

NOTICE OF FILING

Details of Filing

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File Title:	AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES & INVESTMENTS COMMISSION v BDO AUDIT (WA) PTY LTD (ACN 112 284 787) & ANOR
Registry:	WESTERN AUSTRALIA REGISTRY - FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA



Sia Lagos

Registrar

Important Information

This Notice has been inserted as the first page of the document which has been accepted for electronic filing. It is now taken to be part of that document for the purposes of the proceeding in the Court and contains important information for all parties to that proceeding. It must be included in the document served on each of those parties.

The date of the filing of the document is determined pursuant to the Court's Rules.

Concise statement



Federal Court of Australia
District Registry: Western Australia
Division: General

AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES AND INVESTMENTS COMMISSION

Plaintiff

BDO AUDIT (WA) PTY LTD (ACN 112 284 787)

First Defendant

DEAN NEVILLE JUST

Second Defendant

A. IMPORTANT FACTS GIVING RISE TO CLAIM

A.1 Introduction

1. This claim relates to BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd (ACN 112 284 787) (**BDO**), an authorised audit company registered under s 1299C of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) (the **Act**), and Mr Dean Neville Just (**Mr Just**), a registered company auditor and director of BDO.
2. BDO was the auditor of Dubber Corporation Limited (ACN 089 145 424) (**Dubber**), a public company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange, and the ultimate holding company of a group of companies (**Dubber Group**) including Dubber Pty Ltd (ACN 150 843 164).
3. Dubber was required to prepare a financial report for each financial year (s 292(1)(b)), have the financial report audited and obtain an auditor's report (s 301(1)), and lodge the financial report and auditor's report with the Plaintiff (**ASIC**) (s 319).
4. BDO was engaged by Dubber to audit, inter alia, Dubber Group's full-year consolidated statements of financial position (**SOFP**) as at 30 June 2020, 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2022 (collectively the **Audits**). BDO was required to conduct the Audits in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards (**ASA**) including the **ASAs** in **Annexure A**: ss 307A, 336.
5. Mr Just, as the registered company auditor primarily responsible to BDO for the conduct of the Audits, was the lead auditor required to ensure the Audits were conducted in accordance with the **ASAs**: ss 324AF(1), 307A(2).
6. The SOFP audited by BDO included in the reported asset amounts, term deposits purportedly held in trust by a solicitor. These term deposit amounts were \$10m, \$20m and \$30m for the 30 June 2020, 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2022 SOFP respectively.
7. ASIC alleges that BDO and Mr Just contravened s 1308(5) of the Act by:
 - (a) making statements in each auditor's report for financial years FY2020 to FY2022 lodged with ASIC (the **Audit Reports**) which made the Audit Reports materially false or misleading; and
 - (b) failing to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the Audit Reports were not materially false or misleading.

Filed on behalf of (name & role of party)	Australian Securities and Investments Commission, Plaintiff
Prepared by (name of person/lawyer)	Sam Gomersall, ASIC
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(include state and postcode)	

8. Specifically, each Audit Report contained statements by BDO and Mr Just that:
 - (a) in BDO's opinion, the financial report of the Dubber Group was in accordance with the Corporations Act, including giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date;
 - (b) BDO had conducted each Audit in accordance with the ASAs;
 - (c) BDO believed that the audit evidence it had obtained was sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for its opinion;
 - (d) impliedly, that each Audit had been carried out with due care and skill; and
 - (e) impliedly that there were reasonable grounds for the opinions alleged in subparagraphs (a) and (c).
9. The statements in paragraphs 8(b), 8(d) and 8(e) (**Statements**) were false and made each of the Audit Reports materially false or misleading because:
 - (a) the financial reports of the Dubber Group were not in accordance with the Corporations Act and did not give a true and fair view of the Dubber Group's financial position as at 30 June;
 - (b) BDO had not conducted the Audit in accordance with the ASAs;
 - (c) BDO had not carried out the Audit with due care and skill; and
 - (d) there were therefore not reasonable grounds for the opinions alleged in subparagraphs 8(a) and 8(c).
10. By reason of BDO's failures in paragraphs 9(b) to 9(c) above, BDO and Mr Just failed to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the Audit Reports were not materially false or misleading because of the Statements.

A.2 BDO's conduct of the Audits

11. **FY2020:** On 5 July 2019, Dubber Pty Ltd transferred a total of \$10m to an account with National Australia Bank Limited (**NAB**) (BSB 083-081, Account 25-648-4598) in the name of Mark Madafferri (**Mr Madafferri**) TAS Christopher William Legal (**CW Legal**) Practice Trust Account C W Legal Chiodo Madafferri Solicitors (**CW Trust Account**), purportedly for that sum to be invested in a 12-month term deposit by CW Legal on trust for Dubber Pty Ltd (**Purported \$10m Term Deposit**). In fact, CW Legal did not invest that sum in a term deposit.
12. From the commencement of the FY2020 Audit, BDO and Mr Just held, or ought reasonably to have held, suspicions about the existence of the balance of the Purported \$10m Term Deposit given, inter alia, Mr Madafferri, for the FY2019 audit, had failed to authorise a bank confirmation for a purported \$2.7m term deposit held by CW Legal on behalf of Dubber.
13. For the FY2020 Audit, BDO had planned to request bank confirmations for 30 June 2020 cash at bank balances. But, instead for the Purported \$10m Term Deposit, BDO requested that Dubber call in and transfer the funds to a Dubber bank account prior to 30 June 2020.
14. As audit evidence in respect of the Purported \$10m Term Deposit, BDO relied on, inter alia:
 - (a) a document obtained from Dubber purporting to be a letter dated 12 July 2020 from NAB to Chiodo Madafferri (**Purported July 2020 NAB Letter**) providing details that \$10m was held in a NAB term deposit with account number 42-807-8642 and account name "Mark Madafferri T/As Christopher William Legal As Trustee for Dubber Pty Ltd" (**Purported NAB Term Deposit Account**); and
 - (b) a video call on about October 2020 in which Dubber's Chief Financial Officer, Mr Peter Curigliano, logged into Dubber Pty Ltd's online Westpac platform and observed two

entries recording payments received on 14 September 2020 and 23 October 2020, totalling \$10,023,224.89 (**Two Payments**).

15. Prior to signing the FY2020 Audit, BDO and Mr Just knew or ought to have known that there was a risk the Purported \$10m Term Deposit did not exist and/or was materially misstated given: (i) the lack of apparent commercial rationale for holding the Purported \$10m Term Deposit through CW Legal; (ii) a failure of Dubber Pty Ltd to call back the funds by 30 June 2020, despite Dubber's CFO having stated to BDO on 17 June 2020 that he did not foresee any issues in doing so; (iii) BDO had not obtained a direct bank confirmation for the Purported \$10m Term Deposit; and (iv) BDO had not independently verified the source of the Two Payments and why they were made a month apart and not in a single transaction.
16. On or about 30 October 2020: Mr Just signed the FY2020 Audit Report; Dubber published its FY2020 Annual Report including the FY2020 SOFP and FY2020 Audit Report; and Dubber lodged that Annual Report with ASIC.
17. The FY2020 SOFP asserted that the Dubber Group's cash and cash equivalents were \$18,408,881 which included the balance of the Purported \$10m Term Deposit described as a 'cash on call deposit'. Those assertions were material misstatements of the financial report because the \$10m was not held by, or on behalf of, the Dubber Group in a cash on call deposit. The Purported July 2020 NAB Letter was a fabrication and the Purported NAB Term Deposit Account did not exist.
18. **FY2021:** On 23 October 2020, Dubber transferred \$20m to the CW Trust Account, purportedly for that sum to be invested by CW Legal in a 12-month term deposit on trust for Dubber Pty Ltd (**Purported \$20m Term Deposit**). In fact, CW Legal did not invest that sum in a term deposit.
19. From the commencement of the FY2021 Audit, BDO and Mr Just held, or ought reasonably to have held, suspicions about the existence of the balance of the Purported \$20m Term Deposit given they knew, or ought reasonably to have known of the matters relating to the FY2019 and FY2020 Audits.
20. For the FY2021 Audit, BDO had planned to request bank confirmations for 30 June 2021 cash at bank balances. But, instead for the Purported \$20m Term Deposit, BDO requested Dubber call in and transfer the funds to a Dubber account 'preferably' before 30 June 2021.
21. As audit evidence in respect of the Purported \$20m Term Deposit, BDO relied on, inter alia:
 - (a) a document obtained from Dubber purporting to be a letter dated 26 October 2020 from NAB to Chiodo Madafferi (**Purported October 2020 NAB Letter**) providing details of a deposit of \$20m into the Purported NAB Term Deposit Account with interest of \$210,000 payable at maturity on 26 October 2021; and
 - (b) a snip (screenshot) recording a payment of \$20,210,000 into a Dubber Westpac Account on 10 September 2021 with a description 'Madafferi M' (**Payment**).
22. Prior to signing the FY2021 Audit, BDO and Mr Just knew or ought to have known that there was a risk the Purported \$20m Term Deposit did not exist and/or was materially misstated given (i) the lack of apparent commercial rationale for holding the Purported \$20m Term Deposit through CW Legal; (ii) despite BDO's request, Dubber's failure to call back the funds by 30 June, (iii) BDO had not obtained a direct bank confirmation for the Purported \$20m Term Deposit (iv) BDO had not independently verified the source of the Payment.
23. On 29 October 2021, Mr Just signed the FY2021 Audit Report. On or about 1 November 2021, Dubber published its Annual Report for FY2021 including the FY2021 SOFP and FY2021 Audit Report; and Dubber lodged that Annual Report with ASIC.
24. The FY2021 SOFP asserted that the Dubber Group's cash and cash equivalents were

\$32,041,224, which included the Purported \$20m Term Deposit described as a 'cash on call deposit'. Those assertions were material misstatements of the financial report because the \$20m Purported Term Deposit was not held by, or on behalf of, the Dubber Group. The Purported October 2020 NAB Letter was a fabrication and the Purported NAB Term Deposit Account did not exist.

25. **FY2022:** On or about 6 August 2021, Dubber Pty Ltd transferred \$30m to the CW Trust Account, purportedly for that sum to be invested in a 12-month term deposit by CW Legal on trust for Dubber Pty Ltd (**Purported \$30m Term Deposit**). In fact, CW Legal did not invest that sum in a term deposit.
26. From the commencement of the FY2022 Audit, BDO and Mr Just held, or ought reasonably to have held, suspicions about the existence of the balance of the Purported \$30m Term Deposit given they knew, or ought reasonably to have known of the matters relating to the FY2019, FY2020 and FY2021 Audits.
27. For the FY2022 Audit, BDO planned to obtain audit evidence about the Purported \$30m Term Deposit including by requesting it be called in and transferred into a Dubber account before the signing of the FY2022 Audit Report, which request was ultimately refused.
28. As audit evidence in respect of the Purported \$30m Term Deposit, BDO relied on, inter alia:
 - (a) a letter signed by Mr Madafferi on 22 August 2022 to verify the Purported \$30m Term Deposit; and
 - (b) a document obtained from Dubber purporting to be a letter dated 9 August 2021 from NAB to Chiodo Madafferi (**Purported August 2021 NAB Letter**) providing details of a deposit of \$30m into the Purported NAB Term Deposit Account with interest of \$225,000 payable on maturity at 9 August 2022.
29. Prior to signing the FY2022 Audit, BDO and Mr Just knew or ought to have known that there was a risk the Purported \$30m Term Deposit did not exist and/or was materially misstated given: (i) the '*unusual*'¹ nature of Dubber's relationship with CW Legal (ii) that '*it does not appear Dubber are achieving above market returns from the relationship*' despite CW Legal saying that it could obtain '*preferential interest rates*'²; (iii) despite BDO's request the term deposit funds had not been transferred to Dubber prior to 30 June 2022 or at all (iv) BDO had not obtained a direct bank confirmation for the Purported \$30m Term Deposit.
30. On 7 October 2022, Mr Just signed the FY2022 Audit Report and Dubber published its Annual Report for FY2022, which included the FY2022 SOFP and the FY2022 Audit Report, and Dubber lodged the FY2022 Annual Report with ASIC.
31. The FY2022 SOFP asserted that the Dubber Group's Trade and Other Receivables were \$38,491,188, including the Purported \$30m Term Deposit. Those assertions were material misstatements of the financial report because the \$30m Transfer was not held on behalf of the Dubber Group. The Purported August 2021 NAB Letter was a fabrication and the Purported NAB Term Deposit Account did not exist.

A.3 BDO's failure to comply with the ASA's

32. In conducting each of the Audits, BDO did not:
 - (a) independently verify that the Purported NAB Term Deposit Account existed as at 30 June by obtaining a bank confirmation from NAB directly, or alternatively, if that bank procedure was not practicable, witness a member of CW Legal access on the NAB website the Purported NAB Term Deposit Account as at 30 June; and

¹ BDO.002.001.0731 at _0014

² BDO.002.001.0731 at _0014

- (b) request audit evidence from Dubber Pty Ltd, Dubber and/or CW Legal of: a written record of the contractual arrangements pursuant to which each purported term deposit had been made, and the business rationale for those term deposits sufficient to account for their being significant transactions outside the usual course of business or otherwise unusual transactions under ASA 240, including why they had been made via a third-party law firm when Dubber had made other term deposits directly.
33. Further, in respect of FY2020, BDO did not: (i) independently verify that the Two Payments had been paid from the Purported NAB Term Deposit Account; (ii) obtain written explanations as to why the Purported \$10m Term Deposit had not been transferred back to Dubber Pty Ltd prior to 30 June 2020 as requested and why the Two Payments were made approximately a month apart and not in a single transaction.
34. Further, in respect of FY2021, BDO did not: (i) independently verify that the Payment had been made from the Purported NAB Term Deposit Account; (ii) obtain written explanations as to why that Payment had not been made by 30 June 2021 as BDO had requested, and why it reflected the full interest entitlement, when the Purported October 2020 NAB Letter stated that interest payable 'at maturity' would be reduced in the event of early redemption.
35. Further, in respect of FY2022, BDO did not obtain a written explanation of why it had been provided with two letters dated 9 August 2021 and 12 August 2022, both purporting to be from NAB to Chiodo Madafferi and recording the amount of \$30m being held in a term deposit, the second of which had a different bank account number and recorded an account held on trust for Dubber Corporation Pty Ltd (which entity did not exist).
36. Mr Just knew or ought to have known of each of the matters in paragraphs 32 to 35 above.
37. By failing to take the steps in paragraphs 32 to 35 above, BDO failed to, plan and perform the Audits with professional scepticism, obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to reduce audit risk to an acceptably low level and draw reasonable conclusions on which to base its opinion and conduct the Audits in accordance with the ASA's and with due care and skill.
38. A reasonably competent auditor conducting the Audits in accordance with the ASAs and with due care and skill would have planned and performed, or attempted to perform, the audit procedures referred to in paragraphs 32 to 35 above and:
- (a) where sufficient appropriate audit evidence had been obtained, have concluded that the financial reports were materially misstated and required them to be corrected;
- (b) alternatively, where insufficient evidence was available (or where Dubber had refused to correct the financial reports), have issued a modified Auditor's opinion to reflect that they had been unable to obtain reasonable assurance that the respective financial reports as a whole were not materially misstated.

B. RELIEF SOUGHT FROM THE COURT

39. ASIC seeks the relief set out in the accompanying Originating Process.

C. PRIMARY LEGAL GROUNDS FOR THE RELIEF SOUGHT

40. By reason of the matters set out above, the defendants contravened s 1308(5) of the Act, being a civil penalty provision: s 1317E(3), on three occasions.

D. ALLEGED HARM

41. By reason of BDO's contraventions, harm was suffered by Dubber, which was unable to take steps to mitigate its loss and was exposed to reputational damage, as well as shareholders and other persons who relied upon the financial reports and Audit Reports.

Date: 22 December 2025

This Concise Statement was prepared by Jonathon Moore KC, Christina Klemis and Alex James-Martin of counsel.

Certificate of lawyer

I, Sam Gomersall, certify to the Court that, in relation to the Concise Statement filed on behalf of the Plaintiff, the factual and legal material available to me at present provides a proper basis for each allegation in the Concise Statement.

Date: 22 December 2025

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sam Gomersall', written in a cursive style.

.....

Signed by Sam Gomersall
Australian Securities and Investments Commission
Lawyer for the Plaintiff

Annexure A –the ASAs

The following auditing standards as amended from time to time, were in force under s 336 of the Act during the relevant period:

Reference	Extract	Operative date	Relevant Audit Period
ASA 200 Objective and General Principles Governing Audit of a Financial Report			
ASA 200 [15]	Professional Scepticism The auditor shall plan and perform an audit with professional scepticism recognising that circumstances may exist that cause the financial report to be materially misstated.	15 December 2016	FY2020
		15 December 2019	FY2021 FY2022
ASA 200 [16]	Professional Judgement The auditor shall exercise professional judgement in planning and performing an audit of a financial report.	15 December 2016	FY2020
		15 December 2019	FY2021 FY2022
ASA 200 [17]	Sufficient Appropriate Audit Evidence and Audit Risk To obtain reasonable assurance, the auditor shall obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to reduce audit risk to an acceptably low level and thereby enable the auditor to draw reasonable conclusions on which to base the auditor's opinion.	15 December 2016	FY2020
		15 December 2019	FY2021 FY2022
ASA 200 [18]	Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with Australian Auditing Standards <i>Complying with Australian Auditing Standards Relevant to the Audit</i> The auditor shall comply with all Australian Auditing Standards relevant to the audit. An Auditing Standard is relevant to the audit when the Auditing Standard is in effect and the circumstances addressed by the Auditing Standard exist.	15 December 2016	FY2020
		15 December 2019	FY2021 FY2022

Reference	Extract	Operative date	Relevant Audit Period
ASA 200 [20]	Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with Australian Auditing Standards	15 December 2016	FY2020
	<i>Complying with Australian Auditing Standards Relevant to the Audit</i> The auditor shall not represent compliance with Australian Auditing Standards in the auditor's report unless the auditor has complied with the requirements of this Auditing Standard and all other Australian Auditing Standards relevant to the audit.	15 December 2019	FY2021 FY2022
ASA 240 The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Reports			
ASA 240 [5]	Responsibility for the Prevention and Detection of Fraud An auditor conducting an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards is responsible for obtaining reasonable assurance that the financial report taken as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that some material misstatements of the financial report may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.	1 January 2018	FY2020
		15 July 2020	FY2021 FY2022
ASA 240 [13]	Professional Scepticism In accordance with ASA 200, the auditor shall maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit, recognising the possibility that a material misstatement due to fraud could exist, notwithstanding the auditor's past experience of the honesty and integrity of the entity's	1 January 2018	FY2020
		15 July 2020	FY2021 FY2022

Reference	Extract	Operative date	Relevant Audit Period
	management and those charged with governance.		
ASA 240 [14]	Professional Scepticism Unless the auditor has reason to believe the contrary, the auditor may accept records and documents as genuine. If conditions identified during the audit cause the auditor to believe that a document may not be authentic or that terms in a document have been modified but not disclosed to the auditor, the auditor shall investigate further.	1 January 2018	FY2020
		15 July 2020	FY2021 FY2022
ASA 240 [33(c)]	Responses to the Assessed Risks of Material Misstatement Due to Fraud <i>Audit Procedures Responsive to Risks Related to Management Override of Controls</i> Irrespective of the auditor's assessment of the risks of management override of controls, the auditor shall design and perform audit procedures to: ... (c) For significant transactions that are outside the normal course of business for the entity, or that otherwise appear to be unusual given the auditor's understanding of the entity and its environment and other information obtained during the audit, evaluate whether the business rationale (or the lack thereof) of the transactions suggests that they may have been entered into to engage in fraudulent financial reporting or to conceal misappropriation of assets.	1 January 2018	FY2020
		15 July 2020	FY2021 FY2022

Reference	Extract	Operative date	Relevant Audit Period
ASA 300 Planning an Audit of a Financial Report			
ASA 300 [9]	<p>Planning Activities</p> <p>The auditor shall develop an audit plan that shall include a description of:</p> <p>(a) The nature, timing and extent of planned risk assessment procedures, as determined under ASA 315.</p> <p>(b) The nature, timing and extent of planned further audit procedures at the assertion level, as determined under ASA 330.</p> <p>(c) Other planned audit procedures that are required to be carried out so that the engagement complies with the Australian Auditing Standards.</p>	15 December 2016	FY2020 FY2021 FY2022
ASA 315 Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement			
ASA 315 [5]	<p>Risk Assessment Procedures and Related Activities</p> <p>The auditor shall perform risk assessment procedures to provide a basis for the identification and assessment of risks of material misstatement at the financial report and assertion levels. Risk assessment procedures by themselves, however, do not provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence on which to base the audit opinion.</p>	15 December 2016	FY2020 FY2021 FY2022
ASA 315 [9]	<p>Risk Assessment Procedures and Related Activities</p> <p>Where the auditor intends to use information obtained from the auditor's previous experience with the entity and from audit procedures performed in previous audits, the auditor shall determine</p>	15 December 2016	FY2020 FY2021 FY2022

Reference	Extract	Operative date	Relevant Audit Period
	whether changes have occurred since the previous audit that may affect its relevance to the current audit.		
ASA 315 [25]	<p>Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement</p> <p>The auditor shall identify and assess the risks of material misstatement at:</p> <p>(a) the financial report level; and</p> <p>(b) the assertion level for classes of transactions, account balances, and disclosures</p> <p>to provide a basis for designing and performing further audit procedures.</p>	15 December 2016	FY2020 FY2021 FY2022
ASA 315 [31]	<p>Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement</p> <p><i>Revision of Risk Assessment</i></p> <p>The auditor's assessment of the risks of material misstatement at the assertion level may change during the course of the audit as additional audit evidence is obtained. In circumstances where the auditor obtains audit evidence from performing further audit procedures, or if new information is obtained, either of which is inconsistent with the audit evidence on which the auditor originally based the assessment, the auditor shall revise the assessment and modify the further planned audit procedures accordingly.</p>	15 December 2016	FY2020 FY2021 FY2022
ASA 330 The Auditor's Response to Assessed Risk			
ASA 330 [5]	<p>Overall Responses</p> <p>The auditor shall design and implement overall responses to address the assessed risks of</p>	15 December 2016	FY2020 FY2021 FY2022

Reference	Extract	Operative date	Relevant Audit Period
	material misstatement at the financial report level.		
ASA 330 [6]	<p>Audit Procedures Responsive to the Assessed Risks of Material Misstatement at the Assertion Level</p> <p>The auditor shall design and perform further audit procedures whose nature, timing, and extent are based on and are responsive to the assessed risks of material misstatement at the assertion level.</p>	15 December 2016	FY2020 FY2021 FY2022
ASA 330 [19]	<p>Audit Procedures Responsive to the Assessed Risks of Material Misstatement at the Assertion Level</p> <p><i>Substantive Procedures</i></p> <p>The auditor shall consider whether external confirmation procedures are to be performed as substantive audit procedures.</p>	15 December 2016	FY2020 FY2021 FY2022
ASA 330 [25]	<p>Evaluating the Sufficiency and Appropriateness of Audit Evidence</p> <p>Based on the audit procedures performed and the audit evidence obtained, the auditor shall evaluate before the conclusion of the audit whether the assessments of the risks of material misstatement at the assertion level remain appropriate.</p>	15 December 2016	FY2020 FY2021 FY2022
ASA 330 [26]	<p>Evaluating the Sufficiency and Appropriateness of Audit Evidence</p> <p>The auditor shall conclude whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained. In forming an opinion, the auditor shall consider all relevant audit</p>	15 December 2016	FY2020 FY2021 FY2022

Reference	Extract	Operative date	Relevant Audit Period
	evidence, regardless of whether it appears to corroborate or to contradict the assertions in the financial report.		
ASA 330 [27]	Evaluating the Sufficiency and Appropriateness of Audit Evidence If the auditor has not obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence as to a material financial report assertion, the auditor shall attempt to obtain further audit evidence. If the auditor is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, the auditor shall express a qualified opinion or disclaim an opinion on the financial report.	15 December 2016	FY2020 FY2021 FY2022
ASA 500 Audit Evidence			
ASA 500 [6]	Sufficient Appropriate Audit Evidence The auditor shall design and perform audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence.	1 January 2018	FY2020
		15 December 2019	FY2021 FY2022
ASA 500 [7]	Information to Be Used as Audit Evidence When designing and performing audit procedures, the auditor shall consider the relevance and reliability of the information to be used as audit evidence.	1 January 2018	FY2020
	Information to Be Used as Audit Evidence When designing and performing audit procedures, the auditor shall consider the relevance and reliability of the information to be used as audit evidence, including	15 December 2019	FY2021 FY2022

Reference	Extract	Operative date	Relevant Audit Period
	information obtained from an external information source.		
ASA 505 External Confirmations			
ASA 505 [7]	External Confirmation Procedures When using external confirmation procedures, the auditor shall maintain control over external confirmation requests, including: (a) Determining the information to be confirmed or requested; (b) Selecting the appropriate confirming party; (c) Designing the confirmation requests, including determining that requests are properly addressed and contain return information for responses to be sent directly to the auditor; and (d) Sending the requests, including follow-up requests when applicable, to the confirming party.	1 January 2010	FY2020
		15 December 2019	FY2021 FY2022
ASA 505 [10]	Results of the External Confirmation Procedures <i>Reliability of Responses to Confirmation Requests</i> If the auditor identifies factors that give rise to doubts about the reliability of the response to a confirmation request, the auditor shall obtain further audit evidence to resolve those doubts.	1 January 2010	FY2020
		15 December 2019	FY2021 FY2022
ASA 505 [11]	Results of the External Confirmation Procedures <i>Reliability of Responses to Confirmation Requests</i>	1 January 2010	FY2020

Reference	Extract	Operative date	Relevant Audit Period
	If the auditor determines that a response to a confirmation request is not reliable, the auditor shall evaluate the implications on the assessment of the relevant risks of material misstatement, including the risk of fraud, and on the related nature, timing and extent of other audit procedures.	15 December 2019	FY2021 FY2022
ASA 505 [13]	Results of the External Confirmation Procedures <i>When a Response to a Positive Confirmation Request Is Necessary to Obtain Sufficient Appropriate Audit Evidence</i> If the auditor has determined that a response to a positive confirmation request is necessary to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, alternative audit procedures will not provide the audit evidence the auditor requires. If the auditor does not obtain such confirmation, the auditor shall determine the implications for the audit and the auditor's opinion in accordance with ASA 705.	1 January 2010	FY2020
		15 December 2019	FY2021 FY2022
ASA 705 Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report			
ASA 705 [6]	Circumstances When a Modification to the Auditor's Opinion is Required The auditor shall modify the opinion in the auditor's report when: (a) The auditor concludes that, based on the audit evidence	15 December 2016	FY2020

Reference	Extract	Operative date	Relevant Audit Period
	<p>obtained, the financial report as a whole is not free from material misstatement; or</p> <p>(b) The auditor is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to conclude that the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement.</p>	15 July 2020	<p>FY2021</p> <p>FY2022</p>