INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ON AUDITING FOR LESS COMPLEX ENTITIES

Status of adoption and implementation across 32 jurisdictions

Factsheet

FACTS.

AUDIT & ASSURANCE

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Highlights

The ISA for LCE applies to audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after 15 December 2025 in jurisdictions that have adopted it or permit its use. This factsheet maps its adoption and implementation across 32 jurisdictions: the 27 EU Member States, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey Fand the United Kingdom.

- Eight jurisdictions have adopted the standard or permit its use. These include all five Nordic countries, but only 3 of the other 27 jurisdictions, around 11%. Switzerland and Turkey have identified planned adoption timelines

- The information provided suggests that lower audit exemption thresholds may increase the standard's relevance where more small undertakings require statutory audits. Other influencing factors include the CEAOB's position, national alternatives and the perceived need for the standard

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INTRODUCTION

The International Standard on Auditing for Audits of Financial Statements of Less Complex Entities (ISA for LCE) is effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after 15 December 2025 in jurisdictions that adopt it or permit its use. It provides an alternative to the full suite of International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) for eligible audits of less complex entities and offers the same level of assurance as an audit under the ISAs: reasonable assurance.

This factsheet tracks adoption and implementation across the 27 EU Member States, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom, based on responses from Accountancy Europe's Member Bodies and other national organisations, current as of July 2026. Further jurisdiction-specific information is provided in the appendix.

8 / 32 jurisdictions have adopted the ISA for LCE or permit its use	**5 / 5** Nordic countries have adopted or permit its use	**3 / 27** non-Nordic jurisdictions have adopted the standard or permit its use (around 11%)	**2** jurisdictions have a planned adoption timeline

ABOUT ISA FOR LCES

The International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) issued the ISA for LCE on 6 December 2023 as a standalone global auditing standard for audits of less complex entities to address considerations of complexity, understandability, scalability and proportionality in such audits.

Applying the standard requires professional judgement when planning and performing the audit. Whether its use is appropriate depends on the nature and circumstances of the entity and the audit engagement, as well as any restrictions or thresholds set by national legislative or regulatory authorities or standard setters. The qualitative characteristics of an LCE must also be considered. Size may be relevant, but it does not by itself determine whether an entity is less complex.

Accountancy Europe has contributed to work on audits of LCEs since 2018 through publications, consultation responses, letters and public events, engaging with the IAASB, national oversight bodies, standard setters and professional bodies. Appendix 1 provides an overview of this work and its key messages.

ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION STATUS*

The table below summarises adoption and implementation status across all 32 jurisdictions covered, and whether the standard can be used for eligible mandatory audits, voluntary audits or both.

JURISDICTION	ELIGIBLE AUDIT ENGAGEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
Austria	—	No formal adoption process
Belgium	—	Under consideration
Bulgaria	—	Under consideration
Croatia	—	Under consideration
Cyprus	—	No formal adoption process
Czech Republic	Mandatory and voluntary audits	
Denmark	Mandatory and voluntary audits	
Estonia	—	
Finland	Mandatory and voluntary audits	
France	—	No formal adoption process
Germany	—	
Greece	—	No formal adoption process
Hungary	—	No formal adoption process
Iceland	Mandatory and voluntary audits	
Ireland	—	No formal adoption process
Italy	—	Under consideration
Latvia	—	No formal adoption process
Lithuania	—	No formal adoption process
Luxembourg	—	No formal adoption process
Malta	—	No formal adoption process
Netherlands	—	Under consideration
Norway	Mandatory and voluntary audits	
Poland	—	Under consideration
Portugal	Mandatory and voluntary audits	
Romania	—	No formal adoption process
Slovakia	Mandatory and voluntary audits	
Slovenia	—	No formal adoption process
Spain	—	No formal adoption process
Sweden	Mandatory and voluntary audits	
Switzerland	—	Adoption planned
Turkey	—	Adoption planned
United Kingdom	—	No formal adoption process

*"Mandatory Audits" = statutory audits required by law or regulation. “Voluntary audits” = audits performed without such a requirement. "Adoption planned" = a publication or adoption timeline has been identified. "Implemented" = adopted, with implementation measures, an effective date or guidance available. "Under consideration" = actively assessed but no final decision. "No formal adoption process" = none identified. "National alternative" = a national framework serves a comparable purpose. See appendix for detail and sourcing.

FACTORS INFLUENCING ADOPTION

The country information points to several factors that may influence national approaches to the standard.

AUDIT EXEMPTION THRESHOLDS	THE CEAOB POSITION	NATIONAL ALTERNATIVES
Lower thresholds may increase the standard's relevance. All Nordic countries combine low audit exemption thresholds with adoption or permitted use. Beyond the Nordics, the link between thresholds and adoption is not conclusive.	**The CEAOB has questioned the benefits of a standalone standard.** In its 2022 and 2023 responses, the CEAOB recommended supplementary guidelines or alternative solutions over a standalone ISA for LCE, which may have influenced national adoption decisions.	**Review engagements and national auditing standards may reduce the perceived need.** Estonia's ISRE 2400 review framework and Germany's IDW package provide existing national alternatives, while Hungary has proposed ISRE 2400 or a similar national review standard. These options may reduce demand for a separate standard.

AUDIT EXEMPTION THRESHOLDS

Lower audit exemption thresholds leave more small undertakings subject to statutory audit, some of which may be eligible for the ISA for LCE.[1] However, it is not only size that determines whether an entity is less complex. Accountancy Europe's 2026 publication, Audit exemption thresholds in Europe, sets out the currently applicable thresholds, reflecting the 25% increase to EU size criteria under Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2023/2775.

Finland and Sweden have among the lowest thresholds it covers; Norway grants exemption only when a company remains below all three size criteria; Denmark applies two threshold levels; and Iceland's are slightly higher than the rest of the Nordics.

All five Nordic countries have adopted the ISA for LCE or permit its use, suggesting the standard may be most relevant where more small undertakings remain subject to statutory audit. Beyond the Nordics, though, the available information does not support firm conclusions about this relationship.

REGULATORY CONTEXT AND THE CEAOB POSITION

Under EU audit legislation, national public audit oversight bodies have ultimate responsibility for adopting standards, except where another national authority adopts or approves them. At EU level, the Committee of European Auditing Oversight Bodies (CEAOB) provides a framework for cooperation between these bodies of the EU and the European Economic Area (EEA).

In its January 2022 comment letter on the IAASB's Exposure Draft, the CEAOB supported the IAASB's efforts to consider issues relating to audits of smaller or less complex entities. However, it considered that adapting the audit approach to an entity's size and complexity was already embedded in the ISAs.

It remained uncertain about the benefits of a separate standard. It was concerned that a standalone ISA for LCE could fragment the audit market, create the impression of a different type of assurance and raise questions about consistent application, oversight and transition to the full ISAs. It recommended supplementary guidelines instead. In its May 2023 response on proposed Part 10, Audits of Group Financial Statements, the CEAOB reiterated that the ISA for LCE should not be issued and called for alternative solutions, such as scalability guidance for audits of LCEs.

The CEAOB's position provides important context for understanding national approaches to the standard. Adoption remains low across the jurisdictions covered. The CEAOB's reluctance to support the ISA for LCE may have influenced national adoption decisions, although the information collected does not establish a direct link.

[1] "Small undertakings" follows the terminology used in the EU Accounting Directive and Accountancy Europe's audit exemption thresholds publication. National definitions and size criteria may differ.

Accountancy Europe encourages the CEAOB, national audit oversight bodies, standard setters, professional bodies and other relevant authorities to exchange views on the relevance and possible use of the ISA for LCE in their jurisdictions.

NATIONAL ALTERNATIVES AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Review engagements and specific national auditing standards can reduce the perceived need for a separate LCE standard. Estonia has a long-established statutory review framework based on ISRE 2400. It covers entities below the mandatory audit threshold and has been accepted by the business community for more than 15 years. Hungary has proposed introducing ISRE 2400 or a similar national review standard for companies below the audit threshold. Germany has not adopted the ISA for LCE, but IDW's national package of auditing standards for financial statement audits of LCEs may be applied voluntarily to engagements within its defined scope.

Some jurisdictions (including Austria and Lithuania) see adoption as creating a parallel auditing framework. In the Netherlands, existing standards are considered technically sufficient, while the expected regulatory burden and implementation effort are considered to outweigh the anticipated benefits.

CONCLUSION

Adoption of the ISA for LCE remains limited and is concentrated in the Nordic countries. Only three jurisdictions outside the Nordics have adopted the standard or permit its use, while Switzerland and Turkey have identified planned adoption timelines.

Lower audit exemption thresholds may increase the standard's relevance where more small undertakings require statutory audits. However, the information collected does not establish a clear relationship beyond the Nordic countries. National approaches may also be influenced by the CEAOB's position, national alternatives, the perceived need for the standard, concerns about creating a parallel auditing framework and whether the anticipated benefits outweigh the implementation effort.

Accountancy Europe will continue to monitor developments and update this factsheet as adoption progresses.

APPENDIX 1 ACCOUNTANCY EUROPE'S WORK ON AUDITS OF LCES

Accountancy Europe's work on audits of LCEs dates back to April 2018, with the Cogito discussion paper Simplifying auditing standards for small or non-complex entities, which explored possible solutions to the challenges of applying the ISAs proportionately. In May 2018, Accountancy Europe discussed the paper with key stakeholders at the event Simplifying auditing standards for small or non-complex entities. The event aimed to open the debate and support the IAASB in developing an effective approach. A key outcome was Accountancy Europe's Call for action: Simplifying auditing standards for small or non-complex entities, which pointed out that the status quo was not an option and that the IAASB needed to act on this strategic issue.

In September 2019, Accountancy Europe responded to the IAASB consultation on its discussion paper Audits of Less Complex Entities, issued in April 2019. The response identified three priorities:

- An internationally accepted, principles-based solution for LCE audits within the existing ISA framework
- A separate, standalone standard for LCE audits based on the existing ISAs
- In the longer term, using this work to revise the ISAs following a "think simple first" approach and achieving convergence between the two workstreams

In its Letter to the IAASB on audits of less complex entities (2020), Accountancy Europe called on the IAASB to achieve clear progress towards a draft standard for LCE audits by the end of 2020. It noted that audit thresholds were increasing, particularly in Europe. It also noted that countries had begun developing solutions for LCE audits at national or regional level and that the Covid-19 pandemic had heightened going concern risks for many small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and LCEs. The letter stressed the importance of fit-for-purpose auditing standards in enabling efficient and effective audits and providing clarity and credibility to users of financial statements.

After the IAASB published the Exposure Draft: Proposed International Standard on Auditing of Financial Statements of Less Complex Entities in July 2021, Accountancy Europe and the European Federation of Accountants and Auditors for SMEs (EFAA for SMEs) held the webinar A Global Solution for Auditing Less Complex Entities: How to Make It Work later that year. It brought together the perspectives of practitioners, users and regulators on how to make the global solution work in practice.

In its response to the IAASB Exposure Draft on a New Standard for Audits of Less Complex Entities (2022), Accountancy Europe fully supported the proposed standard and called for further simplification and clear communication that it would provide the same level of assurance as the ISAs. It also highlighted the role of local authorities and market demand in determining its use, encouraged engagement with national standard setters, regulators and audit oversight bodies, and supported including less complex group audits within its scope.

In May 2023, Accountancy Europe responded to the IAASB consultation Proposed Part 10, Audits of Group Financial Statements of the Proposed ISA for LCE. Proposed Part 10 sets out the special considerations for audits of group financial statements. Accountancy Europe supported applying the proposed ISA for LCE to less complex group audits involving component auditors where the group engagement partner could be sufficiently involved. It also emphasised professional judgement over overly restrictive numerical thresholds and called for monitoring adoption and an early review of Part 10. The final ISA for LCE, however, prohibits its use for a group audit involving component auditors, except where their involvement is limited to circumstances requiring a physical presence for a specific audit procedure.

In April 2024, Accountancy Europe, EFAA for SMEs and the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) held the webinar Roadmaps to use the IAASB's ISA for LCE in Europe. The webinar highlighted the main aspects of the standard, presented examples of how some European countries were planning to use it and included a discussion on adoption and implementation.

APPENDIX 2 COUNTRY-SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON ISA FOR LCE ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION ACROSS 32 JURISDICTIONS [2]

Jurisdiction	Country-specific information
Austria	The ISA for LCE has not been adopted. Statutory audits are performed under national law and professional standards issued by the Austrian Chamber of Tax Advisers and Public Accountants (KSW) and approved by the Audit Oversight Body of Austria (APAB). These standards require the use of the full ISAs. APAB has indicated that it would not approve parallel use of the ISA for LCE.
Belgium	The ISA for LCE has not been adopted. The Institute of Registered Auditors (IBR-IRE) is considering the possible use of the standard internally. No public adoption timeline has been identified.
Bulgaria	The ISA for LCE has not been adopted. The Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Bulgaria (ICPAB/IDES) has established a committee for small and medium audit practices and a working group to consider its adoption.
Croatia	The ISA for LCE has not been adopted for use in practice. The Croatian Audit Act includes it within its legal definition of auditing standards, but its use has not yet been formally authorised or implemented.
Cyprus	ISA for LCE has not been adopted. The Cyprus Public Audit Oversight Board (CyPAOB), the national competent authority responsible for adopting standards for statutory audits, has not initiated a formal adoption process.
Czech Republic	The ISA for LCE has been adopted as a basic professional regulation of the Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic (KACR/CACR). It applies to eligible mandatory and voluntary audits of financial statements for accounting periods beginning on or after 15 December 2025. Its use is limited to audits of micro-entities, small entities and medium-sized entities, as defined in the Accounting Act, provided the other conditions in the standard are met.[3]
Denmark	The ISA for LCE is permitted in practice without formal legislative adoption. It can be used for eligible audits of LCEs, including audits of 2024 financial statements, because it is considered compatible with Danish good auditing practice. International auditing standards are not implemented individually into legislation. Instead, audits and other assurance engagements must comply with good auditing practice, and the Danish Business Authority assesses whether assurance standards meet this requirement under the Danish Auditor Act.[4]
Estonia	The ISA for LCE has not been adopted in Estonia. Instead, entities below the mandatory audit thresholds may use a long-established statutory financial statement review framework based on the International Standard on Review Engagements (ISRE) 2400 (Revised), where the conditions for a review engagement are met.[5] The framework provides limited assurance and has been accepted by the business community for more than 15 years, reducing the perceived need for the ISA for LCE.

[2] Based on information received from Accountancy Europe's Member Bodies and other relevant national organisations. Current as of July 2026.

[3] Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic, Current auditing standards, ISA for LCE and Application clause for the use of ISA for LCE, available at: https://www.kacr.cz/aktualni-auditorske-standardy [accessed July 2026].

[4] Retsinformation, Bekendtgørelse af lov om godkendte revisorer og revisionsvirksomheder (Revisorloven) [Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms], Consolidated Act No 206 of 20 February 2025, available at: https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lta/2025/206 [accessed July 2026].

[5] Estonia, Auditors Activities Act, sections 51 and 92, available at: https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/ee/508062021003/consolide/current [accessed July 2026].

Finland	The ISA for LCE has been implemented through guidance issued by the Finnish Association of Auditors (ST). It can be used for eligible mandatory and voluntary audits, including audits of 2024 reporting periods. ST published Recommendation 3/2024 to help auditors assess whether an engagement falls within the scope of the standard. It addresses limitations, typical situations and factors indicating complexity or simplicity. Training events, articles, a webinar and updates to the STanssi audit documentation tool have also supported implementation.[6]
France	The ISA for LCE has not been adopted. In February 2026, the Haute autorité de l'audit (H2A) announced a programme to adopt the full ISAs, which does not include the ISA for LCE at this stage. For statutory auditors, auditing standards are endorsed by the Ministry of Justice following a request from H2A. The finalised French translation of the ISA for LCE enables the Conseil national de l'ordre des experts-comptables (CNOEC) to consider adoption for the accounting profession.
Germany	The ISA for LCE has not been adopted. German legislation stipulates that statutory audits of financial statements must apply "the ISAs as adopted by the European Commission (EC)". To date, the EC has not formally adopted the ISAs. In practice, members of the Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (IDW) commit to applying the Grundsätze ordnungsmäßiger Abschlussprüfung (GoA), the suite of auditing standards issued by IDW. This comprises German versions of certain ISAs (ISA-DE) and German IDW Auditing Standards (IDW PS). IDW's national package of auditing standards for financial statement audits of LCEs can be applied voluntarily where the audit falls within its defined scope.[7]
Greece	The ISA for LCE has not been adopted. No formal process for adopting or permitting its use was identified based on the information collected.
Hungary	In March 2025, the Board of the Hungarian Chamber of Auditors (MKVK) decided not to implement the standard at this stage. Discussions are continuing on proportionate audit documentation for SME audit clients. The Chamber has also proposed introducing ISRE 2400, or a similar Hungarian review standard, for companies below the audit threshold. The Board plans to revisit the decision.
Iceland	The ISA for LCE is considered permissible in Iceland because auditors are required under the Icelandic Act on Auditing and Auditors to apply the ISAs. The Institute of State Authorised Public Accountants in Iceland (FLE) reports that no auditors have yet started to use it. It has promoted the standard through conferences, website articles and newsletters. FLE has discussed with the relevant ministry the legislative amendments needed to establish quantitative thresholds for the use of the standard.
Ireland	The ISA for LCE has not been adopted. No formal process for adopting or permitting its use was identified based on the information collected.
Italy	The ISA for LCE has not been adopted. The Consiglio Nazionale dei Dottori Commercialisti e degli Esperti Contabili (CNDCEC), the national professional body for accountants, has finalised the translation of the standard. Discussions with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) have started with a view to adopting it.
Latvia	The ISA for LCE has not been adopted. No formal process for adopting or permitting its use was identified based on the information collected.

[6] Finnish Association of Auditors, (26 August 2025), ST's survey: users of the ISA for LCE benefited from the clarity of the standard and ST's tools, available at: https://tilintarkastajat.fi/artikkelit/stn-kysely-lce-isa-standardin-soveltajat-hyotyivat-standardin-selkeydesta-ja-stn-tyovalineista/ [accessed July 2026].

[7] Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (IDW), Audits of less complex entities under the IDW PS KMU, available at: https://www.idw.de/idw/idw-verlautbarungen/?query=kmu&tab=search [accessed August 2026].

Lithuania	The ISA for LCE has not been adopted. Statutory audits of financial statements are regulated by law, and national legislation mandates the use of standards prepared and approved by the IAASB rather than separate national auditing standards. The existing legal framework does not clearly establish whether use of the ISA for LCE is permitted. The Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania considers that introducing a dual regulatory framework, applying both the full ISAs and the ISA for LCE, is not expedient at this stage. The Lithuanian Chamber of Auditors (LCA) supports implementation and is exploring possible legislative adjustments to enable future adoption.
Luxembourg	The ISA for LCE has not been adopted. No formal process for adopting or permitting its use was identified based on the information collected.
Malta	The ISA for LCE has not been adopted. According to the information received, the standard was considered too complex for adoption. No formal process for adopting or permitting its use was identified.
Netherlands	The ISA for LCE has not been adopted. Consideration of the standard is in its final stages. The existing auditing standards are considered technically sufficient for LCE audits. The regulatory burden, time investment and implementation efforts associated with introducing the ISA for LCE are considered to outweigh the anticipated benefits.
Norway	The ISA for LCE has been adopted. The Board of the Norwegian Institute of Public Accountants (Revisorforeningen) adopted the standard on 31 October 2024. It can be used for eligible mandatory and voluntary audits, including audits of 2024 financial statements.[8] The ISAs, including the ISA for LCE, are regarded as applicable under the legal obligation to comply with generally accepted auditing and assurance practices. The Auditing Committee translated the standard, which Revisorforeningen subsequently published together with further guidance for members.
Poland	The ISA for LCE has not been adopted. The Polish Chamber of Statutory Auditors (PIBR), which issues national auditing standards subject to approval by the Polish Agency for Audit Oversight (PANA), is planning to adopt the standard, with translation expected in the second half of 2026. PIBR reported that its initial interactions with PANA had not indicated support for adoption at this stage. PANA's formal position will only be known once PIBR adopts the standard and submits it for approval.
Portugal	The ISA for LCE applies directly under the national audit framework and can be used for eligible mandatory and voluntary audits. ISAs apply without a separate national adoption process, subject to the applicability conditions and restrictions in the ISA for LCE and Portuguese law. In December 2025, the Portuguese Securities Market Commission (CMVM) issued guidance on its application.
Romania	The ISA for LCE has not been adopted, and no equivalent national standard has been introduced for mandatory or voluntary audits. Under the national framework, IAASB standards are adopted, translated and published by the Authority for Public Oversight of Statutory Audit Activity (ASPAAS), rather than issued as separate national auditing standards. The ISA for LCE has not yet been formally considered through this process. Any future adoption would follow the same route.
Slovakia	The ISA for LCE has been implemented and can be used for eligible mandatory and voluntary audits. It is considered covered by the Slovak statutory audit framework, under which statutory audits are performed in accordance with the international standards and

8 Norwegian Institute of Public Accountants (Revisorforeningen), ISA for MKE – revisjonsberetning [ISA for LCE – auditor's report], published 27 November 2024, available at: https://www.revisorforeningen.no/fag/nyheter/isa-for-mke--revisjonsberetning-og-nye-oppdragstyper-i-descartes/ [accessed 17 July 2026].

	guidance included in the IAASB Handbook. As the ISA for LCE forms Volume 2 of that Handbook, no legislative change was considered necessary. In 2025, the Slovak Chamber of Auditors (SKAU) issued Guidance No. 37/ISA/2025 on the application of the standard. [9] It sets eligibility criteria, including specific prohibitions, qualitative characteristics and quantitative thresholds.
Slovenia	The ISA for LCE has not been adopted. The information received indicates that a legal definition of LCEs is considered necessary to ensure objective and consistent application across audit firms. Large audit firms have also indicated that they do not intend to adapt their methodologies to the standard.
Spain	The ISA for LCE has not been adopted. No formal process for adopting or permitting its use was identified based on the information collected.
Sweden	The ISA for LCE has been adopted and can be used for eligible mandatory and voluntary audits. In September 2024, the Swedish Inspectorate of Auditors (Revisorsinspektionen, RI) issued a general statement on the application of the standard.[10] RI sets additional application limits, including that the standard cannot be used for audits of larger companies or group audits of larger groups. RI also noted that Sweden's low audit exemption thresholds mean that many smaller entities are subject to statutory audit.
Switzerland	The ISA for LCE has not yet been adopted. EXPERTsuisse plans to publish the standard in the second quarter of 2027 and permit its use from 2028, after supplementing the German and French translations with Swiss-specific matters. Its use will be optional for engagements within scope. EXPERTsuisse is still considering whether to establish quantitative thresholds in addition to the qualitative characteristics in the ISA for LCE.
Turkey	The ISA for LCE has not yet been adopted. In December 2025, the Turkish Public Oversight Board (KGK) issued draft DAKİ BDS, the Turkish translation of the ISA for LCE, for public consultation until 30 January 2026.[11] KGK has evaluated the consultation feedback and is determining the standard's scope, including the size and type of entities to be covered, and any mandatory requirements and exclusions. Adoption is planned for 2027.
United Kingdom	The ISA for LCE has not been adopted. In March 2026, the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) published a Call for Views to inform its engagement with the IAASB during the ISA for LCE maintenance project.[12] The Call for Views was not an adoption consultation. The FRC indicated that it would consider adoption only after the IAASB's project has concluded and a revised ISA for LCE is available.

[9] Slovak Chamber of Auditors (SKAU), Guidance No. 37/ISA/2025, Application of the "ISA for LCE" Standard in Slovakia, 2025.
[10] Swedish Inspectorate of Auditors (Revisorsinspektionen, RI), Revisorsinspektionens allmänna uttalande om tillämpningen av ISA för mindre komplexa företag i Sverige [RI's general statement on the application of ISA for LCE in Sweden], 26 September 2024, available at: https://www.revisorsinspektionen.se/globalassets/webbplatsen/publicerat/allmanna-uttalanden-och-yttranden/allmant-uttalande-om-isa-for-lce.pdf [accessed 17 July 2026].
[11] Turkish Public Oversight Board (KGK), Announcement No 2025-74, Draft Independent Auditing Standard for Audits of Financial Statements of Less Complex Entities (DAKİ BDS) opened for public consultation, 3 December 2025.
[12] Financial Reporting Council (FRC), International Standard on Auditing for Less Complex Entities – How to Enhance Usability: Call for Views, published 26 March 2026, available at: https://www.frc.org.uk/consultations/international-standard-on-auditing-for-less-complex-entities-how-to-enhance-usability-call-for-views/ [accessed 17 July 2026].

Avenue des Arts 46, Brussels, 1000, Belgium

accountancyeurope.eu

+32(0)2 893 33 60

Accountancy Europe

accountancyeurope.bsky.social

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