previous connection with the audit, to understand, among other things, the significant matters arising during the audit, the conclusions reached thereon, and significant professional judgments made in reaching those conclusions.

Acknowledgement

The Tool is based on the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada (CPA Canada) Implementation Tool for Auditors, published in September 2021, and is used with permission of CPA Canada.

Illustration 1: ISA 540 (Revised) Requirements*



* Notes

1. Scalability

- The nature, timing and extent of the risk assessment and further audit procedures will vary in relation to the estimation uncertainty and the assessment of the related risks of material misstatement. (Para. 3)
 - The auditor's procedures to obtain the understanding of the entity and its environment shall be performed to the extent necessary to provide an appropriate basis for the identification and assessment of risks of material misstatement at the financial statement and assertion levels. (Para. 13)
 - The auditor's further audit procedures need to be responsive to the reasons for the assessment of the risks of material misstatement at the assertion level and that the auditor's further audit procedures shall take into account that the higher the assessed risk of material misstatement, the more persuasive the audit evidence needs to be. (Para. 18)
- Guidance that demonstrates how the standard is scalable can be found in paragraphs .A20–.A22, .A63, .A67 and .A84. (Para. A7)

2. Documentation

- Paragraph 39 of ISA 540 (Revised) outlines the specific documentation requirements with respect to auditing accounting estimates and related disclosures. Refer to ISA 230, *Audit Documentation*, with respect to the auditor's responsibility to prepare audit documentation for an audit of financial statements, and its Appendix, which lists other ISAs that contain specific documentation requirements and guidance.

3. Step numbers have been added to the Flowchart which link to Appendix 2

Illustration 2: 10 Steps

STEP 1.1 | Obtain an understanding of the entity and its environment, the applicable financial reporting framework related to its accounting estimates and related disclosures. [ISA 540 (Revised) .13(a) to (d)]

When obtaining an understanding of the entity and its environment, the applicable financial reporting framework and the entity's system of internal control, the auditor shall obtain an understanding of the following matters related to the entity's accounting

estimates. The auditor's procedures to obtain the understanding shall be performed to the extent necessary to obtain audit evidence that provides an appropriate basis for the identification and assessment of risks of material misstatement at the financial statement and assertion levels.

Enhanced, more detailed requirements and application material

What

Obtaining an Understanding of The Entity and Its Environment and the Applicable Financial Reporting Framework

- a. The entity's transactions and other events or conditions that may give rise to the need for, or changes in, accounting estimates to be recognized or disclosed in the financial statements.
- b. The requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework related to accounting estimates (including the recognition criteria, measurement bases and the related presentation and disclosure requirements); and how they apply in the context of the nature and circumstances of the entity and its environment, including how the inherent risk factors affect susceptibility to misstatement of assertions
- c. Regulatory factors relevant to the entity's accounting estimates including, when applicable, regulatory frameworks related to prudential supervision.
- d. The nature of the accounting estimates and related disclosures that the auditor expects to be included in the entity's financial statements, based on the auditor's understanding of the matters in (a) – (c) above.

Why

- To help provide an appropriate basis for identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement relating to an accounting estimate. For example, it may identify:
 - Transactions or other events or conditions affected by inherent risk factors that increase the risk of material misstatement
 - Risk factors that have changed significantly since the previous audit
 - Changes in requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework or regulations

Obtaining an understanding of the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework provides a basis for discussing with management how they applied those requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework relevant to the accounting estimates.

How

- Consider whether the applicable financial reporting framework:
 - Prescribes certain criteria for the recognition, or methods for the measurement, of accounting estimates
 - Specifies certain criteria that permit or require measurement at a fair value, for example, by referring to management's intentions to carry out certain courses of action with respect to an asset or liability
 - Specifies required or suggested disclosures, including disclosures concerning judgments, assumptions or other sources of estimation uncertainty relating to accounting estimates
 - Make inquiries of those who prepare and review the accounting estimates and of those in other functions who are likely to be aware of the types of transactions, conditions and events that result in a need to make new or amended accounting estimates.
 - Make inquiries about changes in the entity's operations, including changes in its business environment and technology. Support these inquiries, when appropriate, through inspection, observation and reading of relevant documents. For example, by reviewing new major contracts to identify whether they contain terms likely to affect accounting estimates.
 - Perform analytical procedures to help identify relevant transactions and other events or conditions, including unusual or unexpected relationships.
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STEP 1.2 | Obtain an understanding of the entity's system of internal control related to its accounting estimates. [ISA 540 (Revised) .13(e) to (j)]

What

Obtaining an Understanding of The Entity's System of Internal Control

Enhanced, more detailed requirements and application material

- e. The nature and extent of oversight and governance that the entity has in place over management's financial reporting process relevant to accounting estimates.
- f. How management identifies the need for, and applies, specialized skills or knowledge related to accounting estimates, including with respect to the use of a management's expert.
- g. How the entity's risk assessment process identifies and addresses risks relating to accounting estimates.
- h. The entity's information system as it relates to accounting estimates, including:
 - I. How information relating to accounting estimates and related disclosures for significant classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures flows through the entity's information system; and
 - II. For such accounting estimates and related disclosures, how management:
 - a. Identifies the relevant methods, assumptions or sources of data, and the need for changes in them, that are appropriate in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework, including how management:
 - i. Selects or designs, and applies, the methods used, including the use of models;
 - ii. Selects the assumptions to be used, including consideration of alternatives, and identifies significant assumptions; and
 - iii. Selects the data to be used;
 - b. Understands the degree of estimation uncertainty, including through considering the range of possible measurement outcomes; and
 - c. Addresses the estimation uncertainty, including selecting a point estimate and related disclosures for inclusion in the financial statements.
- i. Identified controls in the control activities component over management's process for making accounting estimates as described in paragraph 13(h)(ii).
- j. How management reviews the outcome(s) of previous accounting estimates and responds to the results of that review.

Why

- To assist in identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement and in designing the nature, timing and extent of further audit procedures.

How

When applying the requirements of ISA 315 (Revised 2019) related to accounting estimates, **obtain an understanding** of the following:

Oversight and governance of the financial reporting process

- How the nature and extent of oversight and governance that the entity has in place over management's processes for making accounting estimates, may assist in evaluating whether:
 - Management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, has created and maintained a culture of honesty and ethical behavior
 - The control environment provides an appropriate foundation for the other components of the system of internal control, considering the nature and size of the entity
 - Control deficiencies identified in the control environment undermine the other components of the system of internal control
- Management's application of specialized skills or knowledge, including the use of management's experts

The entity's risk assessment process

- How management:
 - Identifies financial or other incentives that may motivate bias or fraud by those making accounting estimates
 - Monitors and responds to the need for changes in methods, significant assumptions or the data used in making accounting estimates, taking into account, for example, changes in the applicable financial reporting framework, or the nature, availability and reliability of data

The entity's information system relating to accounting estimates

- In obtaining the understanding of the entity's information system as it relates to accounting estimates, the auditor may consider [see paragraph 25(a) of ISA 315 (Revised)]:
 - Whether the accounting estimates arise from routine and recurring transactions as well as those that arise from non-recurring or unusual transactions
 - How the information system addresses the completeness of accounting estimates and related disclosures, in particular for accounting estimates related to liabilities

The entity's process to monitor the system of internal control

- How management supervises and reviews procedures designed to detect and correct any deficiencies in the design or operating effectiveness of controls over accounting estimates

Identified controls over management's process for making accounting estimates

- How management determines the appropriateness of the data used, whether from internal or external sources
- Whether appropriate levels of management (and where appropriate those charged with governance) review and approve the assumptions or data used
- What segregation of duties is in place between those responsible for making the accounting estimates and those committing the entity to the related transactions
- When IT applications are used in making the accounting estimate, what general IT and information processing controls are in place related to, for example, the complete and accurate flow of data through the entity's information system, the appropriateness of any modification to the data used in making accounting estimates, and the maintenance of the integrity and security of the data

This understanding of the above components of the entity's system of internal control can be achieved by:

- Inquiring of relevant personnel about the procedures used to initiate, record, process, and report transactions or about the entity's financial reporting process
- Inspecting policy or process manuals or other documentation of the entity's IT system
- Observing the performance of the policies or procedures by entity's personnel
- Selecting transactions and tracing them through the applicable process in the IT system

Obtain audit evidence about the design and implementation of identified controls in the control activities component over management's process for making accounting estimates (including those related to significant risks) by:

- Inquiring of entity personnel
- Observing the application of specific controls
- Inspecting documents and reports

However, inquiry alone is not sufficient for such purposes.

STEP 2 | Perform a retrospective review. [ISA 540 (Revised) .14]

What

- The auditor shall review the outcome of previous accounting estimates, or, where applicable, their subsequent re-estimation to assist in identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the current period. The auditor shall take into account the characteristics of the accounting estimates in determining the nature and extent of that review. The review is not intended to call into question judgments about previous period accounting estimates that were appropriate based on the information available at the time they were made.

Why

- Provides information regarding the effectiveness of management's previous estimation process, from which the auditor can obtain audit evidence about the likely effectiveness of management's current process.
- May obtain:
 - Audit evidence of matters, such as the reasons for changes that may be required to be disclosed in the financial statements
 - Information about the complexity or estimation uncertainty pertaining to the accounting estimates
 - Information regarding the susceptibility of accounting estimates to, or that may be an indicator of, possible management bias
- If there is evidence that management failed to consider relevant and reliable information that it had, or reasonably could have obtained, related to previous accounting estimates, a difference between the outcome and management's accounting estimate may be a misstatement.

How

- The review may cover accounting estimates made in one or more previous fiscal years, half-years or quarters. The period covered may depend on when the outcome of an accounting estimate is resolved.
- Consider whether there is any indication that one or more previous accounting estimates were biased. As a practical matter, the review of management judgments and assumptions for biases that could represent a risk of material misstatement due to fraud in accordance with ISA 240.33(b)(ii) may be carried out in conjunction with the review required by ISA 540 (Revised).²
- Analytical procedures may be applied to perform the review. These may be useful when accounting estimates arise from the recording of routine and recurring transactions. For example, trends may be identified indicating, on a preliminary basis, whether this year's accounting estimates appear reasonable. On the other hand, based on the assessment in a previous year, one or more inherent risks of material misstatement may be assessed as higher. In that case, a more detailed retrospective review may be required, for example – when practicable – a focus on how the data and significant assumptions used affected the previous accounting estimates.
- Review the dates on relevant information and audit evidence (for example, contracts and meeting minutes) to determine when management had relevant reliable information to make previous accounting estimates or could reasonably have obtained it.

STEP 3 | Determine whether the engagement team requires specialized skills or knowledge.
[ISA 540 (Revised) .15]

What

- With respect to accounting estimates, the auditor shall determine whether the engagement team requires specialized skills or knowledge to perform the risk assessment procedures, to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement, to design and perform audit procedures to respond to those risks, or to evaluate the audit evidence obtained.

Why

- Quality management³ standards require that the engagement partner be satisfied that the engagement team and any auditor's experts collectively have the appropriate competence and capabilities to perform the audit engagement and enable an auditor's report that is appropriate in the circumstances
- In some cases, this could mean that the firm may be able to audit accounting estimates only when:
 - The engagement team includes:
 - One or more members with specialized skills or knowledge of certain aspects of the accounting estimate, the business, or industry
 - Auditor's experts who possess expertise in fields other than accounting or auditing

² ISA 240, *The Auditor's Responsibilities Related to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements*

³ Please note that the new and revised quality management standards are effective from December 15, 2022 and include International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1, *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*; ISQM 2, *Engagement Quality Reviews*; and ISA 220 (Revised), *Quality Management for an Audit of Financial Statements*.

How

The nature, timing and extent of the involvement of individuals with specialized skills may vary throughout the audit, depending on the particular circumstances encountered. Note that many accounting estimates do not require the application of specialized skills or knowledge. For example, specialized skills or knowledge may not be needed for a simple inventory obsolescence calculation.

Consider the following:

- Whether the engagement team already has an understanding of, and practical experience with, auditing accounting estimates of a similar nature and complexity
- Whether management has (or, based on the auditor's assessment, should have) engaged one or more experts to help:
 - Develop and apply concepts and techniques (including methods, models and assumptions) to meet the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework
 - Interpret certain types of data that are inherently difficult to understand because they require an understanding of technically complex business or legal concepts
 - Address potential difficulties in obtaining data from various sources or in maintaining its integrity in applying the method, or in understanding the relevance and reliability of that data

Management's use of experts may indicate that the engagement team also needs to use the work of an auditor's expert.

- Whether the accounting estimate relates to unusual or infrequent conditions, transactions or events
 - The nature of the accounting estimate for the entity's type of business or industry (for example, accounting estimates related to mineral deposits, agricultural assets, complex financial instruments, credit losses for financial institutions, insurance contract liabilities)
 - The degree of estimation uncertainty
 - The complexity of:
 - Methods or models used, including for example when management has developed a model internally and has relatively little experience in doing so, or uses a model that applies a method that is not established or commonly used in a particular industry or environment
 - Requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework; for example, for some accounting estimates, the applicable financial reporting framework may require the use of multiple sources of historical and forward-looking data or assumptions, with multiple interrelationships between them
 - The entity's use of IT in making accounting estimates, and the extent of such use
 - The need for and degree of judgment in selecting data and making assumptions and decisions about matters not specified by the applicable financial reporting framework
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STEP 4 | Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement. [ISA 540 (Revised) .16 and .19]**What**

In identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement relating to an accounting estimate and related disclosures at the assertion level, the auditor shall separately assess inherent and control risk, and take the following into account in identifying the risks of material misstatement and in assessing inherent risk:

- a. The degree to which the accounting estimate is subject to estimation uncertainty; and
- b. The degree to which the following are affected by, complexity, subjectivity, or other inherent risk factors:
 - i. The selection and application of the method, assumptions and data in making the accounting estimate; or
 - ii. The selection of management's point estimate and related disclosures for inclusion in the financial statements.

- **New requirement to separately assess inherent risk and control risk at the assertion level**
- **More emphasis on the importance of auditor's decisions on whether to rely on the operating effectiveness of relevant controls**

Specific recognition of the concept of the spectrum of inherent risk

Focus on and clarification of the concept of inherent risk factors (estimation uncertainty, complexity, subjectivity and others)

Why

- To help provide an appropriate basis for designing and performing further audit procedures to respond to the risks of material misstatement, including significant risks, at the assertion level for accounting estimates.
- To assess the likelihood and magnitude of misstatement. The level of inherent risk varies on a scale (the "spectrum of inherent risk"). The higher the assessed inherent risk is on this spectrum, the more persuasive (relevant and reliable) the audit evidence provided by further audit procedures needs to be.
- Identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement at the assertion level also applies to those accounting estimates included in the notes to the financial statements.

How

- To assess inherent risk, use the results of the procedures from Steps 1 – 3 and make additional inquiries and observations and perform additional reviews of documents and other procedures as needed.
- To assess control risk:
 - Use preferred audit techniques or methodologies.
 - Take into account whether the audit contemplates planned reliance on the operating effectiveness of controls.

If tests of controls are not performed, the assessment of the risk of material misstatement at the assertion level cannot be reduced for the effective operation of controls with respect to the particular assertion.

- The following examples may increase or decrease risk. Consider whether:
 - There are constraints on obtaining reliable data from external sources or on the amount of knowledge that management can obtain about the subject matter of an accounting estimate.
 - Data from past events is useful in predicting future outcomes.
 - Management's methods require the use of unobservable inputs.
 - A lack of prescriptive guidance in the applicable financial reporting framework results in a need for management to use considerable judgment in selecting methods, assumptions and data sources. This may increase the degree of subjectivity in making an accounting estimate and the likelihood of intentional or unintentional management bias or other fraud risk factors insofar as they affect inherent risk.
 - Those making and reviewing the accounting estimates have obtained and applied appropriate levels of specialized skills and knowledge when warranted.
 - Events occurring after the date of the financial statements may provide additional information relevant to risk assessments. This information may result in a need to revise initial assessments.

STEP 5 | Identify and assess any significant risks and identify controls that address the significant risk and evaluate whether they were designed effectively and determine whether they have been implemented. [ISA 540 (Revised) .17 and .20]

What

The auditor shall determine whether any of the risks of material misstatement identified and assessed in accordance with ISA 540.16 (Revised) are, in the auditor's judgment, a significant risk. If the auditor has determined that a significant risk exists, the auditor shall identify controls that address that risk and evaluate whether such controls have been designed effectively, and determine whether they have been implemented.

Why

- To obtain more persuasive audit evidence to respond to a significant risk, including a risk that fraudulent financial reporting may occur through intentional misstatement of accounting estimates.
 - Although these requirements are already in ISA 315 (Revised 2019) (ISA 315.26(a)(i) and ISA 315.32) and ISA 330 (ISA 330.15 and ISA 330.21), they are repeated in ISA 540 (Revised) as an important reminder to apply them to the audit of accounting estimates.
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How

- The procedures performed in Step 4 to identify and assess inherent risks assist in identifying and assessing significant risks.
- Take into account the relative effects of the inherent risk factors that result in risks being at the higher end of the spectrum of inherent risk.
- Assess the susceptibility of the accounting estimate and related disclosures to material misstatement due to management fraud, as required by ISA 240.
- Consider whether an accounting estimate and related disclosures are affected by:
 - Recent significant economic, accounting or other developments that require specific attention
 - Significant transactions with related parties
 - Significant transactions that are outside the normal course of business for the entity, or that otherwise appear to be unusual
- Determine whether it is practicable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for an accounting estimate by performing only substantive procedures or whether the operating effectiveness of controls also needs to be tested. This may be the case, for example, when an estimation process is highly automated and complex.

STEP 6 | Determine the approach you will use in performing substantive procedures [ISA 540 (Revised) .18]

What

As required by ISA 330, the auditor's further audit procedures shall be responsive to the assessed risks of material misstatement at the assertion level, considering the reasons for the assessment given to those risks. The auditor's further audit procedures shall include one or more of the following approaches:

- a. Obtaining audit evidence from events occurring up to the date of the auditor's report (see paragraph 21);
- b. Testing how management made the accounting estimate (see paragraphs 22 – 27); or
- c. Developing an auditor's point estimate or range (see paragraphs 28 – 29).

The auditor's further audit procedures shall take into account that the higher the assessed risk of material misstatement, the more persuasive the audit evidence needs to be. The auditor shall design and perform further audit procedures in a manner that is not biased towards obtaining audit evidence that may be corroborative or towards excluding audit evidence that may be contradictory.

More emphasis and detail on planning and performing audit procedures directed to methods, data and assumptions that appropriately respond to assessed risks of material misstatement

Why

- The approach that is chosen needs to appropriately respond to the assessed risks of material misstatement and thereby enable the auditor to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about whether the accounting estimate and related disclosures are reasonable in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework.
- Obtaining audit evidence in an unbiased manner is an important aspect of exercising professional skepticism. Avoiding bias may involve obtaining evidence from multiple sources within and outside the entity. However, the auditor is not required to perform an exhaustive search to identify all possible sources of audit evidence.

How

- The three approaches may be used individually, or in combination, in auditing one or more of the data, assumptions or methods used by management.
- Consider using Approach A when the outcome of events relevant to an accounting estimate becomes known before the date of the auditor's report and therefore estimation uncertainty is minimal and not likely to require disclosure.
- Consider using Approach B when, for example:
 - The auditor's review of similar accounting estimates made in the prior period financial statements suggests that management's current period process is appropriate.
 - The accounting estimate is based on a large population of items of a similar nature that individually are not significant.
 - The applicable financial reporting framework specifies how management is expected to make the accounting estimate.
 - The accounting estimate is derived from the routine processing of data.
- Consider using Approach C when, for example:
 - The auditor's review of similar accounting estimates made in the prior period financial statements suggests that management's current period process is not expected to be effective.
 - The entity's controls within and over management's process for making accounting estimates are not well designed or properly implemented.
 - Events or transactions between the period end and the date of the auditor's report have not been properly taken into account, when it is appropriate for management to do so, and such events or transactions appear to contradict management's point estimate.
 - There are appropriate alternative assumptions or sources of relevant data that can be used in developing an auditor's point estimate or range.
 - Management has not taken appropriate steps to understand or address the estimation uncertainty.

Developing a point estimate, rather than a range, may be more effective when the auditor expects less variability in the reasonably possible outcomes and therefore the point estimate can be developed with a higher degree of precision.

STEP 7.1 | Test how management made the estimate. Note: This step describes Approach B (Test How Management Made the Accounting Estimate) to performing further audit procedures in response to assessed risks with no reliance on the effective operation of controls [ISA 540 (Revised) .22 – .25 and .31]. It does not cover Approach A – Obtain Audit Evidence from Events Occurring up to the Date of the Auditor's Report or Approach C – Develop an Auditor's Point Estimate or Range⁴

What

When testing how management made the accounting estimate, the auditor's further audit procedures shall include procedures, designed and performed to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the risks of material misstatement relating to:

- a. The selection and application of the methods, significant assumptions and the data used by management in making the accounting estimate; and
- b. How management selected the point estimate and developed related disclosures about estimation uncertainty.

The further audit procedures shall address whether:

- Management's methods, significant assumptions and data are appropriate in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework and the circumstances of the entity, and that changes, if any, from prior periods are appropriate; and
- Judgments made in selecting the method, significant assumptions and data give rise to indicators of possible management bias.

Methods

- The integrity of the significant assumptions and the data has been maintained in applying the method;
- The calculations are applied in accordance with the method and are mathematically accurate; and
- For complex models, judgments have been applied consistently and whether, when applicable:
 - The design of the model meets the measurement objective of the applicable financial reporting framework, is appropriate in the circumstances, and if applicable, changes from the prior period's model are appropriate in the circumstances.
 - Adjustments to the output of the model are consistent with the measurement objective of the applicable financial reporting framework and are appropriate in the circumstances.

Significant assumptions

- Based on the knowledge obtained in the audit, management's significant assumptions are consistent with each other and with those used in other accounting estimates, or with related assumptions used in other areas of the entity's business activities.
- When applicable, management has the intent to carry out specific courses of action and has the ability to do so.

⁴ See Illustration 3 – ISA 540 (Revised) – *Three Testing Approaches*, which provides an overview of the key requirements relating to the three testing approaches, including their linkages.

Data

- The data is relevant and reliable in the circumstances; and
- Management has appropriately understood or interpreted the data, including with respect to contractual terms.

Disclosures

Design and perform further audit procedures to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement at the assertion level for disclosures related to an accounting estimate, other than those about estimation uncertainty (see Step 7.2).

Why

- To appropriately respond to assessed risks and thereby enable the auditor to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about whether the accounting estimate and related disclosures resulting from management's selection and application of its methods, significant assumptions and data are reasonable in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework.
- Arbitrary changes in management's methods, significant assumptions or data sources may indicate possible management bias and a risk of material misstatement.

How**Methods, significant assumptions, data and disclosures**

- Inquire of management about its reasons for choosing particular approaches to making estimates and developing related disclosures.
- Review management's documentation of its processes.
- Examine relevant contracts.

Methods or models

- Consider whether the method is appropriate in the circumstances given the nature of the accounting estimate, the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework, other available valuation concepts or techniques, regulatory requirements, and the business, industry and environment in which the entity operates.
- When management has determined that different methods result in a range of significantly different accounting estimates, consider how they have investigated the reasons for those differences and whether the change is based on new circumstances or new information.
- For complex models, consider how management validated their model before using it and made periodic reviews to ensure it is still suitable to be used as intended, as well as whether appropriate change control policies and procedures exist and management uses appropriate skills and knowledge in using the model.

Significant assumptions

- Significant assumptions are those that would materially affect the measurement of the accounting estimate if there was a reasonable variation in the assumption.
- A sensitivity analysis may be useful in demonstrating the degree to which the measurement varies based on one or more assumptions used in making the accounting estimate.

- A sensitivity analysis may also help the auditor identify what assumptions are the most sensitive so that they can develop an appropriate audit response – i.e., the more significant the sensitivity, the more persuasive the supporting audit evidence is required to be.
- Review management's history of carrying out its stated intentions.
- Inspection of documentation such as written plans, formally approved budgets, authorizations or minutes.
- Evaluate the implications of its existing commitments and legal, regulatory or contractual restrictions that could affect the feasibility of management's actions on which assumptions are based.

Data

- Check the accuracy and completeness of data by selecting a sample of data (or use an automated procedure to select 100% of relevant data).
- This may include considering that all intended changes to data, and no unintended changes, were made during activities such as input, storage, retrieval, transmission or processing.
- If the accounting estimate is based on complex legal or contractual terms inspect the underlying contracts to evaluate the underlying business purpose for the transaction or agreement and consider whether the terms of the contracts are consistent with management's explanations.

Disclosures

Disclosures may relate, for example, to management's rationale for selecting particular methods, assumptions and data and the effects of any changes from the prior period.

STEP 7.2 | Evaluate management's selection of its point estimate and related disclosures about estimation uncertainty. This describes Approach B with no reliance on the effective operation of controls. [ISA 540 (Revised) .26 – .27]

What

The auditor's further audit procedures shall address whether, in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework, management has taken appropriate steps to:

- Understand estimation uncertainty; and
- Address estimation uncertainty by selecting an appropriate point estimate and by developing related disclosures about estimation uncertainty.

When, in the auditor's judgment based on the audit evidence obtained, management has not taken appropriate steps to understand or address estimation uncertainty, the auditor shall:

- Request management to perform additional procedures to understand estimation uncertainty or to address it by reconsidering the selection of management's point estimate or considering providing additional disclosures relating to the estimation uncertainty, and evaluate management's response(s) in accordance with paragraph 26;
- If the auditor determines that management's response to the auditor's request does not sufficiently address estimation uncertainty, to the extent practicable, develop an auditor's point estimate or range in accordance with paragraphs 28 – 29; and
- Evaluate whether a deficiency in internal control exists and, if so, communicate in accordance with ISA 265, *Communicating Deficiencies in Internal Control to Those Charged with Governance and Management*.

Why

- To appropriately respond to assessed risks and thereby enable sufficient appropriate audit evidence to be obtained about whether the accounting estimate resulting from management's selection of its point estimate and development of related disclosures about estimation uncertainty are reasonable in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework.

How

- In addition to the "What" and "How" procedures and considerations in Step 7.1, consider whether:
 - Attributes of an asset or liability used in estimating its fair value (valuation attributes) were appropriate and complete.
 - Management's point estimate is appropriately chosen from the reasonably possible measurement outcomes.
 - When applicable, management has followed requirements in the applicable financial reporting framework that prescribe how to select an amount from reasonably possible outcomes.
- When evaluating the reasonableness of disclosures about estimation uncertainty, use essentially the same types of considerations that were applied when auditing accounting estimates recognized in the financial statements.

STEP 8 | Evaluate whether there are indicators of possible management bias and, if there are, the implications for the audit. [ISA 540 (Revised) .32]

What

The auditor shall evaluate whether judgments and decisions made by management in making the accounting estimates included in the financial statements, even if they are individually reasonable, are indicators of possible management bias. When indicators of possible management bias are identified, the auditor shall evaluate the implications for the audit. Where there is intention to mislead, management bias is fraudulent in nature.

Why

- Management may use considerable judgment in developing accounting estimates and related disclosures. Judgments are susceptible to bias that may increase the risk of material misstatement, including a misstatement due to fraud.

How

- Consider developing a tool or template that includes all accounting estimates to better enable the auditor to look for patterns in the way management makes its accounting estimates and develops related disclosures.
- Discuss identified indicators of possible bias with management and perform other procedures to obtain evidence about implications of the indicators.

- Make an evaluation in relation to groups of accounting estimates or all the estimates in aggregate since, when considered individually, estimates may appear reasonable. Consider whether management's:
 - Assessment of a need to change an estimate is subjective
 - Judgments and decisions are favorable for management objectives; for example, management may make point estimates that provide them with a more favorable financial reporting outcome by consistently trending toward one end of the range of reasonable outcomes
 - Selection of a point estimate indicates a pattern of optimism or pessimism

STEP 9 | Make an overall evaluation based on the audit procedures performed. [ISA 540 (Revised) .33 – .35]

What

The auditor shall evaluate, based on the audit procedures performed and audit evidence obtained, whether:

- a. The assessments of the risks of material misstatement at the assertion level remain appropriate, including when indicators of possible management bias have been identified;
- b. Management's decisions relating to the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of the accounting estimates in the financial statements are in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework; and
- c. Sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained.

Enhanced “stand back” requirement, including a need to consider both the corroborative and contradictory audit evidence obtained

In making this evaluation the auditor shall take into account all relevant audit evidence obtained, whether corroborative or contradictory. If the auditor is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, the auditor shall evaluate the implications for the audit or the auditor's opinion on the financial statements in accordance with ISA 705, *Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report*.

The auditor shall determine whether the accounting estimates and related disclosures are reasonable in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework, or are misstated. In the case of a fair presentation framework, the auditor should evaluate whether management has included disclosures, beyond those specifically required by the framework, that are necessary to achieve the fair presentation of the financial statements as a whole. In the case of a compliance framework, the auditor shall evaluate whether the disclosures are those that are necessary for the financial statements not to be misleading.

ISA 450, *Evaluation of Misstatements Identified During the Audit*, provides guidance on how the auditor may distinguish misstatements (whether factual, judgmental, or projected) for the auditor's evaluation of the effect of uncorrected misstatements on the financial statements.

Why

- An overall evaluation helps to determine whether, for example:
 - The auditor has obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence when risk assessments have changed during the course of the audit. For example, the auditor may have discovered that an accounting estimate is much higher on the spectrum of inherent risk than originally assessed. An overall evaluation will help to determine whether the changes made to the audit procedures to respond to the higher assessed risk enabled the auditor to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence.
 - The auditor has obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the reasonableness of amounts within an estimate range when, for example, that range is a multiple of materiality for the financial statements as a whole.
 - The requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework have been met. For example, when management has not recognized an accounting estimate, it may be useful to reconsider whether the recognition criteria in the applicable financial reporting framework were in fact met.
 - Misstatements have been appropriately identified, including misstatements that may be indicative of fraud.
 - Disclosures are appropriate, including those regarding estimation uncertainty, and supported by sufficient appropriate audit evidence.
-

How

- Identify whether any information that has come to the auditor's attention differs significantly from the information on which the risk assessment was based. For example, an auditor may discover that an accounting estimate is significantly more complex than originally contemplated. Therefore, the auditor may conclude that inherent risk should be reassessed at a high level on the spectrum of inherent risk.
- When audit evidence supports that a wide range for an estimate is appropriate in the circumstances, reconsider whether the auditor has obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the reasonableness of the amounts within the range.
- When audit evidence supports a point estimate that differs from management's point estimate, the difference constitutes a misstatement. When audit evidence supports a range that does not include management's point estimate, the misstatement is the difference between management's point estimate and the nearest point of the range supported by audit evidence.
- Review identified misstatements for indicators of possible management bias that may not have been previously identified.

STEP 10 | Document the audit work. [ISA 540 (Revised) .39]**What**

The auditor shall include in the audit documentation:

- a. Key elements of the auditor's understanding of the entity and its environment, including the entity's internal control related to the entity's accounting estimates;
 - b. The linkage of the auditor's further audit procedures with the assessed risks of material misstatement at the assertion level, taking into account the reasons (whether related to inherent risk or control risk) given to the assessment of those risks;
 - c. The auditor's response(s) when management has not taken appropriate steps to understand and address estimation uncertainty;
 - d. Indicators of possible management bias related to accounting estimates, if any, and the auditor's evaluation of the implications for the audit, as required by paragraph 32; and
 - e. Significant judgments relating to the auditor's determination of whether the accounting estimates and related disclosures are reasonable in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework, or are misstated.
-

Why

- To provide evidence that the audit was planned and performed in accordance with ISA 540 (Revised) and other applicable ISAs and that the auditor exercised professional skepticism.
 - To enable reviews of the work performed and provide a record of matters of continuing significance to future audits.
-

How

- In addition to the documentation requirements in ISA 540 (Revised) (listed above), comply with the requirements and guidance in ISA 230, and with the documentation requirements in ISA 315 (Revised 2019) and ISA 330.
 - The auditor is not required to document how every inherent risk factor was taken into account in identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in relation to each accounting estimate.
-

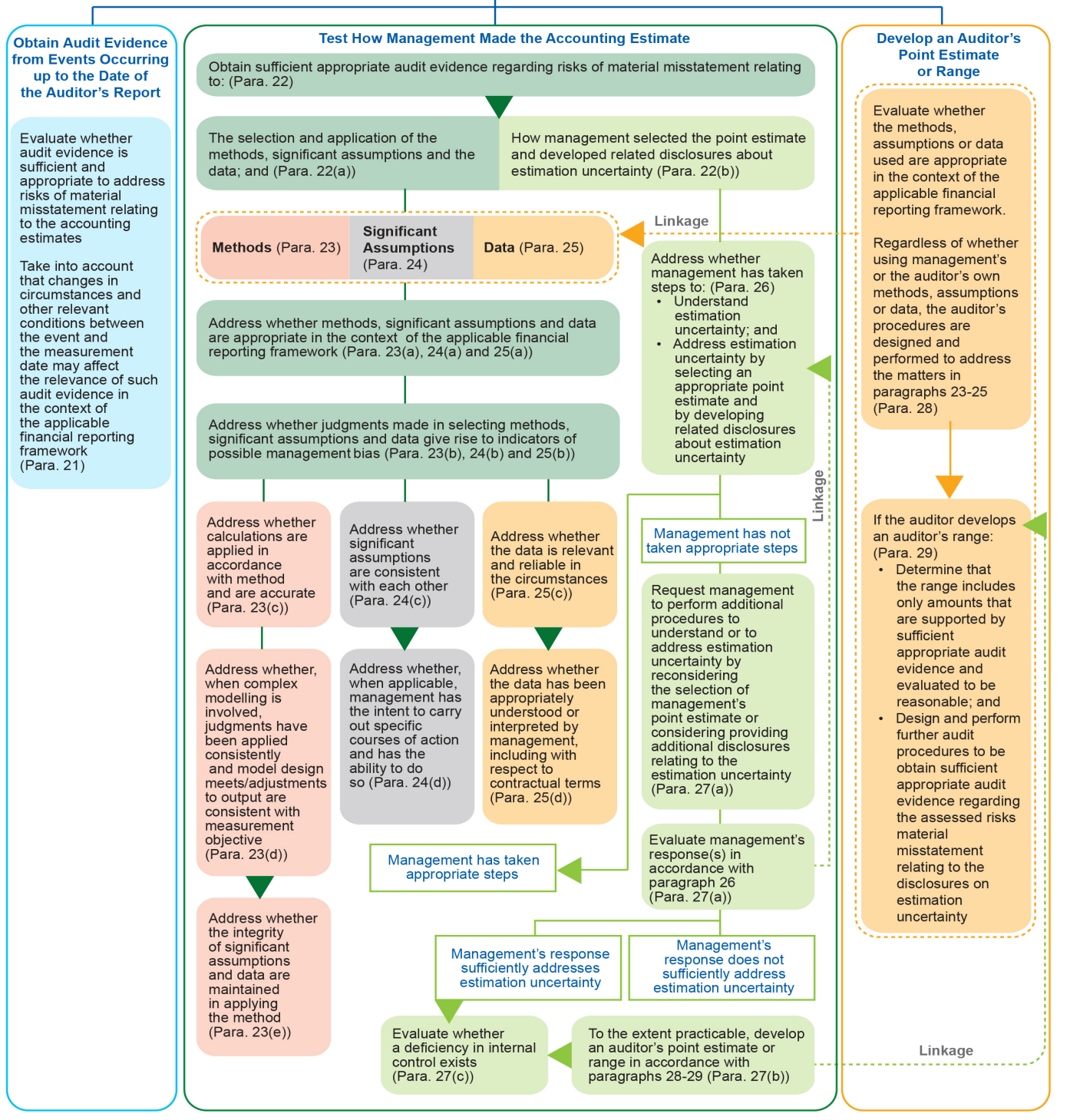
Illustration 3: Three Testing Approaches*

ISA 540 (Revised) – Three Testing Approaches

This flowchart provides an overview of the key requirements relating to the three testing approaches, including their linkages.

IAASB

Include one or more of the following testing approaches in designing and performing further audit procedures in a manner that is not biased towards obtaining audit evidence that may be corroborative or towards excluding audit evidence that may be contradictory (Para. 18) (*Note)

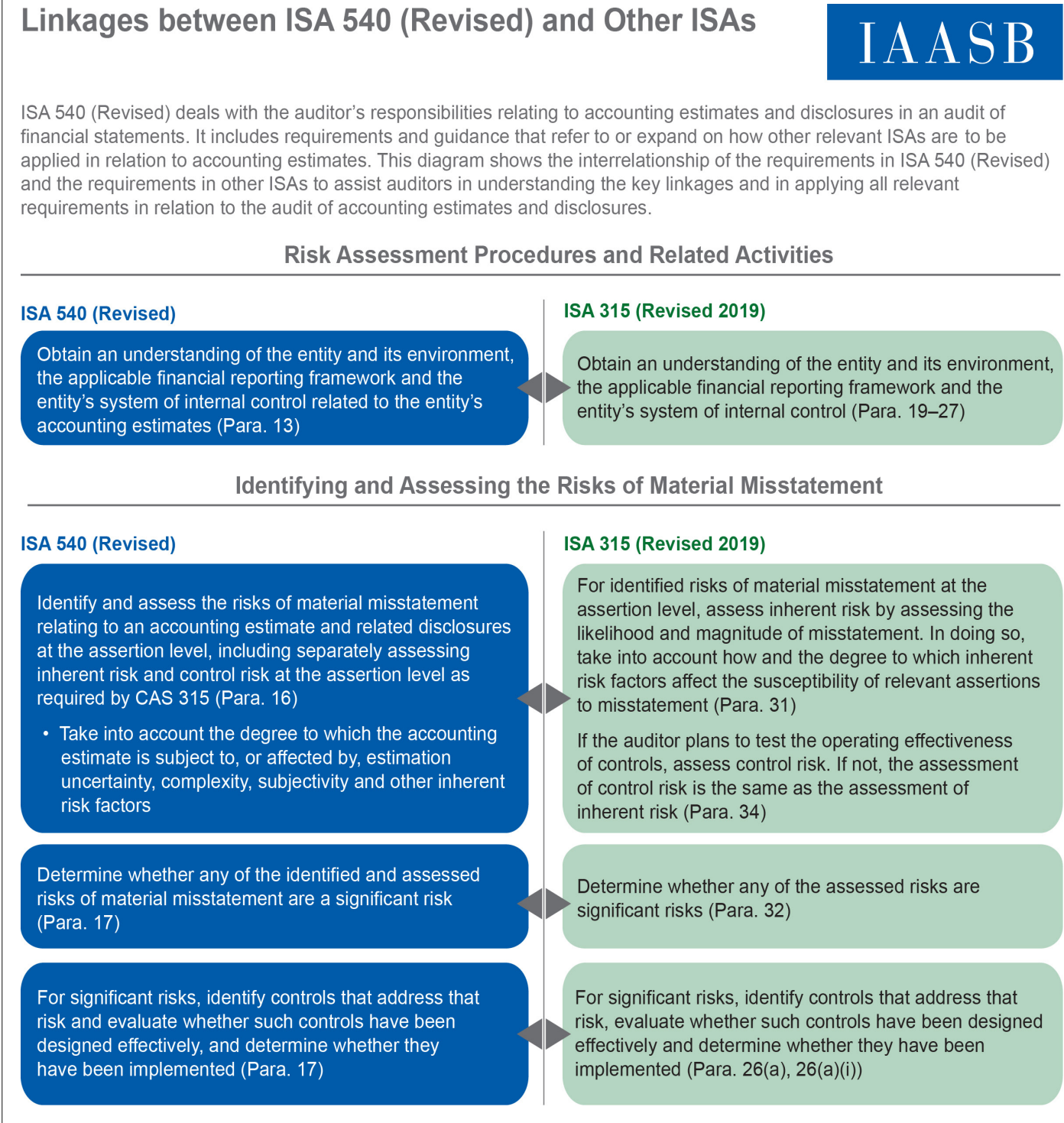


* **Notes:** Scalability

The nature, timing and extent of the auditor's further audit procedures are affected by, for example: (Para. A84)

- The assessed risks of material misstatement, which affect the pervasiveness of the audit evidence needed and influence the approach the auditor selects to audit an accounting estimate
- The reasons for the assessed risks of material misstatement

Illustration 4: Linkages Between ISA 540 (Revised) and Other ISAs



Responses to the Assessed Risks of Material Misstatement

ISA 540 (Revised)

Design and perform further audit procedures responsive to the assessed risks of material misstatement at the assertion level, considering the reasons for the assessment given to those risks (Para. 18)

Take into account that the higher the assessed risk of material misstatement, the more persuasive the audit evidence needs to be (Para. 18)

Design and perform tests of operating effectiveness of controls if: (Para. 19)

- The auditor's assessment of risks of material misstatement at the assertion level includes an expectation that the controls are operating effectively; or
- Substantive procedures alone cannot provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence at the assertion level

Obtain more persuasive audit evidence the greater the reliance on the effectiveness of a control (Para. 19)

For a significant risk: (Para. 20)

- Include tests of controls in the current period if the auditor plans to rely on controls
- Include tests of details if the approach consists only of substantive procedures

ISA 330

Design and perform further audit procedures responsive to the assessed risks of material misstatement at the assertion level (Para. 6)

Consider the reasons for the assessment given, including likelihood and magnitude of misstatement due to characteristics of significant classes of transactions, account balance or disclosure, and control risk assessment (Para. 7(a))

Obtain more persuasive evidence the higher the risk assessment (Para. 7(b))

Design and perform substantive procedures for each material class of transaction, account balance and disclosure (Para. 18)

Design and perform tests of operating effectiveness of controls if: (Para. 8)

- The auditor plans to test the controls; or
- Substantive procedures alone cannot provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence at the assertion level

Obtain more persuasive evidence the greater the reliance on effectiveness of controls (Para. 9)

If intending to rely on controls over a significant risk, test controls in the current period (Para. 15)

For each significant risk, perform substantive procedures that are specifically responsive to that risk. When the approach to a significant risk consists only of substantive procedures, include tests of details (Para. 21)

Responses to the Assessed Risks of Material Misstatement (Cont.)

ISA 540 (Revised)

Three Testing Approaches

Obtain audit evidence from events occurring up to the date of the auditor's report (Para. 21)

Test how management made the accounting estimate (Para. 22–27)

Develop an auditor's point estimate or range (Para. 28–29)

Comply with the relevant requirements on audit evidence in ISA 500 (Para. 30)

The requirements in paragraphs 21–29 of ISA 540 (Revised) may assist in evaluating the appropriateness of the expert's work as audit evidence for a relevant assertion in accordance with paragraph 8(c) of ISA 500 (Para. 30)

ISA 330

Irrespective of the assessed risks of material misstatement, design and perform substantive procedures for each material class of transactions, account balance, and disclosure (Para. 18)

ISA 500

Design and perform audit procedures to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence (Para. 6)

Consider the relevance and reliability of the information to be used as audit evidence, including information obtained from an external source and the work of a management's expert (Para. 7–9)

Overall Evaluation Based on Audit Procedures Performed

ISA 540 (Revised)

Evaluate whether the assessments of the risks of material misstatement at the assertion level remain appropriate (Para. 33(a))

Evaluate whether management's decisions relating to the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure are in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework (Para. 33(b))

ISA 330

Evaluate whether the assessments of risks of material misstatement at the assertion level remain appropriate (Para. 25)

Evaluate whether the overall presentation of the financial statements is in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework (Para. 24)

Consider whether the financial statements present the appropriate: (Para. 24)

- Classification and description of financial information and the underlying transactions, events and conditions; and
- Presentation, structure and content of the financial statements

Overall Evaluation Based on Audit Procedures Performed (Cont.)

ISA 540 (Revised)

Evaluate whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained (Para. 33(c))

If unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, evaluate the implications for the audit or the auditor's opinion on the financial statements (Para. 34)

Take into account all evidence obtained, whether corroborative or contradictory (Para. 34)

Determine whether the accounting estimates and related disclosures are reasonable in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework, or are misstated (Para. 35)

For a fair presentation framework, evaluate whether disclosures achieve fair presentation of the financial statements (Para. 36(a))

For a compliance framework, evaluate whether disclosures are those necessary for financial statements not to be misleading (Para. 36(b))

ISA 330

Conclude whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained (Para. 26)

ISA 705 (Revised)

Modify the opinion when the financial statements are not free from material misstatement or when unable to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence (Para. 6)

Determine the type of modification to the auditor's opinion (Para. 7–15)

Comply with the required form and content of the auditor's report when the opinion is modified (Para. 16–29)

ISA 330

Consider all audit evidence, regardless of whether it appears to corroborate or to contradict the assertions in the financial statements (Para. 26)

Evaluate whether the overall presentation of the financial statements is in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework (Para. 24)

ISA 700 (Revised)

For a fair presentation framework, evaluate whether financial statements achieve fair presentation (Para. 14)

For a compliance framework, discuss with management if financial statements are misleading (Para. 19)

Written Representations

ISA 540 (Revised)

Request written representations from management and, when appropriate, those charged with governance (Para. 37)

ISA 580

Request written representations from management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance (Para. 6 and 9)

Communication with Those Charged with Governance, Management or Other Relevant Parties

ISA 540 (Revised)

Communicate with those charged with governance, management and other relevant parties as appropriate (Para. 38)

ISA 260 (Revised)

Communicate with those charged with governance views about significant qualitative aspects of the entity's accounting practices (Para. 16(a))

ISA 265

Communicate in writing with those charged with governance significant deficiencies in internal control (Para. 9)

Documentation

ISA 540 (Revised)

- Document key elements of understanding of the entity and its environment, including internal control related to accounting estimates (Para. 39(a))
- Document linkage of further audit procedures with the assessed risks of material misstatement at the assertion level (Para. 39(b))
- Document auditor's response(s) when management has not taken appropriate steps to understand and address estimation uncertainty (Para. 39(c))
- Document indicators of possible management bias related to accounting estimates, if any, and implications for the audit (Para. 39(d))
- Document significant judgments in determining whether accounting estimates and related disclosures are reasonable, or are misstated (Para. 39(e))

ISA 230

- Prepare documentation that is sufficient to enable an experienced auditor to understand the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures performed, results and significant matters arising (Para. 8)
- Record identifying characteristics of matters tested, who performed the work, date of completion, who reviewed the work and date of the review (Para. 9)
- Document significant matters discussed with those charged with governance, management and others (Para. 10)
- Document how the auditor addressed any inconsistency identified with a final conclusion on a significant matter (Para. 11)

Illustration 5: Scalability

Scalability

Although ISA 540 (Revised) applies to all accounting estimates, the degree to which an accounting estimate is subject to estimation uncertainty will vary substantially. As a result, the nature, timing and extent of the risk assessment and further audit procedures (**tests of controls** and **substantive procedures**) will vary in relation to the:

- Degree to which inherent risk factors affect the likelihood or magnitude of misstatement
- Auditor’s assessment of the related risks of material misstatement

Degree of inherent risk factors

The degree to which the accounting estimate is subject to inherent risk factors (estimation uncertainty, complexity, subjectivity and other):

To a lesser degree	To a greater degree
The auditor’s risk assessment procedures and further audit procedures (tests of controls and substantive procedures) would be expected to be less extensive.	The auditor’s risk assessment procedures and further audit procedures (tests of controls and substantive procedures) would be much more extensive.
For example: • There are few transactions or other events or conditions that give rise to the need for accounting estimates. • The applicable financial reporting requirements may be simple to apply. • There may be no relevant regulatory factors. • Accounting estimates may not require significant management judgments. • The process for making the accounting estimates may be less complex. • Fewer control activities that are identified. • The entity has a simple information system with fewer controls.	For example: • The entity has large amounts of transactions and/or encounters other events or conditions that give rise to the need for accounting estimates. • The applicable financial reporting requirements are complex to apply. • There are relevant regulatory factors applicable to the entity. • The accounting estimates may require significant management judgments. • The process for making the accounting estimate involves complex models. • Many control activities are identified • The entity has a sophisticated information system with more extensive controls.

To a lesser degree

The auditor's **risk assessment procedures** are likely to be less extensive and may be obtained primarily through inquiries of management with appropriate responsibilities for the financial statements and simple walk-throughs (e.g., inspection and/or observation) of management's process for making the accounting estimate

The auditor may determine that there is no need to, or has decided not to, perform **tests of controls**.

The auditor's **substantive procedures** are responsive to the assessed risks of material misstatement at the assertion level, considering the reasons for the assessment given to those risks of material misstatement. For example, the assessment of inherent risk may be lower based on the degree to which the accounting estimate is subject to estimation uncertainty, complexity, subjectivity or other inherent risk factors. As a result, the less persuasive the audit evidence needs to be. (See Auditor's assessment of the related risks of material misstatement, below.)

To a greater degree

The auditor's **risk assessment procedures** are likely to be different or more extensive than when the degree of measurement uncertainty was very low.

Furthermore, the auditor may also conclude that it is necessary to add specialized skills or knowledge (e.g., through an additional team member or auditor's expert).

The auditor may determine that substantive procedures alone are not enough and therefore will need to perform **tests of controls**.

The auditor's **substantive procedures** are responsive to the assessed risks of material misstatement at the assertion level, considering the reasons for the assessment given to those risks of material misstatement. For example, the assessment of inherent risk may be higher based on the degree to which the accounting estimate is subject to estimation uncertainty, complexity, subjectivity or other inherent risk factors. As a result, the more persuasive the audit evidence needs to be. (See Auditor's assessment of the related risks of material misstatement, below.)

Auditor's assessment of the related risks of material misstatement

The assessed risks of material misstatement affect the persuasiveness of the audit evidence needed and influence the approach⁵ the auditor selects to audit an accounting estimate. The reasons for the assessment of inherent risk at the assertion level may result from one or more of the inherent risk factors of estimation uncertainty, complexity, subjectivity or other inherent risk factors:

Accounting estimate	Estimation uncertainty	Complexity	Subjectivity
An accounting estimate related to bonus accrual	Lower – because bonuses are paid to employees shortly after period-end (and known at the time the financial statements are prepared)	Lower – because it is a straightforward accrual	Lower – because the amount was paid

⁵ The auditor's further audit procedures shall include one or more of the following approaches:

- Obtaining audit evidence from events occurring up to the date of the auditor's report [see paragraph 21 of ISA 540 (Revised)];
- Testing how management made the accounting estimate [see paragraphs 22 – 27 of ISA 540 (Revised)]; or
- Developing an auditor's point estimate or range [see paragraphs 28 – 29 of ISA 540 (Revised)].

Accounting estimate	Estimation uncertainty	Complexity	Subjectivity
An accounting estimate related to litigation	Higher – because the amount is contingent on the outcome of the litigation	Lower – because of proposed assessment as per legal counsel	Higher – because of a single critical judgment
An accounting estimate for an obsolescence	Lower – because of the nature of the inventory	Higher – because there is a wide range of different inventory types	Lower – because little significant judgment is needed
Accounting estimates of expected credit losses / insurance contract liabilities	Higher – because of the inherent inability to measure them precisely and the impact of the other inherent risk factors (which are typically highly complex and subjective, therefore increasing the risk of estimation uncertainty)	Higher – because the expected credit losses / claims cannot be directly observed and may require the use of a complex model, which uses a complex set of historical data and assumptions about future developments, in a variety of entity-specific scenarios that may be difficult to predict	Higher – because significant judgments are made about future events or conditions

Scalability – Audits of Smaller Entities

In addition, when auditing a smaller entity, further considerations related to scalability may apply⁶. Such entities often have the following characteristics:

- Few lines of business
- Uncomplicated transactions and other matters affecting accounting estimates, that require only simple recordkeeping.
- Accounting estimates may be generated outside the general and subsidiary ledgers. Controls over the development of accounting estimates may be limited. For example, there may be no established risk assessment process, and limited opportunities for segregation of duties because there are few personnel. The owner-manager (or CEO of a not-for-profit organization) may provide effective oversight of the development of accounting estimates, but they also may be more able to override controls because the system of internal control is less structured. The owner-manager or CEO's role in making the accounting estimates may need to be taken into account when identifying the risks of material misstatement and when considering the risk of management bias.

⁶ See paragraph A22 of ISA 540 (Revised).



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For further information, please email kristyilluzzi@ifac.org.