



Reinhard Dotzlaw Partner, Global IFRS leader KPMG in Canada +1416 777 3955 rdotzlaw@kpmg.ca

# Basel Committee issues guidance for audit committees on the audit of ECL estimates

#### **Highlights**

- Helping audit committees assess auditor's work on ECL estimates
- Auditor expected to consider five key components of ECL estimate
- What next? Consider for upcoming audits

To help audit committees of banks in their role of overseeing banks' external audits, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision ('the Committee') has issued a **supplemental note**<sup>1</sup> dealing specifically with the audit of expected credit loss (ECL) estimates under IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. This elaborates on its **2014 guidance** and aims to help audit committees when assessing the work of the external auditor around ECL estimates.

## Helping audit committees assess auditor's work on ECL estimates

The supplemental note discusses:

- the Committee's expectations around the work of the external auditor, focusing on some key themes relevant to the quality of auditing the ECL estimate; and
- questions that the audit committee might ask the external auditor.

### Auditor expected to consider five key components of ECL estimate

The Committee expects an external auditor to consider five key components of an ECL estimate and sets out key questions that an audit committee can use to challenge the external auditor on each of these components of an ECL estimate:

- 1. Forecast and forward-looking information
- 2. Macroeconomic scenarios and weighting
- 3. Models

<sup>1</sup> Applies to internationally active banks subject to a financial statement audit, including those within a banking group; and holding companies whose subsidiaries are predominantly internationally active banks.

- 4. Significant increase in credit risk criteria
- 5. Disclosure

It also sets out its expectations on audit quality and considers that when assessing an external auditor's audit of the ECL estimate, key themes to assess include professional scepticism, management bias, risk assessment, internal control and the use of experts.

#### What next?

Although the Committee states that the guidance may be most useful for 2021 year-end audits, audit committees and external auditors may find the guidance helpful for 2020 year-end audits.

Read the **guidance** and consider how it might help for forthcoming audits of ECL estimates – in particular for forecasts and forward-looking information in the ECL estimate, the construction of macroeconomic scenarios and weightings and model performance.

Publication name: Banks - Audit of expected credit loss

Publication date: December 2020

© 2020 KPMG IFRG Limited, a UK company, limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

The KPMG name and logo are trademarks used under license by the independent member firms of the KPMG global organization. KPMG International Standards Group is part of KPMG IFRG Limited.

KPMG refers to the global organization or to one or more of the member firms of KPMG International Limited ("KPMG International"), each of which is a separate legal entity. KPMG International Limited is a private English company limited by guarantee and does not provide services to clients. For more detail about our structure please visit <a href="https://home.kpmg/xx/en/home/misc/governance.html">https://home.kpmg/xx/en/home/misc/governance.html</a>

The information contained herein is of a general nature and is not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or entity. Although we endeavour to provide accurate and timely information, there can be no guarantee that such information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No one should act upon such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular situation.

This publication contains copyright @ material and trademarks of the IFRS® Foundation. All rights reserved. Reproduced by KPMG IFRG Limited with the permission of the IFRS Foundation. Reproduction and use rights are strictly limited. For more information about the IFRS Foundation and rights to use its material please visit www.ifrs.org.

**Disclaimer:** To the extent permitted by applicable law the Board and the IFRS Foundation expressly disclaims all liability howsoever arising from this publication or any translation thereof whether in contract, tort or otherwise (including, but not limited to, liability for any negligent act or omission) to any person in respect of any claims or losses of any nature including direct, indirect, incidental or consequential loss, punitive damages, penalties or costs.

Information contained in this publication does not constitute advice and should not be substituted for the services of an appropriately qualified professional.

'IFRS®', 'IAS®',' IFRIC®' and 'IASB®' are registered Trade Marks of the IFRS Foundation and are used by KPMG IFRG Limited under licence subject to the terms and conditions contained therein. Please contact the IFRS Foundation for details of countries where its Trade Marks are in use and/or have been registered.