

AUDIT CONFERENCE

"Long term vision and short term challenges"

DAY 2

23 June 2015

For once, turn all devices ON! ... but on SILENT MODE



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OPENING



Rutger Mollee Moderator

Audit quality: a core element to the future of audit



Arnold Schilder
Chairman, IAASB

Carlos Tavares
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Alan JohnsonNon-Executive Director, Jerónimo Martins SGPS

Harald Kayser
Partner, PwC





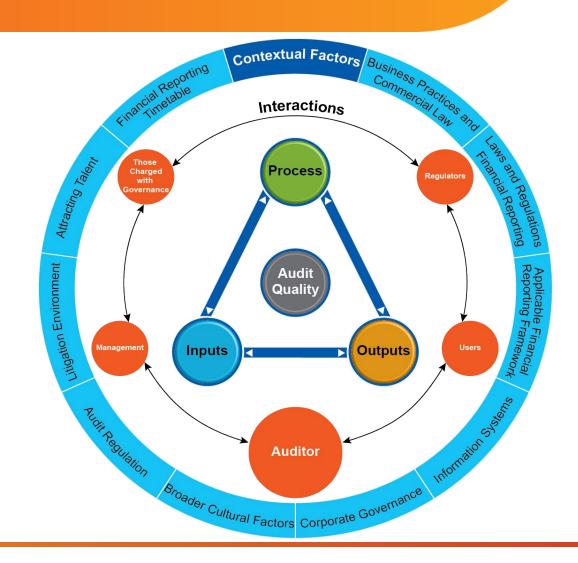
Audit Quality Roundtable

Prof. Arnold Schilder, IAASB Chairman FEE Audit Conference Brussels, 23 June 2015

Framework for Audit Quality

Key Elements

- Inputs
- Process
- Outputs
- Interactions
- Contextual Factors

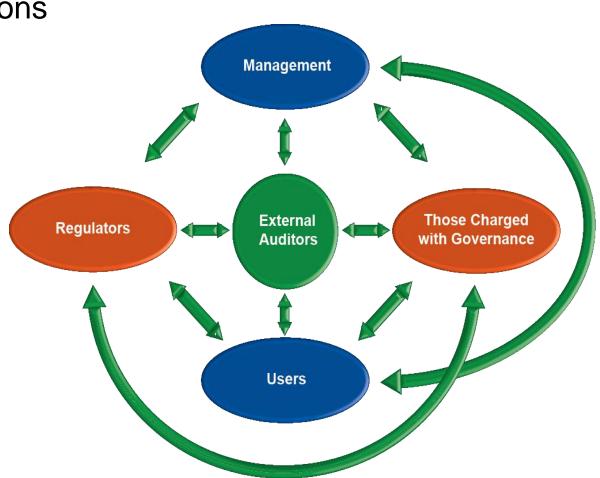




Framework for Audit Quality

Audit Quality Interactions

- Primary responsibility for performing quality audits rests with auditors, but ...
- Each stakeholder plays an important role supporting high-quality financial reporting
- Audit quality is best achieved in an environment where there is support from other participants in the financial reporting supply chain
- Increased interaction is promoted in the Framework for Audit Quality





New and Revised Auditor Reporting Standards Key Features

Kepor **Auditor's**

Audit Opinion – Required to be presented first

Key Audit Matters – Required new section for listed entities

Going Concern – Additional focus

Other Information – New section

Auditor responsibilities for the audit; Explicit statement - independence and ethical requirements; Engagement partner name (listed entities)

Work Plan for 2015–2016 – Enhancing Audit Quality

- Information gathering activities already underway on three priority topics
 - Quality control (ISA 220 and ISQC 1)
 - Group audits (ISA 600)
 - Special audit considerations relevant to financial institutions (including ISA 540 in particular)
- Professional skepticism
- March 2015 IAASB discussions highlighted interactions between the four projects above
 - Common themes (e.g., sufficient appropriate audit evidence; professional skepticism)
 - Crossover issues (e.g., direction, supervision and review of audits; audit delivery models)



Work Plan for 2015–2016 – Priority Projects

Quality Control

Group Audits

Financial Institutions

Professional Skepticism

2015: Intense exploration, research and outreach → One discussion paper

2016: Analysis of comments and dialogue → Proposals for standard setting and other guidance

Enhancing Audit Quality with a Clear Public Interest Perspective



IAASB

www.iaasb.org

Audit Quality: a core element to the future of audit

A joint responsibility

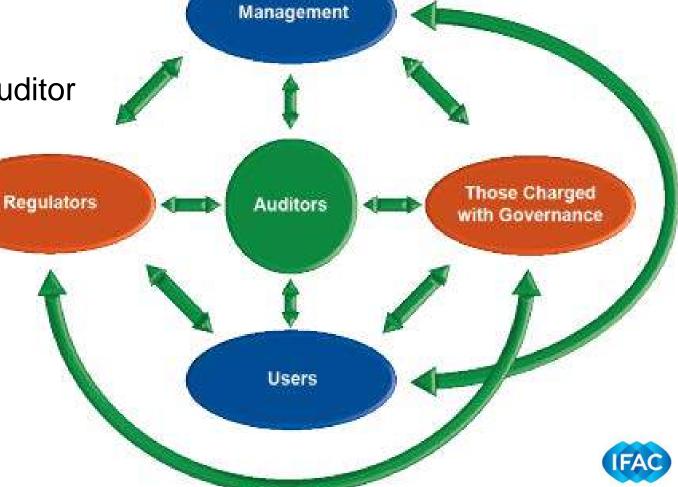
Alan Johnson –Non-executive Director, Jerónimo Martins SGPS, S.A





Audit quality: a joint responsibility

- The Board
- Audit Committee
- Management
- Internal Audit
- The external auditor
- The Regulator





External audit is not broken

- The financial crisis has led to questions
- Root causes have come under scrutiny
- Auditors may sometimes be fairly criticised for lack of assertive disclosure
- but management, Audit Committees & Boards have generally been at the heart of the issues





Corporate culture is critical

- Poor culture in organisations has allowed dysfunctional behaviour and "ethical drift"
- A healthy culture is a prerequisite for good governance and risk management ... which drive sustained performance AND ethical behaviour
- Culture is elusive and often intangible
 - but we probably know when it is not right....
- Boards need to understand and assess the culture of their organisations *
- So how do we make the journey to the right culture?

^{*} Culture and channelling corporate behaviour - Four reports from ESRC & ACCA (www.accaglobal.com/culture)





Creating the right culture

- Align and embed core values at the very top
- And monitor throughout the organisation, with some occasional external validation
- Track how decisions are being made
- Understand the value of regulation and codes
- Develop an attitude of "comply & explain"
- Reward good corporate behaviour as much as corporate performance





The right culture is important to auditors too





Audit quality: a joint responsibility

- Shared commitment to quality
- A quality team of audit professionals ... audit is not a commodity service
- Honest and transparent communication between all parties in the (financial) reporting supply chain
- A strong internal control environment
- A strong and independent internal audit function
- An efficient financial reporting timetable & continuous communication
- Fair pricing and fair reward a quality audit is unlikely
 to be cheap

Audit quality: some critical enablers

- A strong & economically viable audit profession
- Effective governance in organisations, with strong
 & knowledgeable independent directors
- A robust regulatory framework, with strong interventions when required
- Engaged stakeholders
- Robust codes of ethics & behaviour for the audit
 profession and organisations

Audit Quality: a core element to the future of audit

A joint responsibility

Alan Johnson –Non-executive Director, Jerónimo Martins SGPS, S.A





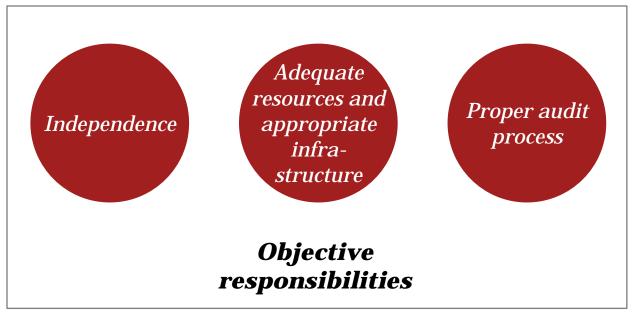
www.pwc.de

Audit quality: a core element to the future of audit

Harald Kayser
June 2015



Audit quality from the perspective of an audit firm





Audit quality is defined as the degree of achieving stakeholder expectations for audit quality.

Controlling audit quality via the quality management system

Quality factors

Tone from the Top

Partner objectives and compensation

Direction, supervision and review in the audit

Audit methodology and audit tools

Acceptance and continuance procedures

Consultation

Independence policies

Recruiting, L&E, career development

Management of resources

Monitoring

Audit quality indicator (AQI) examples

Quality measurement in an audit firm

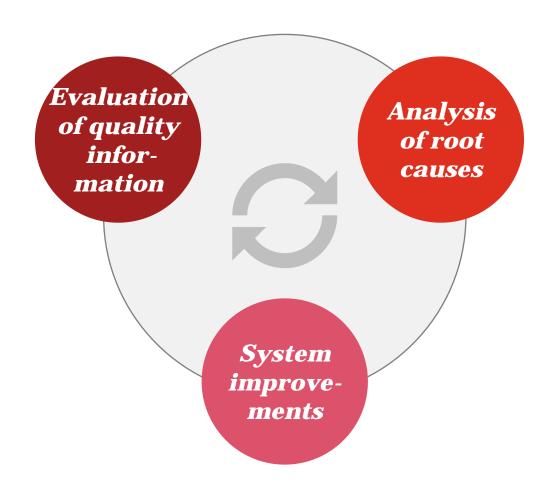
Leading AQIs

- Employee feedbacks
- Fluctuation of partners/staff
- Utilization of partners/staff
- Attendance of trainings
- QRP involvement
- Audit phasing

Lagging AQIs

- Internal inspection results (engagements/practice organisation)
- External inspection results (engagements/practice organisation)
- Client survey results

Continuous Improvement



Thank you.

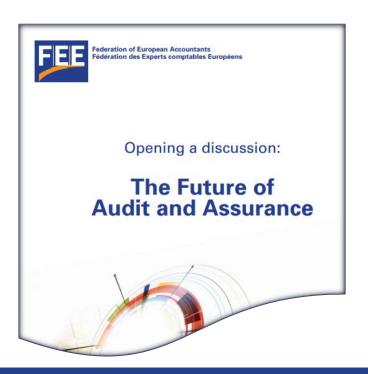
FEE ongoing project on the Future of Audit and Assurance



Myles Thompson
Vice-President, FEE
Chairman of FEE Audit and Assurance
Policy Group

Looking Ahead

- FEE discussion paper published in 2014
- Developing a vision for the future scope and scale of audit and assurance



Objectives

- Being more self-questioning
- Embracing change and being innovative
- Improving quality in both:
 - Corporate reporting; and
 - Audit & assurance
- Making our services the most relevant possible
- Engaging more with outside stakeholders

Discussion continues

- 30 comment letters received
- Input received during this conference
- FEE plans to continue this debate and produce a follow-up paper

All About Audit Quality

"We believe it to be important to focus on audit quality, although it remains difficult to measure, especially with respect to the choice of parameters."

"Value is about audit quality, not about compliance."

Meeting Stakeholders' Needs

"Many stakeholders will of course be interested in assurance on forward-looking information and risks."

"The profession must give more attention to performance indicators of the company, like KPIs, non-GAAP measures, CSR, <IR>."

"The investors should be given greater assurance over the front-half of the annual report."

Responding to SMEs' needs

"There are opportunities to develop a range of other services for SMEs."

"International auditing standards need to be adapted to better serve SMEs."

"Audits should be scalable."

Technology and Skills

"The auditor of the future will need to have a broad base of knowledge of different types of risks and areas of expertise."

"IT innovation is already affecting the daily work of auditors both in terms of how to use IT tools to perform the work and the understanding of client's IT tools."

Auditor Communication

"Meaningful communication is core to the development of the profession."

"The auditor cannot assure the continuity of a company."

"We would like to see auditors take a leading role in improving going concern reporting and disclosures."

"Different stakeholders don't want different assurance, but different reporting."



Coffee Break

10.40 - 11.10

Auditor communication: enhancing the value of audit



Jimmy Daboo
Partner, KPMG

Philippe Castagnac CEO, Mazars Group





Hans Buysse
Vice-Chairman of the Belgian Association of
Financial Analysts

Auditors communication – a short term challenge which needs to be analyzed against the backdrop of a long-term vision

But to do this, we need to look back before looking forward...

Financial Crisis in 2008





An EU wide response to address the problem of audit quality



- More elaborated audit reports
- Additional and a more detailed report to the audit committee
- Annual transparency report

In our opinion, this is a hopeful start in addressing the expectation gap

Our French experience...

Justification of assessment French auditing standard	Key audit matters (KAM) IFAC ISA700 Standard	Extended audit report EU regulation
For all audited entities who publish financial statements	Only for listed companies	Public Interest Entities (PIEs)
Apply to the financial estimates, the auditing standards and audit procedures	Only for the most significant risks, the most important judgements, or any significant difficulties encountered	Only for the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement, including material misstatement due to fraud.
No obligation to refer to a particular issue in the justification of assessment	Must explain why the issue is considered a KAM	No obligation
A clear reference to the relevant disclosures in the financial statements, where relevant	A clear reference to the relevant disclosures in the financial statements, where relevant	A clear reference to the relevant disclosures in the financial statements, where relevant
A description of the methodology employed by the auditors	A description of the methodology employed by the auditors, but not obligatory	A summary of the audit response to the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement
A link with the conclusion of the audit report is included in the assessment	No conclusion included	No conclusion included , but must include key observations in relation to the identified risks
Concise global justification if there is no issue to draw attention to	Mentions that there is no identification of KAM	Not specified.

Developing a long-term vision collectively... But before getting started, we need to change our perception on audits

Audits are at risk of being viewed more and more as a commodity rather than an added value service. This results in ...

- Price reduction trends
- Discouraging young talent from joining or continuing their careers within such a profession
- Discouraging a multiplayer market

Once a general consensus is reached on the value of audit within our society, then can we truly move forward in collectively building a long term vision

The evolutions we would like see for tomorrow's audit



Lunch

12.20 - 14.00

Keynote address: Contribution of the audit to the capital markets union



Lord Jonathan Hill
EU Commissioner Financial
Stability, Financial Services and
Capital Markets Union

Audit reform implementation



Stephen Haddrill CEO, UK FRC

Kai-Uwe Marten
Deputy Chairman, APAK





Christian Schricke
Managing Director, ANSA

Alain Deckers

Head of Unit, Audit and Credit
Rating Agencies, EC





Audit Reform Implementation

Views on the envisaged implementation of new oversight structures in Germany

Prof. Dr. Kai-Uwe Marten (Deputy Chairman) Auditor Oversight Commission (AOC) Germany

Intention of EU Audit Reform

AUDITOR OVERSIGHT COMMISSIO

- Regulatory reaction to financial and economic crisis and the potential role of auditors
- Enhance the audit function to contribute to increased financial stability
- Ensure a high level of investor and consumer confidence in the internal market
- Introduce additional stringent requirements with regard to PIE auditors/audit firms
- Clarify/strengthen the role of the independent oversight authorities

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Challenges of Implementation

AUDITOR OVERSIGHT COMMISSION

- After implementation of Audit Directive in 2006:
 2nd big reform of audit/auditor oversight
- Balance requirements to strengthen independence and demand for strong self-regulation
- Ensure that experience from 10 years of oversight is reflected in the law
- Political willpower necessary to ensure that reform will create an improved system

Status of Implementation

AUDITOR OVERSIGHT COMMISSIO

- Draft laws issued by Ministry of Economics and Ministry of Justice
- Approval by Federal Cabinet on 1 July 2015 (tbc) for submission to Parliament
- Approval by Parliament: End of 2015/Early 2016
- Establishement of new regulator envisaged in 2nd quarter of 2016
- New regulator will take over from AOC on 17 June 2016

24.06.2015 55



Structure/Location of new regulator

AUDITOR OVERSIGHT COMMISSION

- Current plan according to draft law:
 - Create new department within Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA)
 - Change in governance structure
 - Majority of staff will be legally transferred from AOC to new regulator
 - Financing through fees for services allocatable to particular persons/parties

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Structure/Location of new regulator

AUDITOR OVERSIGHT COMMISSION

AOC's position:

- AOC believes that a stand-alone regulator is imperative to secure independence and visibility
- Choice of BAFA as a host authority is questionable
- Appropriate staffing: Public service remuneration scheme will cause difficulty in terms of attracting and maintaining talent and experts
- Financing should be done both through fees and contributions

Delegation of Oversight Tasks

AUDITOR OVERSIGHT COMMISSION

- As per draft law, non-PIE auditor oversight remains with Chamber of Public Accountants
- However: still subject to ultimate responsibility and decision making of the future regulator
- Responsibility for PIE auditor oversight will shift to new regulator (inspections and investigations)
- Mixed approach with regard to PIE audit firms (i.e. peer review regarding non-PIE audits)

Conclusion

AUDITOR OVERSIGHT COMMISSION

- AOC is not convinced that current legal proposal will lead to the required enhancement and strengthening of independent auditor oversight.
- By pressing the competent authority into a department of a subordinate agency, its visibility is diminished, its independence is endangered and its operational capability may be challenged.
- Absence of a clear definition of tasks and competences impairs clarity and stringency of independent oversight.

EU AUDIT REFORM IMPLEMENTATION

A FRENCH AND BUSINESS PERSPECTIVE

23 June 2015 - Christian Schricke

A. The Business Perspective

- The EU Audit Reform : an ambitious harmonisation goal, but a disappointing result
- Accumulation of constraints intended to ensure auditor's independence and more competition BUT
- Sum of constraints: excessive complexity and risk for the quality of audit
- Many options open to Member States that significantly reduce the effective harmonization of EU standards
 - Probable consequences for the quality and cost of audit with differences in durations of audit engagements
 - Options open on non audit services may create problems for audit firms but also for EU-PIEs

B. The French Perspective

- Timing: implementing legislation to be issued by March 2016, after discussions with all stakeholders
- Areas of consensus amongst stakeholders
 - Joint audit
 - Long minimum mandatory engagement period (i.e. 5 or 6 years)
 - Audit committee functioning
- Areas of discussion
 - PIE definition
 - List of non-audit services and level of cap on fees for such services

CONCLUSION

- Hope that EU Member States make reasonable use of the options
- Wish that the resulting complexity will not affect the quality of listed company accounts
- Need to find a practical solution for multinational groups operating across borders



IMPLEMENTING THE EU AUDIT REFORM

FEE Conference on Audit Brussels, Tuesday 23 June 2015

Alain Deckers Head of Unit, Audit and Credit Rating Agencies European Commission

Disclaimer:

Banking and finance The views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Commission



Objective of the EU Statutory Audit Reform





Key pillars

- Enhancing information to investors

- More detailed and informative audit report
- Additional report to audit committee

- Strengthening the independence regime

- Mandatory Rotation -> 'Professional scepticism'
- 70% Cap -> Independence

Fostering market diversity

- 'Black List'
- Prohibition of 'Big Four-only third party' clauses





Facilitating a consistent implementation

- Open dialogue with stakeholders



- 5 Transposition Workshops with Member States in last 9 months

- Regular expert group meetings with national audit authorities



Crucial role for the profession





Priority areas

- Establishing tools to monitor audit market
- Enhancing EU-wide supervision
- Facilitating cross-border application



- Avoiding unnecessary burden for SMEs





Looking ahead

 Commission to continue acting as an honest broker



- Commission to monitor impact regularly and take stock
- EU to stay at the international forefront on audit quality



FOR MORE INFORMATION:

http://ec.europa.eu/finance/auditing/



CLOSING



Olivier Boutellis-Taft CEO, FEE



Thank you

Join us for coffee

And give us your feedback