Explanatory Statement

ASA 2024-1 Amendments to Australian Auditing Standards

Issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board



Obtaining a Copy of this Explanatory Statement

This Explanatory Statement is available on the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (AUASB) website: www.auasb.gov.au

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Reasons for Issuing Auditing Standard ASA 2024-1

The AUASB issues Auditing Standard ASA 2024-1 *Amendments to Australian Auditing Standards* pursuant to the requirements of the legislative provisions and the Strategic Direction explained below.

The AUASB is a non-corporate Commonwealth entity of the Australian Government established under section 227A of the *Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001*, as amended (ASIC Act). Under section 336 of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the AUASB may make Auditing Standards for the purposes of the corporations legislation. These Auditing Standards are legislative instruments under the *Legislation Act 2003*.

Under the Strategic Direction given to the AUASB by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC), the AUASB is required, inter alia, to develop auditing standards that have a clear public interest focus and are of the highest quality.

Purpose of Auditing Standard ASA 2024-1 Amendments to Australian Auditing Standards

The purpose of the Auditing Standard is to make amendments to the requirements and application and other explanatory material and appendices of the following Auditing Standard:

ASA 600 Special Considerations—Audits of a Group Financial Report (Including the Work of Component Auditors) (Issued May 2022)

Main Features

This Auditing Standard makes amendments to ASA 600 Special Considerations—Audits of a Group Financial Report (Including the Work of Component Auditors) (Issued May 2022). The amendments represent editorial corrections to revise minor inaccuracies in ASA 600.

Operative Date

ASA 2024-1 *Amendments to Australian Auditing Standards* is operative for financial reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2025.

Process of making Australian Auditing Standards

The AUASB's Strategic Direction, *inter alia*, provides that the AUASB develop Australian Auditing Standards that:

- have a clear public interest focus and are of the highest quality;
- use the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) of the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) as the underlying standards;
- conform with the Australian regulatory environment; and
- are capable of enforcement.

Consultation Process prior to issuing the Auditing Standard

It is the view of the AUASB that ASA 2024-1 does not require public exposure as the amendments are sufficiently narrow in scope as well as editorial corrections to revise minor inaccuracies, including misspellings and numbering or grammatical mistakes.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Impact Analysis

A Preliminary Assessment form has been prepared in connection with the preparation of ASA 2024-1 *Amendments to Australian Auditing Standards* and lodged with the Office of Impact Analysis (OIA). The OIA advised that an Impact Analysis (IA) is not required in relation to this standard.

Exemption from Sunsetting

Auditing Standards promulgated by the AUASB that are legislative instruments are exempt from the sunsetting provisions of the *Legislation Act 2003* through section 12 of the *Legislation (Exemption and Other Matters) Regulation 2015* (Item 18(a)).

The AUASB's Standards incorporate Standards set by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. The AUASB's Standards are exempt from sunsetting because a more stringent review process than sunsetting applies to the Standards. This review process ensures Australia's Auditing Standards regime remains consistent with international standards. Typically, the AUASB Standards are revised at least once within a ten-year period, with most of the Standards subject to revisions much more frequently than that. Each revision follows the stringent review process (which includes the opportunity for public comment) in order to remain consistent with international Standards. It is very unlikely that any AUASB Standard would not have been amended (or else considered for amendment) within a ten-year period through these review processes. Therefore, if it applied, a ten-year sunsetting regime would have very limited practical application to AUASB Standards. Parliamentary oversight is retained whenever a Standard is replaced or amended since the Standards are disallowable instruments and subject to the normal tabling and scrutiny process as required by the *Legislation Act 2003*.

STATEMENT OF COMPATIBILITY WITH HUMAN RIGHTS

Prepared in accordance with Part 3 of the Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011

Legislative Instrument:Auditing Standard ASA 2024-1 Amendments to Australian
Auditing Standards

This Legislative Instrument is compatible with the human rights and freedoms recognised or declared in the international instruments listed in section 3 of the *Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011.*

Overview of the Legislative Instrument

Background

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Human Rights Implications

Australian Auditing Standards are issued by the AUASB in furtherance of the objective of facilitating the Australian economy. The standards do not diminish or limit any of the applicable human rights or freedoms, and thus do not raise any human rights issues.

Conclusion

This Legislative Instrument is compatible with human rights as it does not raise any human rights issues.