



# enCompass Community Safety Agency

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Report to the Audit Committee  
Audit strategy

**February 24, 2026**

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# Executive summary

## Purpose of report and scope

The purpose of this report is to engage in an open dialogue with you regarding our audit of the financial statements of enCompass Community Safety Agency (the "Agency") for the year ended March 31, 2026. This communication will assist the Audit Committee in understanding the terms of the audit engagement, our proposed audit strategy and the level of responsibility assumed by us.

The information in this document is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, Audit Committee, and management. It is not intended to be distributed to or used by anyone other than these specified parties.

We have obtained our engagement letter dated February 13, 2025, which outlines our responsibilities and the responsibilities of management.

## Approach

Our audit approach requires that we establish an overall strategy that focuses on risk areas. We identify and assess risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. The greater the risk of material misstatement associated with an area of the financial statements, including disclosures, the greater the audit emphasis placed on it in terms of audit verification and analysis. Where the nature of a risk of material misstatement is such that it is close to the upper end of the spectrum of inherent risk, it is classified as a significant risk. Our approach is discussed further in Appendix A.

## Independence and other ethical requirements

We are required to comply with the independence and other ethical requirements of the relevant rules of professional conduct / code of ethics applicable to the practice of public accounting and related to assurance engagements, issued by various professional accounting bodies, which are founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour. We have rigorous processes in place to continually monitor and maintain compliance with these requirements. With respect to independence, our process includes, but is not limited to:

- Identification of threats to our independence and putting into place safeguards to mitigate those threats. For example, we evaluate the independence threat of any non-audit services provided to the Agency
- Confirming the independence of our engagement team members

We have determined that the following information regarding our independence should be brought to your attention:

- Throughout the course of our audit, we may propose that management post adjusting journal entries to the general ledger to correct misstatements and assist in the preparation of the financial statements and note disclosures. Appropriate safeguards are in place including management taking responsibility for reviewing and approving all adjusting journal entries before they are posted and reviewing and approving the financial statements before they are approved.

# Audit plan and risk assessment

We have planned our audit in accordance with our approach summarized in Appendix A.

## Materiality

The purpose of our audit is to provide an opinion as to whether the financial statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations as at March 31, 2026. Therefore, materiality is a critical auditing concept and as such we apply it in all stages of our engagement.

The concept of materiality recognizes that an auditor cannot verify every balance, transaction or judgment made in the financial reporting process. During audit planning, we made a preliminary assessment of materiality for the purpose of developing our audit strategy, including the determination of the extent of our audit procedures. The current year planning materiality is \$375,000.

During execution of the audit, we will consider whether materiality should be re-assessed due to changes or events identified. At completion, we will consider not only the quantitative assessment of materiality, but also qualitative factors, in assessing the impact on the financial statements, our audit opinion and whether matters should be brought to your attention.

## Considerations

The following is a summary of matters that relate to changes to the Agency and its business environment that were considered in preparing our audit plan.

Matter	Discussion and impact
Laws and regulations	<p>During the course of the audit, we will perform specified audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements. An audit of financial statements is not designed to detect all instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and does not represent an audit of the Agency's compliance with applicable laws and regulations.</p> <p><b>While we have not identified any instances of non-compliance, we would like to know if you are aware of any instances of non-compliance.</b></p>

Matter	Discussion and impact
Fraud	<p>We are responsible for obtaining reasonable assurance that the financial statements taken as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. However, owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that some material misstatements may not be detected and this is particularly true in relation to fraud. The primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with those charged with governance and management.</p> <p>During our audit planning, we enquired of management as to their views on the risks of fraud and their processes for identifying and assessing fraud risks. We are not aware of any fraud-related matters that could affect our audit approach. <b>However, we would like to obtain your input on the following areas:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>How you oversee management's processes for identifying and responding to the risks of fraud and the related internal controls that management has put in place</b></li> <li>• <b>Whether you are aware of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud affecting the Agency</b></li> </ul>

## Significant risks

We identified the following significant risks on which we plan to focus our attention:

Area of risk	Why there is a risk	Planned audit response
Fraud risk from management override / segregation of duties	<p>This is a presumed fraud risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The risk primarily relates to management override of internal controls, specifically related to journal entries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Test the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements</li> <li>• Review accounting estimates for biases</li> <li>• Evaluate the business rationale for significant transactions that are or appear to be outside the normal course of business</li> <li>• Obtain all journal entries recorded during the period and analyze any entries which are unusual or inconsistent with our expectations. Any entries selected for testing will be agreed to relevant supporting documentation and appropriate approval will be confirmed.</li> </ul>
Grant revenue	<p>This is a presumed fraud risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The risk primarily relates to revenue recognized under grant revenue.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confirmation of significant grants with the funding parties</li> <li>• Review of contributions received during the year to determine appropriate accounting treatment within the selected accounting policies</li> <li>• Test of details for grant related expenditures, including vouching items to supporting documentation</li> </ul>

# Other audit risks

Other areas we have identified where we plan to focus our attention are as follows:

Area of risk	Why there is a risk	Planned audit response
Salaries, wages, and benefits	Employee compensation expense may be misstated due to the various types of employees (i.e. hourly, salary) as well as changes made during the year (i.e. rate changes, hiring, terminations).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Test of details for salaries, wages, and benefits, including vouching to the payroll registry and employee contracts and</li> <li>• Detailed analytic review of salaries, wages, and benefits with investigation of variances from expectation with vouching selected items to supporting documentation.</li> </ul>

# Audit and other services fees

## Estimated fees

Service	Current year fees	Prior year fees
Annual audit of financial statements	\$ 29,500	\$ 28,700
Charitable Properties review	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500
Family Violence Protection review	\$ 2,575	\$ 2,500
Homeless Supports & Housing Stability program audit	\$ 2,575	\$ -
Total*	\$ 42,150	\$ 38,700

\*before administrative costs, disbursements and applicable taxes

## Deliverables

Deliverable
Discussions and communications regarding planning
Report on the March 31, 2026 financial statements
Communication of audit strategy
Communication of audit results

## Fee estimate considerations

Upfront and periodic discussions are central to our approach in dealing with fees. Our goal is to avoid surprises by having early and frank communication. We wish to provide you with a competitive price and fair value, while also allowing sufficient audit hours to conduct an effective audit and deliver quality service.

We have established a estimated fee for the audit for the year ended March 31, 2026 that is based on the level of activity and the anticipated complexity of the audit of the Agency's financial statements. If there are any variances to the above plan, we will discuss them with you and agree on any additional fees before costs are incurred, wherever possible. Any unforeseen work outside the scope of this proposal will be billed separately after discussion with management.

The proposed fee is based on receiving the following from management:

- All working papers and schedules as outlined in our requirements letter
- Trial balance together with reconciled control accounts
- All books and records when requested
- Use of Agency staff to help us locate information and provide explanations

# Team, timing and communications

## Timing and communications

We are committed to delivering exceptional client service and executing our audit in the most effective, efficient and timely manner. The planned timing of our audit work and the deliverables we will provide to the Audit Committee are as follows:

Stage or deliverable	Timing
Discussions and communications regarding planning	March 2026
Planning	December 2025
Interim procedures	December 2025
Communication of audit planning	March 2026
Performance of fieldwork	May 2026
Communication of audit results	June 2026

In our communication of audit results, we will report on the following matters:

- Our views on significant accounting practices
- Significant difficulties, if any, encountered during the audit
- Misstatements, other than trivial errors

- Actual or suspected fraud or illegal acts
- Significant deficiencies in internal control
- Other significant audit matters, as applicable

## Team

Engagement team member	Contact information
<b>Heather Murk CPA, CA</b> Partner	T +1 780 412 2601 E Heather.Murk@doane.gt.ca
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# Technical updates – highlights

## Accounting

Accounting standards issued by the Accounting Standards Board that may affect the Agency in the current year are included in Appendix B. If you have any questions about these changes we invite you to raise them during our next meeting. We will be pleased to address your concerns.

## Assurance

Assurance standards issued by the AASB that may change the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures on the Agency and our communication with the Audit Committee are included in Appendix C. If you have any questions about these changes we invite you to raise them during our next meeting. We will be pleased to address your concerns.

# Appendix A – Overview and approach

Our audit is planned with the objective of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, so that we are able to express an opinion on whether the financial statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations. The following outlines key concepts that are applicable to the audit, including the responsibilities of parties involved, our general audit approach and other considerations.

## Roles and responsibilities

<b>Role of the audit committee</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Help set the tone for the organization by emphasizing honesty, ethical behaviour and fraud prevention</li><li>• Oversee management, including ensuring that management establishes and maintains internal controls to provide reasonable assurance regarding reliability of financial reporting</li><li>• Recommend the nomination and compensation of external auditors to the board</li><li>• Directly oversee the work of the external auditors including reviewing and discussing the audit plan</li></ul>
<b>Role of management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prepare financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations</li><li>• Design, implement and maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting processes, including controls to prevent and detect fraud</li><li>• Exercise sound judgment in selecting and applying accounting policies</li><li>• Prevent, detect and correct errors, including those caused by fraud</li><li>• Provide representations to external auditors</li><li>• Assess quantitative and qualitative impact of misstatements discovered during the audit on fair presentation of the financial statements</li></ul>
<b>Role of Doane Grant Thornton LLP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide an audit opinion that the financial statements are in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations</li><li>• Conduct our audit in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Auditing Standards (GAAS)</li><li>• Maintain independence and objectivity</li><li>• Be a resource to management and to those charged with governance</li><li>• Communicate matters of interest to those charged with governance</li><li>• Establish an effective two-way communication with those charged with governance, to report matters of interest to them and obtain their comments on audit risk matters</li></ul>

# Audit approach

Our understanding of the Agency and its operations drives our audit approach, which is risk based and specifically tailored to enCompass Community Safety Agency.

## The five key phases of our audit approach



Phase	Our approach
<b>1. Planning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We obtain our understanding of your operations, internal controls and information systems</li> <li>• We plan the audit timetable together</li> </ul>
<b>2. Assessing risk</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We use our knowledge gained from the planning phase to assess financial reporting risks</li> <li>• We customize our audit approach to focus our efforts on key areas</li> </ul>
<b>3. Evaluating internal controls</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We evaluate the design of controls you have implemented over financial reporting risks</li> <li>• We identify areas where our audit could be more effective or efficient by taking an approach that includes testing the controls</li> <li>• We provide you with information about the areas where you could potentially improve your controls</li> </ul>
<b>4. Testing accounts and transactions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We perform tests of balances and transactions</li> <li>• We use technology and tools, including data interrogation tools, to perform this process in a way that enhances effectiveness and efficiency</li> </ul>
<b>5. Concluding and reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We conclude on the sufficiency and appropriateness of our testing</li> <li>• We finalize our report and provide you with our observations and recommendations</li> </ul>

Our tailored audit approach results in procedures designed to respond to an identified risk. The greater the risk of material misstatement associated with the account, class of transactions or balance, the greater the audit emphasis placed on it in terms of audit verification and analysis.

Throughout the execution of our audit approach, we will maintain our professional skepticism, recognizing the possibility that a material misstatement due to fraud could exist notwithstanding our past experiences with the Agency and our beliefs about management's honesty and integrity.

## Internal control

Our audit will include gaining an understanding of the Agency's internal control over financial reporting. Our understanding will focus on processes associated with the identified risk areas, as described in this report. We use this understanding to determine the nature, extent and timing of our audit procedures.

Our understanding may also result in valuable internal control findings for your consideration. Note that the auditor's objectives with regards to internal control are different from those of management and those charged with governance. For example, we primarily target controls that relate to financial reporting and not those that relate to the Agency's operations or compliance which may also be relevant to its objectives. Therefore, management and those charged with governance cannot solely rely on our findings to discharge their responsibilities in this area.

## Quality management

We have a robust system of quality management that forms a core part of our client service and is designed to ensure the firm is meeting its quality objectives by designing responses to address identified quality risks. We combine numerous specific responses including the application of our internationally developed audit methodology, advanced audit technology, rigorous review procedures, mandatory professional development requirements, and the use of specialists to consistently deliver high quality audit services to our clients. We also monitor the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of each element of our system of quality management to ensure that we are appropriately addressing the quality risks and to identify deficiencies and required remedial actions in the system of quality management. In addition to our internal processes, we are subject to inspection and oversight by standard setting and regulatory bodies. We are proud of our firm's approach to quality management and would be pleased to discuss any aspect with you at your convenience.

## Data analysis software

We apply our audit methodology using advanced software tools. Doane Grant Thornton continues to invest in developing industry-leading advanced audit data analytics tools.

### IDEA

IDEA Data Analysis Software is a powerful analysis tool that allows audit teams to read, display, analyze, manipulate, sample and extract data from almost any electronic source. The tool has the advantages of enabling the audit team to perform data analytics on very large data sets in a very short space of time, while providing the checks, balances and audit trail necessary to ensure that the data is not corrupted and that the work can be easily reviewed. SmartAnalyzer, an add-on to IDEA, further improves the efficiency and effectiveness of the audit by providing automated routines for certain common analytical tasks, such as identifying unusual and potentially fraudulent journal entries.

### MindBridge

Advances in artificial intelligence and machine learning have changed the face of the accounting profession. Doane Grant Thornton has access to MindBridge's advanced data analytics platform. When used on appropriate engagements, MindBridge gives audit teams the capability to analyse 100% of the transactions included in the general ledger and, based on an assessment of each transaction against criteria based on traditional business rules, statistical methods and machine learning, the software assigns each transaction a risk score. This, in combination with the many powerful and customisable visual representations available in the software, enables audit teams to identify patterns and connections between transactions and across sub-ledgers and accounts. In appropriate circumstances, use of MindBridge may provide new insights and identify risks much more effectively and efficiently than was possible using traditional audit techniques, which facilitates a higher quality, more insightful and increasingly efficient audit.

# Appendix B – ASNPO

## Accounting developments

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Accounting – Standards issued by CPA Canada [updated January 31, 2026]

Effective date

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### **Preface to the CPA Canada Handbook – Accounting**

The CPA Canada Handbook (the CPA Handbook) is structured to accommodate the different standards that apply to the different categories of organizations.

- Preface to the CPA Canada Handbook – Accounting
- Part I – International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)
- Part II – Accounting Standards for Private Enterprises (ASPE)
- Part III – Accounting Standards for Not-for-Profit Organizations (ASNPO)
- Part IV – Accounting Standards for Pension Plans

Not-for-profit organizations (NPOs) who report under Part III of the CPA Handbook are also required to follow the standards in Part II of the CPA Handbook for those areas that are not addressed in Part III of the CPA Handbook.

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**New Accounting Guideline (AcG) 21 Accounting for Life Insurance Contracts with Cash Surrender Value**

This new guideline provides guidance on how (1) to recognize and measure life insurance policies with a cash surrender value (CSV), and (2) how to present and disclose policy premiums and changes in the CSV.

Fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Early application is permitted.

The primary features of AcG-21 require an enterprise to:

- recognize the CSV of a life insurance policy as an asset when it becomes the owner and beneficiary of the underlying insurance contract
- measure the CSV at the amount that would be immediately realized upon termination of the policy (prior to the death of the insured), and
- present the difference between the aggregate policy premiums and the aggregate change in CSV for the period on a net basis.

As a result of new AcG-21, the following Sections were amended as follows:

- *Section 4410 Contributions – Revenue recognition*  
The Section has been amended with an exception that will no longer require NPOs to measure contributions of a life insurance policy with cash surrender value at fair value.
- *Section 1501 First-time Adoption by NPOs*  
The Section has been amended to permit a first-time adopter to apply the transitional provisions in AcG 21.
- *Section 4449 Combinations by NPOs*  
This Section has been amended to provide an exception to the requirement to measure identifiable assets at their acquisition-date fair values for life insurance policies with cash surrender value.

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**Amendments to Section 3400 Revenue – Upfront non-refundable fees or payments**

The Section has been amended to indefinitely defer the effective date of previous amendments related to upfront non-refundable fees or payments. The new amendments also require the disclosure of the nature and amount of upfront non-refundable fees or payments recognized in revenue upon entering into the arrangement. The disclosure requirement is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, with earlier application permitted.

Fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Early application is permitted.

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## Proposed new contributions revenue recognition guidance in ASNPO

In March 2023, the Accounting Standards Board (AcSB) issued an Exposure Draft entitled [Contributions – Revenue Recognition and Related Matters](#). The Exposure Draft included a proposed new Handbook Section 4411 *Contributions received by not-for-profit organizations*, which would replace current Sections 4410 *Contributions – revenue recognition* and 4420 *Contributions receivable*, along with proposed amendments to Section 4400 *Financial statement presentation for not-for-profit organizations*. The proposed effective date of the new handbook section and related amendments in the Exposure Draft would have been for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted. The deadline for stakeholders to respond to the Exposure Draft was September 30, 2023.

Given the numerous responses and concerns raised, the AcSB has decided to defer the proposed effective date to allow for further outreach to stakeholders and consultation with the NPO sector. Thus far, the Board has concluded that the single revenue recognition model proposed in the Exposure Draft (which would have replaced the current deferral method and restricted fund method) would not meet the needs of the NPO sector. Therefore, the AcSB will continue to allow an accounting policy choice for the recognition of contributions. A Re-Exposure Draft is currently in development that will re-introduce two methods of revenue recognition with improvements, with an objective to improve quality and understandability of ASNPO financial statements through improved consistency in the application of the standards. The Board will also consider the other comments and feedback received and determine whether additional changes in the Re-Exposure Draft are necessary.

## Detailed review of Accounting Standards for Private Enterprises

As part of its 2022-2027 Strategic Plan, the Accounting Standards Board (AcSB) committed to exploring scaling the standards for private enterprises to better meet the different reporting needs of the wide variety of entities that apply domestic accounting standards in Canada. In 2023, the Board issued a Consultation Paper entitled [Exploring Scalability in Canada](#) to gather broad input on key issues and potential solutions related to scaling the standards. During its outreach, the AcSB heard that several standards in Part II of the CPA Canada Handbook – Accounting Standards for Private Enterprise (ASPE) are either complex to apply or result in information that is not decision-useful to financial statement users.

Based on this feedback, the AcSB decided to conduct a detailed review of ASPE to identify the most complex requirements and propose practical solutions, with the aim of increasing the understandability and accessibility of the standards for all entities.

A second Consultation Paper entitled [Detailed Review of ASPE](#) was issued in September 2025, which details the areas of complexity that were identified during the Board's previous outreach. The AcSB is conducting another outreach through this Consultation Paper to gather stakeholder feedback on the various issues identified within the scope of this project and the Board's preliminary decisions as to the areas of focus and potential changes. The more significant areas for NPOs that the AcSB noted may benefit from simplifications include revenue, inventories, and financial instruments. The objective of the project is to simplify recognition and measurement requirements in select standards, as well as reduce disclosure requirements, where the cost of preparation may exceed the benefit of decision-useful information to the users of ASPE financial statements. The Board now has the public's responses to the second Consultation Paper and will begin deliberating the findings.

NPOs applying ASNPO must also apply ASPE to the extent that ASPE addresses topics not addressed in ASNPO. As a result, if there are amendments to ASPE as a result of this project, some would also impact NPOs that are preparing ASNPO financial statements.

# Appendix C – Auditing developments

Canadian Auditing Standards (CASs) and other Canadian Standards issued by the AASB	Effective date
<p data-bbox="233 443 606 467"><i>Revisions to CAS 570 Going Concern</i></p> <p data-bbox="233 483 1486 667">Auditors are required to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and conclude on whether a material uncertainty exists in relation to going concern. Financial statement users raised questions about how much auditors should be able to detect from their audit procedures in this area, and what is communicated to users about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. In response, the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) issued a revised standard incorporating several key changes and, in June 2025, the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (AASB) issued the equivalent Canadian standard with no Canadian-specific amendments. Key changes to the standard included:</p> <ul data-bbox="233 683 1507 1003" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="233 683 779 708">• Defining material uncertainty related to going concern</li><li data-bbox="233 724 1465 773">• Enhancing the risk identification and assessment requirements so they are consistent with those set out in CAS 315 (Revised) <i>Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement</i></li><li data-bbox="233 789 1486 837">• Enhancing the auditor's evaluation of management's going concern assessment, including requirements to support the auditor's application of professional skepticism</li><li data-bbox="233 854 1507 902">• Adding a requirement for the auditor to request management to extend its going concern assessment of the entity to cover at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements if management has not already done so</li><li data-bbox="233 919 1507 967">• Enhancing the auditor's consideration of information related to management's going concern assessment that becomes available to the auditor after the date of the auditor's report but before the date the financial statements are issued</li><li data-bbox="233 984 1157 1003">• Adding requirements to enhance communications about going concern in the auditor's report.</li></ul>	<p data-bbox="1507 443 1772 492">Periods beginning on or after December 15, 2026.</p>

Canadian Auditing Standards (CASs) and other Canadian Standards approved by the AASB but not issued	Effective date
<p data-bbox="233 178 1470 219"><b>Revisions to CAS 240 <i>The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements</i></b></p> <p data-bbox="233 219 1470 341">High quality audits contribute to the efficiency of capital markets and financial stability. In recent years, corporate failures and scandals have brought the topic of fraud to the forefront and led to questions from stakeholders about the role and responsibilities of the auditor relating to fraud in an audit of financial statements. This led the IAASB to initiate a project to revise the standard. In June 2025, the IAASB approved its final standard, which will be issued in September 2025. Changes include:</p> <ul data-bbox="233 341 1470 568" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="233 341 1470 381">• Clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the auditor with respect to fraud</li> <li data-bbox="233 381 1470 422">• Establishing more robust requirements if fraud or suspected fraud is identified</li> <li data-bbox="233 422 1470 462">• Reinforcing the importance of exercising professional skepticism in fraud-related audit procedures</li> <li data-bbox="233 462 1470 527">• Strengthening communications through the audit with management and those charged with governance about matters related to fraud</li> <li data-bbox="233 527 1470 568">• Adding transparency on fraud-related responsibilities and procedures in the auditor's report</li> </ul>	<p data-bbox="1470 178 1791 243">Periods beginning on or after December 15, 2026.</p>

Canadian Exposure Drafts issued by the AASB	Effective date
<p data-bbox="233 682 1470 755"><b>Proposed Canadian Standard on Sustainability Assurance (CSSA) 5000, <i>General Requirements for Sustainability Assurance Engagements</i></b></p> <p data-bbox="233 755 1470 901">In September 2022, the IAASB approved a project proposal to develop a new overarching standard for sustainability assurance engagements. In January 2023, the AASB approved a project proposal to concurrently adopt this international standard with any potential additional Canadian amendments, as a first of its kind Canadian Standard on Sustainability Assurance (CSSA). In April 2025, the AASB issued its Re-exposure Draft on Canadian amendments related to indigenous matters with a comment deadline of July 18, 2025.</p> <p data-bbox="233 901 1470 1079">CSSA 5000 will not be a financial statement audit standard, but rather will serve as a comprehensive, standalone standard suitable for sustainability assurance engagements. It will apply to sustainability information reported across any appropriate sustainability topic, prepared according to any suitable framework, including the recently released IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards S1 and S2. The proposed standard is profession agnostic, supporting its use by both professional accountant and non-accountant assurance practitioners who meet the relevant ethical and quality management requirements, and will apply to both limited and reasonable assurance engagements.</p>	<p data-bbox="1470 682 1791 812">The effective date will be determined when the standard is finalized and approved.</p>

## Non-authoritative Guides, Practice Notes, Bulletins and Risk Alerts

Non-authoritative Guidance issued during the year	Issued
None.	