CONFORMING AND CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS ARISING FROM THE PROPOSED REVISION OF ISA 570 (REVISED), GOING CONCERN MARKED FROM EXTANT

This paper includes the paragraphs identified across the IAASB standards that may be affected as a result of the revision of ISA 570 (Revised), except for those in ISRE 2410 and the Framework for Audit Quality. The proposed conforming and consequential amendments arising from the proposed revision to ISA 570 (Revised) are shown in markup.

To assist navigating in this long document, use the navigation panel in word (press Ctrl+F and select “Headings”, or click View > Navigation Pane) or open the bookmarks in pdf.

ISQM 1, QUALITY MANAGEMENT FOR FIRMS THAT PERFORM AUDITS OR REVIEWS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, OR OTHER ASSURANCE OR RELATED SERVICES ENGAGEMENTS

Application and Other Explanatory Material

Engagements Subject to an Engagement Quality Review

Engagement Quality Review as a Response to Address One or More Quality Risk(s) (Ref: Para. 34(f)(iii))

A134. The firm’s understanding of the conditions, events, circumstances, actions or inactions that may adversely affect the achievement of the quality objectives, as required by paragraph 25(a)(ii), relates to the nature and circumstances of the engagements performed by the firm. In designing and implementing responses to address one or more quality risk(s), the firm may determine that an engagement quality review is an appropriate response based on the reasons for the assessments given to the quality risks.

Examples of conditions, events, circumstances, actions or inactions giving rise to one or more quality risk(s) for which an engagement quality review may be an appropriate response

Those relating to the types of engagements performed by the firm and reports to be issued:

• ...

1 See the IAASB 2020 Handbook, including conforming and consequential amendments as a result of the revision of other approved IAASB standards.
2 ISRE 2410, Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity
3 Supplement to the Handbook of the International Quality Control, Auditing, Review and Other Assurance and Related Services Pronouncements (Volume III), A Framework for Audit Quality: Key Elements that Create an Environment for Audit Quality.
• Engagements that involve a high level of complexity or judgment, such as:
  
  o Audits of financial statements for entities operating in an industry that typically has accounting estimates with a high degree of estimation uncertainty (e.g., certain large financial institutions or mining entities), or for entities for which uncertainties exist related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on their ability to continue as a going concern.
  
  o Assurance engagements that require specialized skills and knowledge in measuring or evaluating the underlying subject matter against the applicable criteria (e.g., a greenhouse gas statement in which there are significant uncertainties associated with the quantities reported therein).

ISA 200, OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR AND THE CONDUCT OF AN AUDIT IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ON AUDITING

... Application and Other Explanatory Material

... Sufficient Appropriate Audit Evidence and Audit Risk (Ref: Para. 5 and 17)

... Inherent Limitations of an Audit

... Other Matters that Affect the Inherent Limitations of an Audit

A53. In the case of certain assertions or subject matters, the potential effects of the inherent limitations on the auditor’s ability to detect material misstatements are particularly significant. Such assertions or subject matters include:

• Fraud, particularly fraud involving senior management or collusion. See ISA 240 for further discussion.

• The existence and completeness of related party relationships and transactions. See ISA 550\(^4\) for further discussion.

• The occurrence of non-compliance with laws and regulations. See ISA 250 (Revised)\(^5\) for further discussion.

• Future events or conditions that may cause an entity to cease to continue as a going concern. See ISA 570 (Revised 202X)\(^6\) for further discussion.

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\(^4\) ISA 550, Related Parties
\(^5\) ISA 250 (Revised), Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of Financial Statements
\(^6\) ISA 570 (Revised 202X), Going Concern
Relevant ISAs identify specific audit procedures to assist in mitigating the effect of the inherent limitations.

... ISA 210, AGREEING THE TERMS OF AUDIT ENGAGEMENTS ...

Application and Other Explanatory Material ...

Agreement on Audit Engagement Terms ...

Audit Engagement Letter or Other Form of Written Agreement” (Ref: Para. 10–11) ...

Form and Content of the Audit Engagement Letter

A24. The form and content of the audit engagement letter may vary for each entity. Information included in the audit engagement letter on the auditor’s responsibilities may be based on ISA 200. Paragraphs 6(b) and 12 of this ISA deal with the description of the responsibilities of management. In addition to including the matters required by paragraph 10, an audit engagement letter may make reference to, for example:

- Elaboration of the scope of the audit, including reference to applicable legislation, regulations, ISAs, and ethical and other pronouncements of professional bodies to which the auditor adheres.
- The form of any other communication of results of the audit engagement.
- The requirement for the auditor to communicate key audit matters in the auditor's report in accordance with ISA 701.
- The fact that because of the inherent limitations of an audit, together with the inherent limitations of internal control, there is an unavoidable risk that some material misstatements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with ISAs.
- Arrangements regarding the planning and performance of the audit, including the composition of the engagement team.
- The expectation that management will provide written representations (see also paragraph A13).

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7 In the paragraphs that follow, any reference to an audit engagement letter is to be taken as a reference to an audit engagement letter or other suitable form of written agreement.

8 ISA 200, paragraphs 3–9.

9 ISA 701, Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor’s Report.
• The expectation that management will provide access to all information of which management is aware that is relevant to the preparation of the financial statements, including an expectation that management will provide access to information relevant to disclosures.

• The agreement of management to make available to the auditor draft financial statements, including all information relevant to their preparation, whether obtained from within or outside of the general and subsidiary ledgers (including all information relevant to the preparation of disclosures), and the other information, if any, in time to allow the auditor to complete the audit in accordance with the proposed timetable.

• The agreement of management to inform the auditor of facts that may affect the financial statements, of which management may become aware during the period from the date of the auditor’s report to the date the financial statements are issued.

• The basis on which fees are computed and any billing arrangements.

• A request for management to acknowledge receipt of the audit engagement letter and to agree to the terms of the engagement outlined therein.

• The requirements for the auditor to describe how the auditor evaluated management’s assessment of the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).

• The requirement for the auditor to communicate key audit matters in the auditor’s report in accordance with ISA 701.

Appendix 1

(Ref: Para. A24–A26)

Example of an Audit Engagement Letter

[The responsibilities of the auditor]
We will conduct our audit in accordance with ISAs. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements. As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

• Conclude and report on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

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10 As defined in ISA 720 (Revised), The Auditor’s Responsibilities Relating to Other Information
11 ISA 570 (Revised 202X), Going Concern, paragraphs 21B(c) and 22(d).
12 ISA 701, Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor’s Report
• If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

...  

ISA 220 (REVISED), QUALITY MANAGEMENT FOR AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

...

Application and Other Explanatory Material

...

Engagement Performance

...

Direction, Supervision and Review (Ref: Para. 30)

...

The Engagement Partner’s Review (Ref: Para. 30-34)

...

A92. The engagement partner exercises professional judgment in identifying the areas of significant judgment made by the engagement team. The firm’s policies or procedures may specify certain matters that are commonly expected to be significant judgments. Significant judgments in relation to the audit engagement may include matters related to the overall audit strategy and audit plan for undertaking the engagement, the execution of the engagement and the overall conclusions reached by the engagement team, for example:

• Matters related to planning the engagement, such as matters related to determining materiality.
• The composition of the engagement team, including:
  o Personnel using expertise in a specialized area of accounting or auditing;
  o The use of personnel from service delivery centers.
• The decision to involve an auditor’s expert, including the decision to involve an external expert.
• The engagement team’s consideration of information obtained in the acceptance and continuance process and proposed responses to that information.
• The engagement team’s risk assessment process, including situations where consideration of inherent risk factors and the assessment of inherent risk requires significant judgment by the engagement team. The engagement team’s consideration of related party relationships and transactions and disclosures.
• Results of the procedures performed by the engagement team on significant areas of the engagement, for example, conclusions in respect of certain accounting estimates, accounting policies or going concern considerations.
• The engagement team’s evaluation of the work performed by experts and conclusions drawn therefrom.
• In group audit situations:
  o The proposed overall group audit strategy and group audit plan;
  o Decisions about the involvement of component auditors, including how to direct and supervise them and review their work; and
  o The evaluation of work performed by component auditors and the conclusions drawn therefrom.
• How matters affecting the overall audit strategy and audit plan have been addressed.
• The significance and disposition of corrected and uncorrected misstatements identified during the engagement.
• The proposed audit opinion and matters to be communicated in the auditor’s report, for example, key audit matters, or matters related to going concern, a “Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern” paragraph.

... ISA 230, AUDIT DOCUMENTATION ...

Application and Other Explanatory Material ...

Documentation of the Audit Procedures Performed and Audit Evidence Obtained ...

Documentation of Significant Matters and Related Significant Professional Judgements (Ref: Para. 8(c)) ...

A10. Some examples of circumstances in which, in accordance with paragraph 8, it is appropriate to prepare audit documentation relating to the use of professional judgment include, where the matters and judgments are significant:

• The rationale for the auditor’s conclusion when a requirement provides that the auditor “shall consider” certain information or factors, and that consideration is significant in the context of the particular engagement.
• The basis for the auditor’s conclusion on the reasonableness of areas of subjective judgments made by management, for example management’s judgments in relation to the going concern basis of accounting.\textsuperscript{13}

• The basis for the auditor’s evaluation of whether an accounting estimate and related disclosures are reasonable in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework, or are misstated.

• The basis for the auditor’s conclusions about the authenticity of a document when further investigation (such as making appropriate use of an expert or of confirmation procedures) is undertaken in response to conditions identified during the audit that caused the auditor to believe that the document may not be authentic.

• When ISA 701 applies,\textsuperscript{14} the auditor’s determination of the key audit matters or the determination that there are no key audit matters to be communicated.

\textbf{ISA 250 (REVISED), CONSIDERATION OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS}

\textbf{Application and Other Explanatory Material}

\textbf{The Auditor’s Consideration of Compliance with Laws and Regulations}

\textit{Procedures to Identify Instances of Non-Compliance—Other Laws and Regulations (Ref: Para. 6 and 15)}

A13. Certain other laws and regulations may need particular attention by the auditor because they have a fundamental effect on the operations of the entity (as described in paragraph 6(b)). Non-compliance with laws and regulations that have a fundamental effect on the operations of the entity may cause the entity to cease operations, or call into question the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern.\textsuperscript{15} For example, non-compliance with the requirements of the entity’s license or other entitlement to perform its operations could have such an impact (e.g., for a bank, non-compliance with capital or investment requirements). There are also many laws and regulations relating principally to the operating aspects of the entity that typically do not affect the financial statements and are not captured by the entity’s information systems relevant to financial reporting.

\textbf{ISA 260 (REVISED), COMMUNICATION WITH THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE}

\textsuperscript{13} ISA 570 (Revised 202X), Going Concern

\textsuperscript{14} ISA 701, Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor’s Report

\textsuperscript{15} See ISA 570 (Revised 202X), Going Concern.
Application and Other Explanatory Material

Matters to Be Communicated

Significant Findings from the Audit (Ref: Para. 16)

Significant Difficulties Encountered during the Audit (Ref: Para. 16(b))

A21. Significant difficulties encountered during the audit may include such matters as:

- Significant delays by management, the unavailability of entity personnel, or an unwillingness by management to provide information necessary for the auditor to perform the auditor’s procedures.
- An unreasonably brief time within which to complete the audit.
- Extensive unexpected effort required to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence.
- The unavailability of expected information.
- Restrictions imposed on the auditor by management.
- Management’s unwillingness to make or extend its assessment of the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern when requested.\textsuperscript{16}

In some circumstances, such difficulties may constitute a scope limitation that leads to a modification of the auditor’s opinion.\textsuperscript{17}

Circumstances that Affect the Form and Content of the Auditor’s Report (Ref: Para 16(d))

A24. Circumstances in which the auditor is required or may otherwise consider it necessary to include additional information in the auditor’s report in accordance with the ISAs, and for which communication with those charged with governance is required, include when, for example:

- The auditor expects to modify the opinion in the auditor’s report in accordance with ISA 705 (Revised).\textsuperscript{18}
- A material uncertainty related to going concern is reported in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).\textsuperscript{19}

\textsuperscript{16} See ISA 570 (Revised 202X), Going Concern, paragraph 25(e)
\textsuperscript{17} ISA 705 (Revised), Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor’s Report
\textsuperscript{18} ISA 705 (Revised), paragraph 30
\textsuperscript{19} ISA 570 (Revised 202X), Going Concern, paragraph 25(f)
• Key audit matters are communicated in accordance with ISA 701.\textsuperscript{20}
• The auditor considers it necessary to include an Emphasis of Matter paragraph or Other Matter paragraph in accordance with ISA 706 (Revised)\textsuperscript{21} or is required to do so by other ISAs.
• The auditor has concluded that there is an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information in accordance with ISA 720 (Revised).\textsuperscript{22}

In such circumstances, the auditor may consider it useful to provide those charged with governance with a draft of the auditor’s report to facilitate a discussion of how such matters will be addressed in the auditor’s report.

... Appendix 1
(Ref: Para. 3)

Specific Requirements in ISQM 1 and Other ISAs that Refer to Communications with Those Charged With Governance

This appendix identifies paragraphs in ISQM 1\textsuperscript{23} and other ISAs that require communication of specific matters with those charged with governance. The list is not a substitute for considering the requirements and related application and other explanatory material in ISAs.

• ISQM 1, \textit{Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements} – paragraph 34(e)
• ISA 240, \textit{The Auditor’s Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements} – paragraphs 22, 39(c)(i) and 41–43
• ISA 250 (Revised), \textit{Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of Financial Statements} – paragraphs 15, 20 and 23–25
• ISA 265, \textit{Communicating Deficiencies in Internal Control to Those Charged with Governance and Management} – paragraph 9
• ISA 450, \textit{Evaluation of Misstatements Identified during the Audit} – paragraphs 12–13
• ISA 505, \textit{External Confirmations} – paragraph 9
• ISA 510, \textit{Initial Audit Engagements}—Opening Balances – paragraph 7
• ISA 540 (Revised), \textit{Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures} – paragraph 38
• ISA 550, \textit{Related Parties} – paragraph 27
• ISA 560, \textit{Subsequent Events} – paragraphs 7(b)–(c), 10(a), 13(b), 14(a) and 17

\textsuperscript{20} ISA 701, paragraph 17
\textsuperscript{21} ISA 706 (Revised), \textit{Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and Other Matter Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor’s Report}, paragraph 12
\textsuperscript{22} ISA 720 (Revised), \textit{The Auditor’s Responsibilities Relating to Other Information}, paragraph 18(a)
\textsuperscript{23} ISQC 1, \textit{Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements}
• ISA 570 (Revised 202X), Going Concern – paragraph 25
• ISA 600 (Revised), Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors) – paragraph 57
• ISA 610 (Revised 2013), Using the Work of Internal Auditors – paragraphs 20 and 31
• ISA 700 (Revised), Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements – paragraph 46.
• ISA 701, Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor’s Report – paragraph 17
• ISA 705 (Revised), Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor’s Report – paragraphs 12, 14, 23 and 30
• ISA 706 (Revised), Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and Other Matter Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor’s Report – paragraph 12
• ISA 710, Comparative Information—Corresponding Figures and Comparative Financial Statements – paragraph 18
• ISA 720 (Revised), The Auditor’s Responsibilities Relating to Other Information – paragraphs 17–19

Appendix 2
(Ref: Para 16(a), A19-A20)

Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices
The communication required by paragraph 16(a), and discussed in paragraphs A19–A20, may include such matters as:

Financial Statement Disclosures

• The issues involved, and related judgments made, in formulating particularly sensitive financial statement disclosures (e.g., disclosures related to revenue recognition, remuneration, going concern, subsequent events, and contingency issues).
• The overall neutrality, consistency and clarity of the disclosures in the financial statements.

ISA 315 (REVISED 2019), IDENTIFYING AND ASSESSING THE RISKS OF MATERIAL MISSTATEMENT

Application and Other Explanatory Material
Risk Assessment Procedures and Related Activities (Ref: Para. 13-18)

A11. The risks of material misstatement to be identified and assessed include both those due to fraud and those due to error, and both are covered by this ISA. However, the significance of fraud is such that further requirements and guidance are included in ISA 240 in relation to risk assessment procedures and related activities to obtain information that is used to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement due to fraud.\(^{24}\) In addition, the following ISAs provide further requirements and guidance on identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement regarding specific matters or circumstances:

- ISA 540 (Revised)\(^ {25}\) in regard to accounting estimates;
- ISA 550 in regard to related party relationships and transactions;
- ISA 570 (Revised\(^ {202X}\))\(^ {26}\) in regard to going concern; and
- ISA 600 (Revised)\(^ {27}\) in regard to group financial statements.

…

Evaluating the control environment (Ref: Para 21(b))

…

Information obtained from outside of the general and subsidiary ledgers

A138. Financial statements may contain information that is obtained from outside of the general and subsidiary ledgers. Examples of such information that the auditor may consider include:

- Information obtained from lease agreements relevant to disclosures in the financial statements.
- Information disclosed in the financial statements that is produced by an entity’s risk management system.
- Fair value information produced by management’s experts and disclosed in the financial statements.
- Information disclosed in the financial statements that has been obtained from models, or from other calculations used to develop accounting estimates recognized or disclosed in the financial statements, including information relating to the underlying data and assumptions used in those models, such as:
  - Assumptions developed internally that may affect an asset’s useful life; or
  - Data such as interest rates that are affected by factors outside the control of the entity.
- Information disclosed in the financial statements about sensitivity analyses derived from financial models that demonstrates that management has considered alternative assumptions.

\(^ {24}\) ISA 240, paragraphs 12–27
\(^ {25}\) ISA 540 (Revised), Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures
\(^ {26}\) ISA 570 (Revised\(^ {202X}\)), Going Concern
\(^ {27}\) ISA 600 (Revised), Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)
• Information recognized or disclosed in the financial statements that has been obtained from an entity’s tax returns and records.
• Information disclosed in the financial statements that has been obtained from analyses prepared to support management’s assessment of the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern, such as disclosures, if any, related to events or conditions that have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern.\textsuperscript{28}

Identifying and Assessing Risks of Material Misstatement at the Financial Statement Level

A195. Risks of material misstatement at the financial statement level refer to risks that relate pervasively to the financial statements as a whole, and potentially affect many assertions. Risks of this nature are not necessarily risks identifiable with specific assertions at the class of transactions, account balance or disclosure level (e.g., risk of management override of controls). Rather, they represent circumstances that may pervasively increase the risks of material misstatement at the assertion level. The auditor’s valuation of whether risks identified relate pervasively to the financial statements supports the auditor’s assessment of the risks of material misstatement at the financial statement level. In other cases, a number of assertions may also be identified as susceptible to the risk, and may therefore affect the auditor’s risk identification and assessment of risks of material misstatement at the assertion level.

Example:
The entity faces operating losses and liquidity issues and is reliant on funding that has not yet been secured. In such a circumstance, the auditor may determine conclude that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting gives rise to a risk of material misstatement at the financial statement level. In this situation, the accounting framework may need to be applied using a liquidation basis, which would likely affect all assertions pervasively.

Appendix 1
(Ref: Para. A61-A67)

Considerations for Understanding the Entity and its Business Model

Objectives and Scope of an Entity’s Business Model

4. A business risk may have an immediate consequence for the risk of material misstatement for classes of transactions, account balances, and disclosures at the assertion level or the financial statement level. For example, the business risk arising from a significant fall in real estate market values may increase the risk of material misstatement associated with the valuation assertion for a lender of

\textsuperscript{28} ISA 570 (Revised\textsuperscript{202X}), paragraphs 2019-20A
medium-term real estate backed loans. However, the same risk, particularly in combination with a severe economic downturn that concurrently increases the underlying risk of lifetime credit losses on its loans, may also have a longer-term consequence. The resulting net exposure to credit losses may indicate an event or condition that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern. If so, this could have implications for management’s, and the auditor’s, conclusion as to the appropriateness of the entity’s use of the going concern basis of accounting, and determination conclusion as to whether a material uncertainty exists. Whether a business risk may result in a risk of material misstatement is, therefore, considered in light of the entity’s circumstances. Examples of events and conditions that may give rise to the existence of risks of material misstatement are indicated in Appendix 2.

Appendix 2
(Ref: Para. 12(f), 19(c), A7-A8, A85-A89)

Understanding Inherent Risk Factors

Examples of Events of Conditions that May Give Rise to the Existence of Risks of Material Misstatement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relevant Inherent Risk Factor:</th>
<th>Examples of Events or Conditions That May Indicate the Existence of Risks of Material Misstatement at the Assertion Level:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Change</td>
<td>Economic conditions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Operations in regions that are economically unstable, for example, countries with significant currency devaluation or highly inflationary economies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markets:</td>
<td>- Operations exposed to volatile markets, for example, futures trading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer loss:</td>
<td>- Going concern and liquidity issues including loss of significant customers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry model:</td>
<td>- Changes in the industry in which the entity operates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business model:</td>
<td>- Changes in the supply chain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Developing or offering new products or services, or moving into new lines of business.

ISA 450, EVALUATION OF MISSTATEMENTS IDENTIFIED DURING THE AUDIT

Application and Other Explanatory Material

Evaluating the Effect of Uncorrected Misstatements (Ref: Para. 10–11)

A17. In addition, each individual misstatement of a qualitative disclosure is considered to evaluate its effect on the relevant disclosure(s), as well as its overall effect on the financial statements as a whole. The determination of whether a misstatement(s) in a qualitative disclosure is material, in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework and the specific circumstances of the entity, is a matter that involves the exercise of professional judgment. Examples where such misstatements may be material include:

• Inaccurate or incomplete descriptions of information about the objectives, policies and processes for managing capital for entities with insurance and banking activities.

• The omission of information about the events or circumstances that have led to an impairment loss (e.g., a significant long-term decline in the demand for a metal or commodity) in an entity with mining operations.

• Inadequate disclosures about events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern.\(^\text{29}\)

• The incorrect description of an accounting policy relating to a significant item in the statement of financial position, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity or the statement of cash flows.

• The inadequate description of the sensitivity of an exchange rate in an entity that undertakes international trading activities.

\(^{29}\) ISA 570 (Revised 202X), Going Concern, paragraph 20
Introduction

Scope of this ISA

1. This International Standard on Auditing (ISA) explains what constitutes audit evidence in an audit of financial statements, and deals with the auditor’s responsibility to design and perform audit procedures to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to be able to draw reasonable conclusions on which to base the auditor’s opinion.

2. This ISA is applicable to all the audit evidence obtained during the course of the audit. Other ISAs deal with specific aspects of the audit (for example, ISA 315 (Revised) \(^{30}\)), the audit evidence to be obtained in relation to a particular topic (for example, ISA 570 (Revised \(^{202X}\) \(^{31}\)), specific procedures to obtain audit evidence (for example, ISA 520\(^{32}\)), and the evaluation of whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained (ISA 200\(^{33}\) and ISA 330\(^{34}\)).

ISA 510, INITIAL AUDIT ENGAGEMENTS – OPENING BALANCES

Application and Other Explanatory Material

Illustrations of Auditors’ Reports with Modified Opinions

Note: Throughout these illustrative auditor’s reports, the Opinion section has been positioned first in accordance with ISA 700 (Revised), and the Basis for Opinion section is positioned immediately after the Opinion section. Also, the first and last sentence that was included in the extant auditor’s responsibilities section is now subsumed as part of the new Basis for Opinion section.

Illustration 1:

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

\(^{30}\) ISA 315 (Revised), Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement through Understanding the Entity and Its Environment

\(^{31}\) ISA 570 (Revised \(^{202X}\)), Going Concern

\(^{32}\) ISA 520, Analytical Procedures

\(^{33}\) ISA 200, Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with International Standards on Auditing

\(^{34}\) ISA 330, The Auditor’s Responses to Assessed Risks
• Audit of a complete set of financial statements of an entity other than a listed entity using a fair presentation framework. The audit is not a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) does not apply).

... 

• Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist related to and no events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X). 

... 

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addressee]

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

... 

Basis for Qualified Opinion

... 

Going Concern

We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Matter

... 

Illustration 2:

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

• Audit of a complete set of financial statements of an entity other than a listed entity using a fair presentation framework. The audit is not a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) does not apply).

... 

---

35 ISA 600 (Revised), Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)
36 ISA 570 (Revised 202X), Going Concern
37 The sub-title “Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements” is unnecessary in circumstances when the second sub-title “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” is not applicable.
Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist related to and no events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).

Independent Auditor’s Report
To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addressee]

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements
Opinions

Basis for Opinions, Including Basis for Qualified Opinion on the Financial Performance and Cash Flows

Going Concern
We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Matter

ISA 540 (REVISED), AUDITING ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

Application and Other Explanatory Material

Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement (Ref: Para. 4, 16)

Estimation Uncertainty (Ref: Para. 16(a))

The sub-title “Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements” is unnecessary in circumstances when the second sub-title “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” is not applicable.
A75. In some cases, the estimation uncertainty relating to an accounting estimate may affect the auditor’s professional judgment whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern. ISA 570 (Revised 202X) establishes requirements and provides guidance in such circumstances.

Indicators of Possible Management Bias (Ref: Para. 32)

A133. Management bias may be difficult to detect at an account level and may only be identified by the auditor when considering groups of accounting estimates, all accounting estimates in aggregate, or when observed over a number of accounting periods. For example, if accounting estimates included in the financial statements are considered to be individually reasonable but management’s point estimates consistently trend toward one end of the auditor’s range of reasonable outcomes that provide a more favorable financial reporting outcome for management, such circumstances may indicate possible bias by management.

A134. Examples of indicators of possible management bias with respect to accounting estimates include:

- Changes in an accounting estimate, or the method for making it, when management has made a subjective assessment that there has been a change in circumstances.
- Selection or development of significant assumptions or the data that yield a point estimate favorable for management objectives.
- Selection of a point estimate that may indicate a pattern of optimism or pessimism.

When such indicators are identified, there may be a risk of material misstatement either at the assertion or financial statement level. Indicators of possible management bias themselves do not constitute misstatements for purposes of drawing conclusions on the reasonableness of individual accounting estimates. However, in some cases the audit evidence may point to a misstatement rather than simply an indicator of management bias.

A135. Indicators of possible management bias may affect the auditor’s conclusion as to whether the auditor’s risk assessment and related responses remain appropriate. The auditor may also need to consider the implications for other aspects of the audit, including the need to further question the appropriateness of management’s judgments in making accounting estimates. Further, indicators of possible management bias may affect the auditor’s conclusion as to whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, as discussed in ISA 700 (Revised).

A136. In addition, in applying ISA 240, the auditor is required to evaluate whether management’s judgments and decisions in making the accounting estimates included in the financial statements indicate a possible bias that may represent a material misstatement due to fraud. Fraudulent financial reporting is often accomplished through intentional misstatement of accounting estimates, which may include intentionally understating or overstating accounting estimates. Indicators of possible management bias may

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39 ISA 570, (Revised 202X), Going Concern, paragraph A22A
40 ISA 570 (Revised 202X), paragraphs A22A-A22C
41 ISA 700 (Revised), paragraph 11
42 ISA 240, paragraph 33(b)
bias that may also be a fraud risk factor, may cause the auditor to reassess whether the auditor’s risk assessments, in particular the assessment of fraud risks, and related responses remain appropriate.

... 

ISA 560, SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

... 

Application and Other Explanatory Material

... 

Events Occurring between the Date of the Financial Statements and the Date of the Auditor’s Report (Ref: Para. 6–9)

... 

Inquiry (Ref: Para. 7(b))

A9. In inquiring of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, as to whether any subsequent events have occurred that might affect the financial statements, the auditor may inquire as to the current status of items that were accounted for on the basis of preliminary or inconclusive data and may make specific inquiries about the following matters:

• Whether new commitments, borrowings or guarantees have been entered into.
• Whether sales or acquisitions of assets have occurred or are planned.
• Whether there have been increases in capital or issuance of debt instruments, such as the issue of new shares or debentures, or an agreement to merge or liquidate has been made or is planned.
• Whether any assets have been appropriated by government or destroyed, for example, by fire or flood.
• Whether there have been any developments regarding contingencies.
• Whether any unusual accounting adjustments have been made or are contemplated.
• Whether any events have occurred or are likely to occur that will bring into question the appropriateness of accounting policies used in the financial statements, as would be the case, for example, if such events call into question the appropriateness of management’s use of the validity of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements assumption.
• Whether any events have occurred that are relevant to the measurement of estimates or provisions made in the financial statements.
• Whether any events have occurred that are relevant to the recoverability of assets.
...
ISA 580, WRITTEN REPRESENTATION

Appendix 1
(Ref: Para 2)

List of ISAs Containing Requirements for Written Representations

This appendix identifies paragraphs in other ISAs that require subject-matter specific written representations. The list is not a substitute for considering the requirements and related application and other explanatory material in ISAs.

- ISA 240, *The Auditor’s Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements* – paragraph 40
- ISA 250 (Revised), *Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of Financial Statements* – paragraph 17
- ISA 450, *Evaluation of Misstatements Identified during the Audit* – paragraph 14
- ISA 501, *Audit Evidence—Specific Considerations for Selected Items* – paragraph 12
- ISA 540 (Revised), *Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures* – paragraph 37
- ISA 550, *Related Parties* – paragraph 26
- ISA 560, *Subsequent Events* – paragraph 9
- ISA 570 (Revised, 202X), *Going Concern* – paragraph 1624(e)A
- ISA 710, *Comparative Information—Corresponding Figures and Comparative Financial Statements* – paragraph 9
- ISA 720 (Revised), *The Auditor’s Responsibilities Relating to Other Information* – paragraph 13(c)

Illustrative Representation Letter

The following illustrative letter includes written representations that are required by this and other ISAs. It is assumed in this illustration that the applicable financial reporting framework is International Financial Reporting Standards; the requirement of ISA 570 (Revised, 202X) \(^{(4)}\) to obtain a written representation is not relevant; and that there are no exceptions to the requested written representations. If there were exceptions, the representations would need to be modified to reflect the exceptions.

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\(^{(4)}\) ISA 570 (Revised, 202X), *Going Concern*
ISA 600 (REVISED), SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS—AUDITS OF GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (INCLUDING THE WORK OF COMPONENT AUDITORS)

Requirements

... 

Understanding the Group and its Environment, the Applicable Financial Reporting Framework and the Group’s System of Internal Control

Considerations When Component Auditors Are Involved

31. The group auditor shall communicate to component auditors on a timely basis: (Ref: Para. A106)

   (a) Matters that the group auditor determines to be relevant to the component auditor’s design or performance of risk assessment procedures for the purposes of the group audit;

   (b) In applying ISA 550, related party relationships or transactions identified by group management, and any other relayed parties of which the group auditor is aware, that are relevant to the work of the component auditor; and (Ref: Para. A107)

   (c) In applying ISA 570 (Revised 202X), events or conditions identified by group management or the group auditor, that may cast significant doubt on the group’s ability to continue as a going concern that are relevant to the work of the component auditor.

32. The group auditor shall request component auditors to communicate on a timely basis:

   (a) Matters related to the financial information of the component that the component auditor determines to be relevant to the identification and assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the group financial statements, whether due to fraud or error;

   (b) Related party relationships not previously identified by group management or the group auditor; and (Ref: Para. A107)

   (c) Any events or conditions identified by the component auditor that may cast significant doubt on the group’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Documentation

59. In accordance with ISA 230, the audit documentation for a group audit engagement needs to be sufficient to enable an experienced auditor, having no previous connection with the audit, to understand the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures performed, the evidence obtained, and the conclusions reached with respect to significant matters arising during the group audit. In applying

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44 ISA 550, Related Parties, paragraph 17
45 ISA 570 (Revised 202X), Going Concern
46 ISA 230, paragraph 8
ISA 230,47 the group auditor shall include in the audit documentation: (Ref: Para. A166–A169, A179–A182)

(a) …

(g) Matters related to communications with component auditors, including:

(i) Matters, if any, related to fraud, related parties or going concern communicated in accordance with paragraph 32.

(ii) Matters relevant to the group auditor’s conclusion with regard to the group audit, in accordance with paragraph 45, including how the group auditor has addressed significant matters discussed with component auditors, component management or group management.

(h) The group auditor’s evaluation of, and response to, findings or conclusions of the component auditors about matters that could have a material effect on the group financial statements.

…

Application and Other Explanatory Material

…

Understanding the Group and Its Environment, the Applicable Financial Reporting Framework and the Group’s System of Internal Control (Ref: Para. 30)

…

Engagement Team Discussion (Ref: Para. 30)

…

A92. The discussions provide an opportunity to:

…

• Discuss events or conditions identified by group management, component management or the engagement team, that may cast significant doubt on the group’s ability to continue as a going concern.

…

Responding to the Assessed Risks of Material Misstatement (Ref: Para. 37)

…

Design and Perform Further Audit Procedures on the Entire Financial Information of the Component

A133. The group auditor may determine that designing and performing further audit procedures on the entire financial information of a component is an appropriate approach, including when:

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47 ISA 230, paragraphs 1–3, 9–11, A6–A7 and Appendix
Audit evidence needs to be obtained on all or a significant proportion of a component’s financial information to respond to the assessed risks of material misstatement of the group financial statements.

There is a pervasive risk of material misstatement of the group financial statements due to the existence of events or conditions at the component that may be relevant to the group auditor’s evaluation of group management’s assessment of the group’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Appendix 1
(Ref: Para. A42)

Illustration of Independent Auditor’s Report Where the Group Auditor Is Not Able to Obtain Sufficient Appropriate Audit Evidence on Which to Base the Group Audit Opinion

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

- Audit of a complete set of consolidated financial statements of an entity other than a listed entity using a fair presentation framework. The audit is a group audit of an entity with subsidiaries (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) applies).

- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist and no events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202).

- The auditor is not required, and has otherwise not decided, to communicate key audit matters in accordance with ISA 701.48

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT
To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addressee]

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements49

Qualified Opinion

Basis for Qualified Opinion

48 ISA 701, Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor’s Report
49 The sub-title “Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements” is unnecessary in circumstances when the second sub-title “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” is not applicable.
... 

**Going Concern**

We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern.

...

Other Information [or another title if appropriate such as “Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor’s Report Thereon”]

...

**ISA 610 (REVISED 2013), USING THE WORK OF INTERNAL AUDITORS**

...

**Application and Other Explanatory Material**

...

*Determining the Nature and Extent of Work of the Internal Audit Function that Can Be Used*

Factors Affecting the Determination of the Nature and Extent of the Work of the Internal Audit Function that Can Be Used (Ref: Para. 17–19)

...

Judgments in planning and performing audit procedures and evaluating results (Ref: Para. 18(a), 30(a))

...

A19. Since the external auditor has sole responsibility for the audit opinion expressed, the external auditor needs to make the significant judgments in the audit engagement in accordance with paragraph 18. Significant judgments include the following:

- Assessing the risks of material misstatement;
- Evaluating the sufficiency of tests performed;
- Evaluating the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern assumption basis of accounting;
- Evaluating significant accounting estimates; and
- Evaluating the adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements, and other matters affecting the auditor’s report.

...
ISA 700 (REVISED), FORMING AN OPINION AND REPORTING ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Requirements

Auditor’s Report

Auditor’s Report for Audits Conducted in Accordance with International Standards on Auditing

Going Concern

29. **Where applicable,** the auditor shall report in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).50

Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

34. This section of the auditor’s report shall describe management’s responsibility for: (Ref: Para. A45–A48)

   (a) Preparing the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and

   (b) Assessing the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern51 and whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate as well as disclosing, if applicable, matters relating to going concern. The explanation of management’s responsibility for this assessment shall include a description of when the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. (Ref: Para. A48)

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

39. The Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of the auditor’s report shall further: (Ref: Para. A50)

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50 ISA 570 (Revised 202X), Going Concern, paragraphs 21A–23
51 ISA 570 (Revised 202X), paragraph 2
(a) State that, as part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, the auditor exercises professional judgment and maintains professional skepticism throughout the audit; and

(b) Describe an audit by stating that the auditor’s responsibilities are:

(i) To identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; to design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and to obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for the auditor’s opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

(ii) To obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity’s internal control. In circumstances when the auditor also has a responsibility to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control in conjunction with the audit of the financial statements, the auditor shall omit the phrase that the auditor’s consideration of internal control is not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity’s internal control.

(iii) To evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

(iv) To conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern. If the auditor concludes that a material uncertainty exists, the auditor is required to draw attention in the auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion. The auditor’s conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause an entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

(v) When the financial statements are prepared in accordance with a fair presentation framework, to evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

(c) When ISA 600 (Revised)\(^{52}\) applies, further describe the auditor’s responsibilities in a group audit engagement by stating that:

(i) The auditor’s responsibilities are to plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements;

(ii) The auditor is responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit; and

\(^{52}\) ISA 600 (Revised), Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)
Conforming and Consequential Amendments Arising from Proposed ISA 570 (Revised)  
IAASB Main Agenda (December 2022)

(iii) The auditor remains solely responsible for the auditor’s opinion.\textsuperscript{53}

...  

\textit{Auditor’s Report Prescribed by Law or Regulation}

50. If the auditor is required by law or regulation of a specific jurisdiction to use a specific layout, or wording of the auditor’s report, the auditor’s report shall refer to International Standards on Auditing only if the auditor’s report includes, at a minimum, each of the following elements: (Ref: Para. A70–A71)

(a) A title.

(b) An addressee, as required by the circumstances of the engagement.

(c) An Opinion section containing an expression of opinion on the financial statements and a reference to the applicable financial reporting framework used to prepare the financial statements (including identifying the jurisdiction of origin of the financial reporting framework that is not International Financial Reporting Standards or International Public Sector Accounting Standards, see paragraph 27).

(d) An identification of the entity’s financial statements that have been audited.

(e) A statement that the auditor is independent of the entity in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to the audit, and has fulfilled the auditor’s other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. The statement shall identify the jurisdiction of origin of the relevant ethical requirements or refer to the IESBA Code.

(f) \textit{Where applicable, an} section that addresses, and is not inconsistent with, the reporting requirements in paragraphs 21A–22 of ISA 570 (Revised 202X).

(g) \textit{Where applicable, an} Basis for Qualified (or Adverse) Opinion section that addresses, and is not inconsistent with, the reporting requirements in paragraph 23 of ISA 570 (Revised 202X).

(h) Where applicable, a section that includes the information required by ISA 701, or additional information about the audit that is prescribed by law or regulation and that addresses, and is not inconsistent with, the reporting requirements in that ISA.\textsuperscript{54} (Ref: Para. A72–A75)

(i) Where applicable, a section that addresses the reporting requirements in paragraph 24 of ISA 720 (Revised).

(j) A description of management’s responsibilities for the preparation of the financial statements and an identification of those responsible for the oversight of the financial reporting process that addresses, and is not inconsistent with, the requirements in paragraphs 33–36.

(k) A reference to International Standards on Auditing and the law or regulation, and a description of the auditor’s responsibilities for an audit of the financial statements that addresses, and is not inconsistent with, the requirements in paragraphs 37–40. (Ref: Para. A50–A53)

\textsuperscript{53} ISA 600 (Revised), paragraph 53  
\textsuperscript{54} ISA 701, paragraphs 11-16
(l) For audits of complete sets of general purpose financial statements of listed entities, the name of the engagement partner unless, in rare circumstances, such disclosure is reasonably expected to lead to a significant personal security threat.

(m) The auditor’s signature.

(n) The auditor’s address.

(o) The date of the auditor’s report.

Appendix

Illustrations of Independent Auditor’s Reports on Financial Statements


For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

- Audit of a complete set of financial statements of a listed entity using a fair presentation framework. The audit is not a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) does not apply).

... 

- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist related to and no events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).

- Key Audit Matters have been communicated in accordance with ISA 701.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addressee]

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

... 

Basis for Opinion

... 

The sub-title “Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements” is unnecessary in circumstances when the second sub-title “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” is not applicable.
Going Concern

We have concluded that management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

...

Key Audit Matters

...

Other Information [or another title if appropriate such as “Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor’s Report Thereon”]

...

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Paragraph 41(b) of this ISA explains that the shaded material below can be located in an Appendix to the auditor’s report. Paragraph 41(c) explains that when law, regulation or national auditing standards expressly permit, reference can be made to a website of an appropriate authority that contains the description of the auditor's responsibilities, rather than including this material in the auditor’s report.

56 Throughout these illustrative auditor’s reports, the terms management and those charged with governance may need to be replaced by another term that is appropriate in the context of the legal framework in the particular jurisdiction.

57 Where management’s responsibility is to prepare financial statements that give a true and fair view, this may read: “Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such ...”
As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control.\(^6\)

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor’s report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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\(^6\) This sentence would be modified, as appropriate, in circumstances when the auditor also has a responsibility to issue an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control in conjunction with the audit of the financial statements.

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

- Audit of a complete set of consolidated financial statements of a listed entity using a fair presentation framework. The audit is a group audit of an entity with subsidiaries (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) applies).

- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist related to events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).

- Key Audit Matters have been communicated in accordance with ISA 701.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addressee]

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

... 

Basis for Opinion

... 

Going Concern

We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern.

... 

Key Audit Matters

...
Other Information [or another title if appropriate such as “Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon”]

...

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group’s financial reporting process.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

Paragraph 41(b) of this ISA explains that the shaded material below can be located in an Appendix to the auditor’s report. Paragraph 41(c) explains that when law, regulation or national auditing standards expressly permit, reference can be made to a website of an appropriate authority that contains the description of the auditor’s responsibilities, rather than including this material in the auditor’s report, provided that the description on the website addresses, and is not inconsistent with, the description of the auditor’s responsibilities below.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- ...
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern.

If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are...
inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- ...
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor’s report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Illustration 3 – Auditor’s Report on Financial Statements of an Entity Other than a Listed Entity Prepared in Accordance with a Fair Presentation Framework

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

- Audit of a complete set of financial statements of an entity other than a listed entity using a fair presentation framework. The audit is not a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) does not apply).

- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist related to and no events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).

- The auditor is not required, and has not otherwise decided, to communicate key audit matters in accordance with ISA 701.
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addressee]

Opinion

...

Basis for Opinion

...

Going Concern

We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

...

Other Information [or another title if appropriate such as “Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor’s Report Thereon”]

...

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company’s financial reporting process.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could

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62 Or other terms that are appropriate in the context of the legal framework of the particular jurisdiction

63 Where management’s responsibility is to prepare financial statements that give a true and fair view, this may read: “Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such ...”
reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of the auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at [Organization’s] website at: [website link]. This description forms part of our auditor’s report.

Illustration 4 – Auditor’s Report on Financial Statements of an Entity Other than a Listed Entity Prepared in Accordance with a General Purpose Compliance Framework

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

- Audit of a complete set of financial statements of an entity other than a listed entity required by law or regulation. The audit is not a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) does not apply).

  - Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist related to and no events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).

- The auditor is not required, and has not otherwise decided, to communicate key audit matters in accordance with ISA 701.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

[Appropriate Addressee]

Opinion

Basis for Opinion

Going Concern

We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Information [or another title if appropriate such as “Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor’s Report Thereon”]

...
Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements\(^{64}\)

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with XYZ Law of Jurisdiction X,\(^{65}\) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company’s financial reporting process.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Paragraph 41(b) of this ISA explains that the shaded material below can be located in an Appendix to the auditor’s report. Paragraph 41(c) explains that when law, regulation or national auditing standards expressly permit, reference can be made to a website of an appropriate authority that contains the description of the auditor’s responsibilities, rather than including this material in the auditor’s report, provided that the description on the website addresses, and is not inconsistent with, the description of the auditor’s responsibilities below.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- …

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

\(^{64}\) Or other terms that are appropriate in the context of the legal framework of the particular jurisdiction

\(^{65}\) Where management’s responsibility is to prepare financial statements that give a true and fair view, this may read: “Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such …”
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

ISA 701, COMMUNICATING KEY AUDIT MATTERS IN THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

Introduction

Scope of this ISA

4. Communicating key audit matters in the auditor’s report is in the context of the auditor having formed an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. Communicating key audit matters in the auditor’s report is not:

   (a) A substitute for disclosures in the financial statements that the applicable financial reporting framework requires management to make, or that are otherwise necessary to achieve fair presentation;

   (b) A substitute for the auditor expressing a modified opinion when required by the circumstances of a specific audit engagement in accordance with ISA 705 (Revised); 66

   (c) A substitute for reporting in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised) 202X, when a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern;

   (d) A separate opinion on individual matters. (Ref: Para. A5-A8)

Requirements

Interaction between Descriptions of Key Audit Matters and Other Elements Required to Be Included in the Auditor’s Report

15. A matter giving rise to a modified opinion in accordance with ISA 705 (Revised), or a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X), are by their nature key audit matters. However, in such circumstances, these matters shall not be described in the Key Audit

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66 ISA 705 (Revised), Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor’s Report

67 ISA 570 (Revised 202X), Going Concern, paragraphs 2221A-23A
Matters section of the auditor’s report and the requirements in paragraphs 13–14 do not apply. Rather, the auditor shall:

(a) Report on these matter(s) in accordance with the applicable ISA(s); and

(b) Include a reference to the Basis for Qualified (Adverse) Opinion or the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section(s) in the Key Audit Matters section. (Ref: Para. A6–A7)

Application and Other Explanatory Material

Scope of this ISA (Ref: Para. 2)

…

Relationship between Key Audit Matters, the Auditor’s Opinion and Other Elements of the Auditor’s Report (Ref: Para. 4, 12, 15)

…

A6. When the auditor expresses a qualified or adverse opinion in accordance with ISA 705 (Revised), presenting the description of a matter giving rise to a modified opinion in the Basis for Qualified (Adverse) Opinion section helps to promote intended users’ understanding and to identify such circumstances when they occur. Separating the communication of this matter from other key audit matters described in the Key Audit Matters section therefore gives it the appropriate prominence in the auditor’s report (see paragraph 15). The Appendix in ISA 705 (Revised) includes illustrative examples of how the introductory language in the Key Audit Matters section is affected when the auditor expresses a qualified or adverse opinion and other key audit matters are communicated in the auditor’s report. Paragraph A58 of this ISA illustrates how the Key Audit Matters section is presented when the auditor has determined that there are no other key audit matters to be communicated in the auditor’s report beyond matters addressed in the Basis for Qualified (Adverse) Opinion section or Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section of the auditor’s report.

…

Communicating Key Audit Matters

…

Reference to Where the Matter is Disclosed in the Financial Statements (Ref: Para. 13)

…

A41. In addition to referring to related disclosure(s), the auditor may draw attention to key aspects of them. The extent of disclosure by management about specific aspects or factors in relation to how a particular matter is affecting the financial statements of the current period may help the auditor in pinpointing particular aspects of how the matter was addressed in the audit such that intended users can understand why the matter is a key audit matter. For example:

When an entity includes robust disclosure about accounting estimates, the auditor may draw attention to the disclosure of key assumptions, the disclosure of the range of possible outcomes, and other qualitative and quantitative disclosures relating to key sources of estimation uncertainty or critical
accounting estimates, as part of addressing why the matter was one of most significance in the audit and how the matter was addressed in the audit.

• When the auditor concludes in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised) that no material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern, the auditor may nevertheless determine that one or more matters relating to this conclusion arising from the auditor’s work effort under ISA 570 (Revised) are key audit matters. In such circumstances, the auditor’s description of such key audit matters in the auditor’s report could include aspects of the identified events or conditions disclosed in the financial statements, such as substantial operating losses, available borrowing facilities and possible debt refinancing, or non-compliance with loan agreements, and related mitigating factors.68

Form and Content of the Key Audit Matters Section in Other Circumstances (Ref: Para. 16)

... 

A58. The following illustrates the presentation in the auditor’s report if the auditor has determined there are no key audit matters to communicate:

Key Audit Matters

[Except for the matter described in the Basis for Qualified (Adverse) Opinion section or Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section.] We have determined that there are no [other] key audit matters to communicate in our report.

ISA 705 (REVISED), MODIFICATIONS TO THE OPINION IN THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

Requirements

... 

Form and Content of the Auditor's Report When the Opinion Is Modified

Auditor's Opinion

... 

Disclaimer of Opinion

19. When the auditor disclaims an opinion due to an inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, the auditor shall:

(a) State that the auditor does not express an opinion on the accompanying financial statements;

68 See paragraph A3 of ISA 570 (Revised).
(b) State that, because of the significance of the matter(s) described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section, the auditor has not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on the financial statements; and

(c) Amend the statement required by paragraph 24(b) of ISA 700 (Revised), which indicates that the financial statements have been audited, to state that the auditor was engaged to audit the financial statements.

(e)(d) State that, the auditor is unable to conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements and whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Considerations When the Auditor Disclaims an Opinion on the Financial Statements

29. Unless required by law or regulation, when the auditor disclaims an opinion on the financial statements, the auditor’s report shall not include a section on:

(a) a Key Audit Matters section in accordance with ISA 701; 69
(b) Going Concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X); 70
(c) Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X); 71 or and

(a)(d) an Other Information section in accordance with ISA 720 (Revised). 72 (Ref: Para. A26)

Application and Other Explanatory Material

Form and Content of the Auditor’s Report When the Opinion Is Modified

Illustrative Auditor’s Reports (Ref: Para. 16)

A17. Illustrations 1 and 2 in the Appendix contain auditor’s reports with qualified and adverse opinions, respectively, as the financial statements are materially misstated.

A18. Illustration 3 in the Appendix contains an auditor’s report with a qualified opinion as the auditor is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence. Illustration 4 contains a disclaimer of opinion due to an inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about a single element of the financial statements. Illustration 5 contains a disclaimer of opinion due to an inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about multiple elements of the financial statements. In each of the latter two cases, the possible effects on the financial statements of the inability are both material and

69 ISA 701, Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor’s Report, paragraphs 11–13
70 ISA 570 (Revised 202X), Going Concern, paragraphs 21A–21B
71 ISA 570 (Revised 202X), Going Concern, paragraphs 22–23
72 ISA 701, Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor’s Report, paragraphs 11–13
73 ISA 720 (Revised), The Auditor’s Responsibilities Relating to Other Information, paragraph A54
pervasive. The Appendices to other ISAs that include reporting requirements, including ISA 570 (Revised [202X]), also include illustrations of auditor’s reports with modified opinions.

... Considerations When the Auditor Disclaims an Opinion on the Financial Statements (Ref: Para. 29)

A26. Providing the reasons for the auditor’s inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence within the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of the auditor’s report provides useful information to users in understanding why the auditor has disclaimed an opinion on the financial statements and may further guard against inappropriate reliance on them. However, communication of any key audit matters other than the matter(s) giving rise to the disclaimer of opinion may suggest that the financial statements as a whole are more credible in relation to those matters than would be appropriate in the circumstances, and would be inconsistent with the disclaimer of opinion on the financial statements as a whole. Similarly, it would not be appropriate to include an Other Information section in accordance with ISA 720 (Revised) addressing the auditor’s consideration of the consistency of the other information with the financial statements. Accordingly, paragraph 29 of this ISA prohibits a Key Audit Matters section or an Other Information section from being included in the auditor’s report when the auditor disclaims an opinion on the financial statements, unless the auditor is otherwise required by law or regulation to communicate key audit matters or to report on other information.

... Appendix (Ref: Para A17-A18, A25)

Illustrations of Independent Auditor’s Reports with Modifications to the Opinion

... Illustration 1 – Qualified Opinion due to a Material Misstatement of the Financial Statements

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

- Audit of a complete set of financial statements of a listed entity using a fair presentation framework. The audit is not a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) does not apply).

... Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist related to and no events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).

- Key audit matters have been communicated in accordance with ISA 701.

...
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addressee]

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

…

Basis for Qualified Opinion

…

Going Concern

We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

…

Other Information [or other title if appropriate such as “Information Other that the Financial Statements and Auditor’s Report Thereon”]

…

Key Audit Matters

…

Illustration 2 – Adverse Opinion due to a Material Misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

• Audit of a complete set of financial statements of a listed entity using a fair presentation framework. The audit is a group audit of an entity with subsidiaries (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) applies).

…

• Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist related to and no events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).

• ISA 701 applies; however, the auditor has determined that there are no key audit matters other than the matter described in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section.

76 The sub-title “Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements” is unnecessary in circumstances when the second sub-title “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” is not applicable.
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addressee]

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Adverse Opinion

Basis for Adverse Opinion

Going Concern

We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Information [or other title if appropriate such as “Information Other that the Financial Statements and Auditor’s Report Thereon”]

Key Audit Matters

Illustration 3 – Qualified Opinion due to the Auditor’s Inability to Obtain Sufficient Audit Evidence Regarding a Foreign Associate

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

- Audit of a complete set of financial statements of a listed entity using a fair presentation framework. The audit is a group audit of an entity with subsidiaries (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) applies).

Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist related to the events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).

77 The sub-title “Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements” is unnecessary in circumstances when the second sub-title “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” is not applicable.
Key audit matters have been communicated in accordance with ISA 701.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addressee]

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements78

Qualified Opinion

... basis for Qualified Opinion

Going Concern

We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern.

... Other Information [or other title if appropriate such as “Information Other that the Financial Statements and Auditor’s Report Thereon”]

... Key Audit Matters

... Illustration 4 — Disclaimer of Opinion due to the Auditor’s Inability to Obtain Sufficient Appropriate Audit Evidence about a Single Element of the Consolidated Financial Statements

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

- Audit of a complete set of consolidated financial statements of an entity other than a listed entity using a fair presentation framework. The audit is a group audit of an entity with subsidiaries (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) applies).

...
Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements\textsuperscript{79}

Disclaimer of Opinion

…

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

The Group’s investment in its joint venture XYZ Company is carried at xxx on the Group’s consolidated statement of financial position, which represents over 90% of the Group’s net assets as at December 31, 20X1. We were not allowed access to the management and the auditors of XYZ Company, including XYZ Company’s auditors’ audit documentation. As a result, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments were necessary in respect of the Group’s proportional share of XYZ Company’s assets that it controls jointly, its proportional share of XYZ Company’s liabilities for which it is jointly responsible, its proportional share of XYZ’s income and expenses for the year, and the elements making up the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated cash flow statement.

We are unable to conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern.

…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illustration 5 – Disclaimer of Opinion due to the Auditor’s Inability to Obtain Sufficient Appropriate Audit Evidence about Multiple Elements of the Financial Statements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Audit of a complete set of financial statements of an entity other than a listed entity using a fair presentation framework. The audit is not a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised), does not apply).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

…

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addresssee]

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements\textsuperscript{80}

Disclaimer of Opinion

…

\textsuperscript{79} The sub-title “Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements” is unnecessary in circumstances when the second sub-title “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” is not applicable.

\textsuperscript{80} The sub-title “Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements” is unnecessary in circumstances when the second sub-title “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” is not applicable.
Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

We were not appointed as auditors of the Company until after December 31, 20X1 and thus did not observe the counting of physical inventories at the beginning and end of the year. We were unable to satisfy ourselves by alternative means concerning the inventory quantities held at December 31, 20X0 and 20X1, which are stated in the statements of financial position at xxx and xxx, respectively. In addition, the introduction of a new computerized accounts receivable system in September 20X1 resulted in numerous errors in accounts receivable. As of the date of our report, management was still in the process of rectifying the system deficiencies and correcting the errors. We were unable to confirm or verify by alternative means accounts receivable included in the statement of financial position at a total amount of xxx as at December 31, 20X1. As a result of these matters, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments might have been found necessary in respect of recorded or unrecorded inventories and accounts receivable, and the elements making up the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows.

We are unable to conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements and whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

ISA 706 (REVISED), EMPHASIS OF MATTER PARAGRAPHS AND OTHER MATTER PARAGRAPHS IN THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

Introduction

Scope of this ISA

... 3. ISA 570 (Revised 202X)\textsuperscript{81} and ISA 720 (Revised)\textsuperscript{82} establishes requirements and provides guidance about communication in the auditor’s report relating to going concern and other information respectively.

... Application and Other Explanatory Material

... Circumstances in Which an Emphasis of Matter Paragraph May Be Necessary (Ref: Para. 4, 8)

... A5. Examples of circumstances where the auditor may consider it necessary to include an Emphasis of Matter paragraph are:

\textsuperscript{81} ISA 570 (Revised 202X), Going Concern

\textsuperscript{82} ISA 720 (Revised), The Auditor’s Responsibilities Relating to Other Information
An uncertainty relating to the future outcome of exceptional litigation or regulatory action that is not an event or condition that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern.

A significant subsequent event that occurs between the date of the financial statements and the date of the auditor’s report.83

Early application (where permitted) of a new accounting standard that has a material effect on the financial statements.

A major catastrophe that has had, or continues to have, a significant effect on the entity’s financial position.

Including an Emphasis of Matter Paragraph in the Auditor’s Report (Ref: Para. 9)

A7. The inclusion of an Emphasis of Matter paragraph in the auditor’s report does not affect the auditor’s opinion. An Emphasis of Matter paragraph is not a substitute for:

(a) A modified opinion in accordance with ISA 705 (Revised) when required by the circumstances of a specific audit engagement;

(b) Disclosures in the financial statements that the applicable financial reporting framework requires management to make, or that are otherwise necessary to achieve fair presentation; or

(c) Reporting in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X),84 when a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Placement of Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and Other Matter Paragraphs in the Auditor’s Report (Ref: Para. 9, 11)

A16. The placement of an Emphasis of Matter paragraph or Other Matter paragraph in the auditor’s report depends on the nature of the information to be communicated, and the auditor’s judgment as to the relative significance of such information to intended users compared to other elements required to be reported in accordance with ISA 700 (Revised). For example:

Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs

- When the Emphasis of Matter paragraph relates to the applicable financial reporting framework, including circumstances where the auditor determines that the financial reporting framework prescribed by law or regulation would otherwise be unacceptable,85 the auditor may consider it necessary to place the paragraph immediately following the Basis for Opinion—Going Concern.

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83 ISA 560, paragraph 6
84 ISA 570 (Revised 202X), Going Concern, paragraphs 21A2-23A
85 For example, as required by ISA 210, Agreeing the Terms of Audit Engagements, paragraph 19 and ISA 800 (Revised), Special Considerations—Audits of Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks, paragraph 14
or Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section to provide appropriate context to the auditor’s opinion.

- When a Key Audit Matters section is presented in the auditor’s report, an Emphasis of Matter paragraph may be presented either directly before or after the Key Audit Matters section, based on the auditor’s judgment as to the relative significance of the information included in the Emphasis of Matter paragraph. The auditor may also add further context to the heading “Emphasis of Matter”, such as “Emphasis of Matter – Subsequent Event”, to differentiate the Emphasis of Matter paragraph from the individual matters described in the Key Audit Matters section.

Other Matter Paragraphs

... Appendix 3
(Ref: Para A17)

Illustration of an Independent Auditor’s Report that Includes a Key Audit Matters Section, an Emphasis of Matter Paragraph, and an Other Matter Paragraph

... For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:
- Audit of a complete set of financial statements of a listed entity using a fair presentation framework. The audit is not a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) does not apply).
  ...
- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist related to no events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).
  ...
- Key audit matters have been communicated in accordance with ISA 701.
  ...

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addressee]

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

86 ISA 600 (Revised), Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)
87 The sub-title “Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements” is unnecessary in circumstances when the second sub-title “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” is not applicable.
Opinion

Basis for Opinion

Going Concern

We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Emphasis of Matter

Key Audit Matters

Other Matter

Appendix 4

(Ref: Para A8)

Illustration of an Independent Auditor’s Report Containing a Qualified Opinion Due to a Departure from the Applicable Financial Reporting Framework and that Includes an Emphasis of Matter Paragraph

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

- Audit of a complete set of financial statements of an entity other than a listed entity using a fair presentation framework. The audit is not a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) does not apply).

- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist related to and no events or conditions have been identified that may cast

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88 As noted in paragraph A16, an Emphasis of Matter paragraph may be presented either directly before or after the Key Audit Matter section based on the auditor’s judgement as to the relative significance of the information included in the Emphasis of Matter paragraph.
significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addressee]

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

... 

Basis for Qualified Opinion

... 

Going Concern

We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

... 

Emphasis of Matter – Effects of a Fire

... 

ISA 710, COMPARATIVE INFORMATION—CORRESPONDING FIGURES AND COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

... 

Appendix

(Ref: Para A5, A7, A10)

Illustrations of Independent Auditors’ Reports

... 

Illustration 1 – Corresponding Figures

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

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89 The sub-title “Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements” is unnecessary in circumstances when the second sub-title “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” is not applicable.
• Audit of a complete set of financial statements of an entity other than a listed entity using a fair presentation framework. The audit is not a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) does not apply).

• Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist and no events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).

• The auditor is not required, and has otherwise not decided, to communicate key audit matters in accordance with ISA 701.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addresssee]

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Going Concern

We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Illustration 2 – Corresponding Figures

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

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90 ISA 600 (Revised), Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)
91 ISA 570 (Revised 202X), Going Concern
92 The sub-title “Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements” is unnecessary in circumstances when the second sub-title “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” is not applicable.
93 Or other terms that are appropriate in the context of the legal framework of the particular jurisdiction.
• Audit of a complete set of financial statements of an entity other than a listed entity using a fair presentation framework. The audit is not a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) does not apply).

... 

• Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist related to and no events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).

• The auditor is not required, and has otherwise not decided, to communicate key audit matters in accordance with ISA 701.

... 

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addressee]

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements94

Qualified Opinion

... 

Basis for Qualified Opinion

... 

Going Concern

We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

... 

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements95

... 

Illustration 3 – Corresponding Figures

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

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94 The sub-title “Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements” is unnecessary in circumstances when the second sub-title “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” is not applicable.

95 Or other terms that are appropriate in the context of the legal framework of the particular jurisdiction.
• Audit of a complete set of financial statements of an entity other than a listed entity using a fair presentation framework. The audit is not a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) does not apply).

...  

• Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist related to and no events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).

• The auditor is not required, and has otherwise not decided, to communicate key audit matters in accordance with ISA 701.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addressee]

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

...  

Basis for Opinion

...  

Going Concern

We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

...  

Other Matter

...  

Illustration 4 – Comparative Financial Statements

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

• Audit of a complete set of financial statements of an entity other than a listed entity using a fair presentation framework. The audit is not a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) does not apply).

...  

96 The sub-title “Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements” is unnecessary in circumstances when the second sub-title “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” is not applicable.
• Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist related to and no events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).

• The auditor is not required, and has otherwise not decided, to communicate key audit matters in accordance with ISA 701.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addressee]

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

... 

Basis for Qualified Opinion

...

Going Concern

We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

...

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

...

ISA 720 (REVISED), THE AUDITOR’S RESPONSIBILITIES RELATING TO OTHER INFORMATION

...

Application and Other Explanatory Material

...

Reading and Considering the Other Information (Ref: Para. 14-15)

...

97 The sub-title “Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements” is unnecessary in circumstances when the second sub-title “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” is not applicable.

98 Or other terms that are appropriate in the context of the legal framework of the particular jurisdiction.
Considering Whether There Is a Material Inconsistency between the Other Information and the Auditor's Knowledge Obtained in the Audit (Ref: Para. 14(b))

...
A32. The auditor’s knowledge obtained in the audit may also include matters that are prospective in nature. Such matters may include, for example, business prospects and future cash flows that the auditor considered when evaluating the assumptions used by management in performing impairment tests on intangible assets such as goodwill, or when evaluating management’s assessment of the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern.\(^9\)

Appendix 2
(Ref: Para. 21-22, A53)

Illustration of Independent Auditor’s Reports Relating to Other Information

Illustration 1 – An auditor’s report of any entity, whether listed or other than listed, containing an unmodified opinion when the auditor has obtained all of the other information prior to the date of the auditor’s report and has not identified a material misstatement of the other information.

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

- Audit of a complete set of financial statements of any entity, whether listed or other than listed, using a fair presentation framework. The audit is not a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised)\(^10\) does not apply).

- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist related to and no events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised \(202X\))\(^11\).

- Key audit matters have been communicated in accordance with ISA 701.\(^12\)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addressee]

\(^9\) ISA 570 (Revised 202X), Going Concern
\(^10\) ISA 600 (Revised), Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)
\(^11\) ISA 570 (Revised \(202X\)), Going Concern
\(^12\) ISA 701, Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor’s Report. The Key Audit Matters section is required for listed entities only.
Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

... 

Basis for Opinion

... 

Going Concern

We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

... 

Key Audit Matters

... 

Illustration 2 – An auditor’s report of a listed entity containing an unmodified opinion when the auditor has obtained part of the other information prior to the date of the auditor’s report, has not identified a material misstatement of the other information, and expects to obtain other information after the date of the auditor’s report.

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

- Audit of a complete set of financial statements of a listed entity, using a fair presentation framework. The audit is not a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) does not apply).

... 

- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).

- Key Audit Matters have been communicated in accordance with ISA 701.

... 

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addressee]

---

103 The sub-title “Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements” is unnecessary in circumstances when the second sub-title “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” is not applicable.

104 The Kay Audit Matters section is required for listed entities only.
Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

Basis for Opinion

Going Concern

We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Key Audit Matters

Illustration 3 – An auditor’s report of an entity other than a listed entity containing an unmodified opinion when the auditor has obtained part of the other information prior to the date of the auditor’s report, has not identified a material misstatement of the other information, and expects to obtain other information after the date of the auditor’s report.

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

- Audit of a complete set of financial statements of an entity other than a listed entity, using a fair presentation framework. The audit is not a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) does not apply).

- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist and no events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).

- The auditor is not required, and has otherwise not decided, to communicate key audit matters in accordance with ISA 701.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addressee]

Opinion

105 The sub-title “Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements” is unnecessary in circumstances when the second sub-title “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” is not applicable.
Basis for Opinion

... 

Going Concern

We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

... 

Other Information [or other title if appropriate such as “Information Other that the Financial Statements and Auditor’s Report Thereon”]

... 

Illustration 4 – An auditor’s report of a listed entity containing an unmodified opinion when the auditor has obtained no other information prior to the date of the auditor’s report but expects to obtain other information after the date of the auditor’s report.

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

- Audit of a complete set of financial statements of a listed entity, using a fair presentation framework. The audit is not a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) does not apply).
  ...

- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist and no events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).
  
- Key audit matters have been communicated in accordance with ISA 701.
  ...

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addressee]

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements\textsuperscript{106}

Opinion

... 

\textsuperscript{106} The sub-title “Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements” is unnecessary in circumstances when the second sub-title “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” is not applicable.
Basis for Opinion

... 

**Going Concern**

We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

...

**Key Audit Matters**

... 

**Illustration 5** – An auditor’s report of any entity, whether listed or other than listed, containing an unmodified opinion when the auditor has obtained all of the other information prior to the date of the auditor’s report and has concluded that a material misstatement of the other information exists.

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

- Audit of a complete set of financial statements of any entity, whether listed or other than listed, using a fair presentation framework. The audit is not a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) does not apply).

...

- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist related to and no events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).

- Key audit matters have been communicated in accordance with ISA 701.

...

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT**

To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addressee]

**Opinion**

...

**Basis for Opinion**

...

**Going Concern**

We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a
material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Information [or other title if appropriate such as “Information Other that the Financial Statements and Auditor’s Report Thereon”]

Illustration 6 – An auditor’s report of any entity, whether listed or other than listed, containing an qualified opinion when the auditor has obtained all of the other information prior to the date of the auditor’s report and there is a limitation of scope with respect to a material item in the consolidated financial statements which also affects the other information.

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

- Audit of a complete set of consolidated financial statements of any entity, whether listed or other than listed, using a fair presentation framework. The audit is a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) applies).

- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist related to no events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).

- Key audit matters have been communicated in accordance with ISA 701.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addressee]

Qualified Opinion

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Going Concern

We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern.

...
Illustration 7 – An auditor’s report of any entity, whether listed or other than listed, containing an adverse opinion when the auditor has obtained all of the other information prior to the date of the auditor’s report and the adverse opinion on the consolidated financial statements also affects the other information.

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

- Audit of a complete set of consolidated financial statements of any entity, whether listed or other than listed, using a fair presentation framework. The audit is a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) applies).

- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist related to and no events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).

- Key audit matters have been communicated in accordance with ISA 701.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addressee]

Adverse Opinion

Basis for Adverse Opinion

Going Concern

We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Information [or other title if appropriate such as “Information Other that the Financial Statements and Auditor’s Report Thereon”]

...
ISA 800 (REVISED), SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS—AUDITS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIAL PURPOSE FRAMEWORKS

Application and Other Explanatory Material

Forming an Opinion and Reporting Considerations (Ref: Para. 11)

A13. The Appendix to this ISA contains illustrations of independent auditor’s reports on special purpose financial statements. Other illustrations of auditor’s reports may be relevant to reporting on special purpose financial statements (see for example, the Appendices to ISA 700 (Revised), ISA 705 (Revised), ISA 570 (Revised),107 ISA 720 (Revised),108 and ISA 706 (Revised)).110

Application of ISA 700 (Revised) When Reporting on Special Purpose Financial Statements

A14. Paragraph 11 of this ISA explains that the auditor is required to apply ISA 700 (Revised) when forming an opinion and reporting on special purpose financial statements. In doing so, the auditor is also required to apply the reporting requirements in other ISAs and may find the special considerations addressed in paragraphs A15–A19 below helpful.

Going Concern

A15. Special purpose financial statements may or may not be prepared in accordance with a financial reporting framework for which the going concern basis of accounting is relevant (e.g., the going concern basis of accounting is not relevant for some financial statements prepared on a tax basis in particular jurisdictions).111 Depending on the applicable financial reporting framework used in the preparation of the special purpose financial statements, the description in the auditor’s report of management’s responsibilities relating to going concern may need to be adapted as necessary. The description in the auditor’s report of the auditor’s responsibilities112 may also need to be adapted as necessary depending on how ISA 570 (Revised) applies in the circumstances of the engagement.

Inclusion of a Reference to the Auditor’s Report on the Complete Set of General Purpose Financial Statements

107 ISA 705 (Revised), Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor’s Report

108 ISA 570 (Revised), Going Concern

109 ISA 720 (Revised), The Auditor’s Responsibilities Relating to Other Information

110 ISA 706 (Revised), Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and Other Matter Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor’s Report

111 ISA 570 (Revised), paragraph 2

112 See ISA 700 (Revised), paragraphs 34(b) and A48.

113 See ISA 700 (Revised), paragraph 39(b)(iv).
A19. The auditor may deem it appropriate to refer, in an Other Matter paragraph in the auditor’s report on the special purpose financial statements, to the auditor’s report on the complete set of general purpose financial statements or to matter(s) reported therein (see ISA 706 (Revised)). For example, the auditor may consider it appropriate to refer in the auditor’s report on the special purpose financial statements to a Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section included in the auditor’s report on the complete set of general purpose financial statements.

Appendix
(Ref: Para. A14)

Illustrations of Independent Auditor’s Reports on Special Purpose Financial Statements

Illustration 1: An auditor’s report on a complete set of financial statements of an entity other than a listed entity prepared in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of a contract (for purposes of this illustration, a compliance framework).

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

- The financial statements have been prepared by management of the entity in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of a contract (that is, a special purpose framework). Management does not have a choice of financial reporting frameworks.

- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist and no events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).

- The auditor is not required, and has otherwise not decided, to communicate key audit matters in accordance with ISA 701.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

[Appropriate Addressee]

Opinion

...
…

**Going Concern**

We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

**Emphasis of Matters – Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution and Use**

We draw attention to Note X to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared to assist the Company in complying with the financial reporting provisions of the contract referred to above. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the Company and DEF Company and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the Company or DEF Company. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

**Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of Section Z of the contract and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company’s financial reporting process.

**Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Paragraph 41(b) of ISA 700 (Revised) explains that the shaded material below can be located in an Appendix to the auditor’s report.

Paragraph 41(c) of ISA 700 (Revised) explains that when law, regulation or national auditing standards expressly permit, reference can be made to a website of an appropriate authority that contains the description of the auditor’s responsibilities, rather than 115 Throughout these illustrative auditor’s reports, the terms management and those charged with governance may need to be replaced by another term that is appropriate in the context of the legal framework in the particular jurisdiction.
including this material in the auditor’s report, provided that the description on the website addresses, and is not inconsistent with, the description of the auditor’s responsibilities below.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- …
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

...
Opinion

... 

Basis for Opinion

...

**Going Concern**

We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

**Emphasis of Matters – Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution**

We draw attention to Note X to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared to assist the partners of the Partnership in preparing their individual income tax returns. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the Partnership and its partners and should not be distributed to parties other than the Partnership or its partners. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

**Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the tax basis of accounting in Jurisdiction X and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company’s financial reporting process.

**Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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116 Or other terms that are appropriate in the context of the legal framework in the particular jurisdiction
Paragraph 41(b) of ISA 700 (Revised) explains that the shaded material below can be located in an Appendix to the auditor’s report. Paragraph 41(c) of ISA 700 (Revised) explains that when law, regulation or national auditing standards expressly permit, reference can be made to a website of an appropriate authority that contains the description of the auditor’s responsibilities, rather than including this material in the auditor’s report, provided that the description on the website addresses, and is not inconsistent with, the description of the auditor’s responsibilities below.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- …

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- …

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Illustration 3: An auditor’s report on a complete set of financial statements of a listed entity prepared in accordance with the financial reporting provisions established by a regulator (for purposes of this illustration, a fair presentation framework).

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

- Audit of a complete set of financial statements of a listed entity that have been prepared by management of the entity in accordance with the financial reporting provisions established by a regulator (that is, a special purpose framework) to meet the requirements of that regulator. Management does not have a choice of financial reporting frameworks.

- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X). The disclosure of the material uncertainty in the financial statements is adequate.

- The auditor is required by the regulator to communicate key audit matters in accordance with ISA 701.
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addressee]

Opinion

...

Basis for Opinion

...

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We have concluded that managements’ use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. However, we draw attention to Note 6-X in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of ZZZ during the year ended December 31, 20X1 and, as of that date, the Company’s current liabilities exceeded its total assets by YYY. As stated in Note 6X, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 6X, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

[Description of how the auditor evaluated management’s assessment of the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).]

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note X to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared to assist the Company to meet the requirements of Regulator DEF. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section above, we have determined the matters described below to be key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

[Description of each key audit matter in accordance with ISA 701 as applied to this audit.]

Other Matter

...
Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of Section Y of Regulation Z\(^\text{118}\) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Paragraph 41(b) of ISA 700 (Revised) explains that the shaded material below can be located in an Appendix to the auditor’s report. Paragraph 41(c) of ISA 700 (Revised) explains that when law, regulation or national auditing standards expressly permit, reference can be made to a website of an appropriate authority that contains the description of the auditor’s responsibilities, rather than including this material in the auditor’s report, provided that the description on the website addresses, and is not inconsistent with, the description of the auditor’s responsibilities below.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- ...\(^\text{117}\)
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ...
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor’s report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

ISA 805 (REVISED), SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS—AUDITS OF SINGLE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SPECIFIC ELEMENTS, ACCOUNTS OR ITEMS OF A FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Requirements

Forming an Opinion and Reporting Considerations

Reporting on the Entity’s Complete Set of Financial Statements and on a Single Financial Statement or on a Specific Element of Those Financial Statements

14. If the auditor’s report on an entity’s complete set of financial statements includes:

   (a) A modified opinion in accordance with ISA 705 (Revised);\(^{119}\)

   (b) An Emphasis of Matter paragraph or an Other Matter paragraph in accordance with ISA 706 (Revised);\(^ {120}\)

   (c) A Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised\(^ {202X}\));\(^ {121}\)

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\(^{119}\) ISA 705 (Revised), Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor’s Report

\(^{120}\) ISA 706 (Revised), Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and Other Matter Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor’s Report

\(^{121}\) ISA 570 (Revised\(^ {202X}\)), Going Concern, paragraphs 22-23
(d) Communication of key audit matters in accordance with ISA 701; 122 or
(e) A statement that describes an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information in accordance with ISA 720 (Revised); 123

the auditor shall consider the implications, if any, that these matters have for the audit of the single financial statement or of the specific element of a financial statement and for the auditor’s report thereon. (Ref: Para. A23–A27)

... Application and Other Explanatory Material

... Considerations When Accepting the Engagement

Application of ISAs (Ref: Para. 7)

... A6. Compliance with the requirements of ISAs relevant to the audit of a single financial statement or of a specific element of a financial statement may not be practicable when the auditor is not also engaged to audit the entity’s complete set of financial statements. In such cases, the auditor often does not have the same understanding of the entity and its environment, including its internal control, as an auditor who also audits the entity’s complete set of financial statements. The auditor also does not have the audit evidence about the general quality of the accounting records or other accounting information that would be acquired in an audit of the entity’s complete set of financial statements. Accordingly, the auditor may need further evidence to corroborate audit evidence acquired from the accounting records. In the case of an audit of a specific element of a financial statement, certain ISAs require audit work that may be disproportionate to the element being audited. For example, although the requirements of ISA 570 (Revised 202X) are likely to be relevant in the circumstances of an audit of a schedule of accounts receivable, complying with those requirements may not be practicable because of the audit effort required. If the auditor concludes that an audit of a single financial statement or of a specific element of a financial statement in accordance with ISAs may not be practicable, the auditor may discuss with management whether another type of engagement might be more practicable.

... Considerations When Planning and Performing the Audit (Ref: Para. 10)

A10. The relevance of each of the ISAs requires careful consideration. Even when only a specific element of a financial statement is the subject of the audit, ISAs such as ISA 240, 124 ISA 550 125 and ISA 570 (Revised 202X) are, in principle, relevant. This is because the element could be misstated as a result

122 ISA 701, Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor’s Report, paragraph 13
123 ISA 720 (Revised), The Auditor’s Responsibilities Relating to Other Information, paragraph 22(e)(ii)
124 ISA 240, The Auditor’s Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements
125 ISA 550, Related Parties
of fraud, the effect of related party transactions, or the incorrect application of the going concern basis of accounting under the applicable financial reporting framework.

…

**Forming an Opinion and Reporting Considerations** (Ref: Para. 11)

…

A17. Appendix 2 contains illustrations of independent auditor’s reports on a single financial statement and on a specific element of a financial statement. Other illustrations of auditor’s reports may be relevant to reporting on a single financial statement or on a specific element of a financial statement (see, for example, the Appendices to ISA 700 (Revised), ISA 705 (Revised), ISA 570 (Revised 202X), ISA 720 (Revised), and ISA 706 (Revised)).

**Application of ISA 700 (Revised) When Reporting on a Single Financial Statement or on a Specific Element of a Financial Statement**

A18. Paragraph 11 of this ISA explains that the auditor is required to apply the requirements in ISA 700 (Revised), adapted as necessary in the circumstances of the engagement, when forming an opinion and reporting on a single financial statement or on a specific element of a financial statement. In doing so, the auditor is also required to apply the reporting requirements in other ISAs adapted as necessary in the circumstances of the engagement, and may find the considerations addressed in paragraphs A19–A21 below helpful.

**Going Concern**

A19. Depending on the applicable financial reporting framework used in the preparation of the single financial statement or the specific element of a financial statement, the description in the auditor’s report of management’s responsibilities relating to going concern may need to be adapted as necessary. The description in the auditor’s report of the auditor’s responsibilities may also need to be adapted as necessary depending on how ISA 570 (Revised 202X) applies in the circumstances of the engagement.

…

**Reporting on the Entity’s Complete Set of Financial Statements and on a Single Financial Statement or on a Specific Element of a Financial Statement** (Ref: Para. 14)

…

Inclusion of a reference to the auditor’s report on the complete set of financial statements

A27. Even when certain matters included in the auditor’s report on the complete set of financial statements do not have implications for the audit of, or for the auditor’s report on, the single financial statement or the specific element of a financial statement, the auditor may deem it appropriate to refer to the matter(s) in an Other Matter paragraph in an auditor’s report on the single financial statement or on

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126 See ISA 700 (Revised), paragraphs 34(b) and A48.
127 See ISA 700 (Revised), paragraphs 39(b)(iv).
the specific element of a financial statement (see ISA 706 Revised)).\textsuperscript{128} For example, the auditor may consider it appropriate to refer in the auditor’s report on the single financial statement or a specific element of the financial statement to a Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section included in the auditor’s report on the complete set of financial statements.

\[\text{\ldots}\]

\textbf{Appendix 2}

(Ref: Para. A17)

\textbf{Illustrations of Independent Auditor’s Reports on a Single Financial Statement and on a Specific Element of a Financial Statement}

\[\text{\ldots}\]

\begin{itemize}
  \item Audit of a balance sheet (that is, a single financial statement) of an entity other than a listed entity.
  \item Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised \textsuperscript{202X}). The disclosure of the material uncertainty in the single financial statement is adequate.
  \item The auditor is not required, and has otherwise not decided, to communicate key audit matters in accordance with ISA 701 in the context of the audit of the balance sheet.
\end{itemize}

\[\text{\ldots}\]

\textbf{INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT}

[Appropriate Addressee]

\textbf{Opinion}

\[\text{\ldots}\]

\textbf{Basis for Opinion}

\[\text{\ldots}\]

\textsuperscript{128} See ISA 706 (Revised), paragraphs 10-11.
Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We have concluded that managements’ use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. However, we draw attention to Note 6-X in the financial statement, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of ZZZ during the year ended December 31, 20X1 and, as of that date, the Company’s current liabilities exceeded its total assets by YYY. As stated in Note 6X, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 6X, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement in accordance with those requirements of the Financial Reporting Framework in Jurisdiction X relevant to preparing such a financial statement, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statement, management is responsible for assessing the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company’s financial reporting process.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial statement.

Paragraph 41(b) of ISA 700 (Revised) explains that the shaded material below can be located in an Appendix to the auditor’s report. Paragraph 41(c) of ISA 700 (Revised) explains that when law, regulation or national auditing standards expressly permit, reference can be made to a website of an appropriate authority that contains the description of the auditor’s responsibilities, rather than including this material in the auditor’s report, provided that the description on the website addresses, and is not inconsistent with, the description of the auditor’s responsibilities below.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- …
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events

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129 Throughout these illustrative auditor’s reports, the terms management and those charged with governance may need to be replaced by another term that is appropriate in the context of the legal framework in the particular jurisdiction.
or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

• ... We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Illustration 2: An auditor’s report on a single financial statement of an entity other than a listed entity prepared in accordance with a general purpose framework.

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

• Audit of a statement of cash receipts and disbursements (that is, a single financial statement) of an entity other than a listed entity.

• Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist related to and no events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).

• The auditor is not required, and has otherwise not decided, to communicate key audit matters in accordance with ISA 701 in the context of the audit of the statement of cash receipts and disbursements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

[Appropriate Addressee]

Opinion

... 

Basis for Opinion

... 

Going Concern

We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a
material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note X to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared to assist the Company to meet the requirements of Regulator DEF. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statement

Management is responsible for preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement in accordance with the cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting described in Note X; this includes determining that the cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statement in the circumstances, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statement, management is responsible for assessing the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial statement.

Paragraph 41(b) of ISA 700 (Revised) explains that the shaded material below can be located in an Appendix to the auditor’s report. Paragraph 41(c) of ISA 700 (Revised) explains that when law, regulation or national auditing standards expressly permit, reference can be made to a website of an appropriate authority that contains the description of the auditor’s responsibilities, rather than including this material in the auditor’s report, provided that the description on the website addresses, and is not inconsistent with, the description of the auditor’s responsibilities below.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

• …
• Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

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130 Or other terms that are appropriate in the context of the legal framework in the particular jurisdiction.
concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- …

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Illustration 3: An auditor’s report on a specific element of a financial statement of a listed entity prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework.

For purposes of this illustrative auditor’s report, the following circumstances are assumed:

- Audit of an accounts receivable schedule (that is, element, account or item of a financial statement).

- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist related to and no events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X).

- The auditor is not required, and has otherwise not decided, to communicate key audit matters in accordance with ISA 701 in the context of the audit of the statement of cash receipts and disbursements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Other Appropriate Addressee]

Opinion

…

Basis for Opinion

…

Going Concern

We have concluded that management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we have not identified a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.
Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution

We draw attention to Note x to the schedule, which describes the basis of accounting. The schedule is prepared to assist the Company to meet the requirements of Regulator DEF. As a result, the schedule may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the Company and Regulator DEF and should not be distributed to parties other than the Company or Regulator DEF. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Schedule

Management is responsible for the preparation of the schedule in accordance with [describe the financial reporting provisions established by the regulator], and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the schedule that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the schedule, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Schedule

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the schedule is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this schedule.

Paragraph 41(b) of ISA 700 (Revised) explains that the shaded material below can be located in an Appendix to the auditor's report. Paragraph 41(c) of ISA 700 (Revised) explains that when law, regulation or national auditing standards expressly permit, reference can be made to a website of an appropriate authority that contains the description of the auditor's responsibilities, rather than including this material in the auditor's report, provided that the description on the website addresses, and is not inconsistent with, the description of the auditor's responsibilities below.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- …
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our
auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- ...

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

...  

**ISA 810 (REVISED), ENGAGEMENTS TO REPORT ON SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

...  

**Requirements**

...  

**Auditor’s Report on Summary Financial Statements**

...  


19. When the auditor’s report on the audited financial statements includes:

   (a) A qualified opinion in accordance with ISA 705 (Revised); ¹³²

   (b) An Emphasis of Matter paragraph or an Other Matter paragraph in accordance with ISA 706 (Revised); ¹³³

   **(c)** A **Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern** section in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X); ¹³⁴

   **(d)** A **Going Concern** section in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 202X) if events or conditions have been identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern but, based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor concludes that no material uncertainty exists; ¹³⁵

   **(e)** Communication of key audit matters in accordance with ISA 701; ¹³⁶ or

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¹³² ISA 705 (Revised), **Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor’s Report**

¹³³ ISA 706 (Revised), **Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and Other Matter Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor’s Report**

¹³⁴ ISA 570 (Revised 202X), **Going Concern** paragraphs 22–23

¹³⁵ ISA 570 (Revised 202X), paragraph 21B

¹³⁶ ISA 701, **Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor’s Report**
(e)(f) A statement that describes an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information in accordance with ISA 720 (Revised); 137

and the auditor is satisfied that the summary financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with or are a fair summary of the audited financial statements, in accordance with the applied criteria, the auditor’s report on the summary financial statements shall, in addition to the elements in paragraph 16:

(i) State that the auditor’s report on the audited financial statements includes a qualified opinion, an Emphasis of Matter paragraph, an Other Matter paragraph, a Going Concern section or a Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, communication of key audit matters, or a statement that describes an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information; and (Ref: Para. A21)

(ii) Describe: (Ref: Para. A22)

   a. The basis for the qualified opinion on the audited financial statements and the effect thereof, if any, on the summary financial statements;

   b. The matter referred to in the Emphasis of Matter paragraph, the Other Matter paragraph, the Going Concern section or the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section in the auditor’s report on the audited financial statements and the effect(s) thereof, if any, on the summary financial statements;

   c. The uncorrected material misstatement of the other information and the effect(s) thereof, if any, on the information included in a document containing the summary financial statements and the auditor’s report thereon. (Ref: Para. A15)

...

Application and Other Explanatory Material

...

Auditor’s Report on Summary Financial Statements

...

Illustrations (Ref: Para. 16, 19–21)

A23. The Appendix to this ISA contains illustrations of auditors’ reports on summary financial statements that variously:

   (a) Contain unmodified opinions;

   (b) Are derived from audited financial statements on which the auditor issued modified opinions;

   (c) Contain a modified opinion;

   (d) Are derived from audited financial statements where the auditor’s report thereon includes a statement describing an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information in accordance with ISA 720 (Revised); and

137 ISA 720 (Revised), The Auditor’s Responsibilities Related to Other Information
(e) Are derived from audited financial statements where the auditor’s report thereon includes a Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section and communication of other key audit matters.

... Appendix
(Ref: Para. A23)

Illustrations of Independent Auditor’s Reports on Summary Financial Statements

- Illustration 1: An auditor’s report on summary financial statements prepared in accordance with established criteria. An unmodified opinion is expressed on the audited financial statements. The auditor’s report on the summary financial statements is dated later than the date of the auditor’s report on the financial statements from which summary financial statements are derived. The auditor’s report on the audited financial statements includes a Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section and communication of other key audit matters.

Illustration 1:

Circumstances include the following:

- An unmodified opinion is expressed on the audited financial statements of a listed entity.
- ...
- The auditor’s report on the audited financial statements includes a Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section.
- The auditor’s report on the audited financial statements includes communication of other key audit matters. ¹³⁸

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR ON THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[Appropriate Addressee]

Opinion
...

Summary Financial Statements
...

¹³⁸ As explained in paragraph 15 of ISA 701, a material uncertainty related to going concern is, by its nature, a key audit matter but is required to be reported in a separate section of the auditor’s report in accordance with paragraphs 22-23 of ISA 570 (Revised 202X).
The Audited Financial Statements and Our Report Thereon

We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on the audited financial statements in our report dated February 15, 20X2. That report also includes:

• A Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section that:
  o States that we have concluded that managements’ use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. However, we draws attention to Note 6-X in the audited financial statements. Note 6-X of the audited financial statements indicates that ABC Company incurred a net loss of ZZZ during the year ended December 31, 20X1 and, as of that date, ABC Company’s current liabilities exceeded its total assets by YYY. These events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 6-X of the audited financial statements, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on ABC Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. These matters are addressed in Note 5-Y of the summary financial statements.\(^{139}\)

• The communication of other key audit matters. [Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period.] \(^{141}\)

IAPN 1000, SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS IN AUDITING FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Appendix
(Ref: Para. A14)

Examples of Controls Relating to Financial Instruments

…

17. Financial instruments may have the associated risk that a loss might exceed the amount, if any, of the value of the financial instrument recognized on the balance sheet. For example, a sudden fall in the market price of a commodity may force an entity to realize losses to close a forward position in that commodity due to collateral, or margin, requirements. In some cases, the potential losses may be enough to indicate an event or condition that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern. The entity may perform sensitivity analyses or value-at-risk analyses to assess the future hypothetical effects on financial instruments subject to market risks. However, value-at-risk analysis does not fully reflect the extent of the risks that may affect the entity; sensitivity and scenario analyses also may be subject to limitations.

\(^{139}\) The auditor may include additional description about how the auditor evaluated management’s assessment of the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern, in accordance with paragraph 22(d) of ISA 570 (Revised 202X).

\(^{140}\) In the circumstances where there is no material uncertainty related to going concern, inclusion of the word “other” in the statement for the communication of key audit matters would not be necessary.

\(^{141}\) The auditor may include additional explanation about key audit matters considered helpful to users of the auditor’s report on the summary financial statements.
Note for the IAASB:
The drafting provided below for ISRE 2400 (Revised) and 4410 (Revised) is shown for illustrative purposes only.

ISRE 2400 (REVISED), ENGAGEMENTS TO REVIEW HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Requirements

Performing the Engagement

Designing and Performing Procedures

48. The practitioner’s inquiries of management and others within the entity, as appropriate, shall include the following: (Ref: Para. A84–A88)

(a) How management makes the significant accounting estimates required under the applicable financial reporting framework;

(b) The identification of related parties and related party transactions, including the purpose of those transactions;

(c) Whether there are significant, unusual or complex transactions, events or matters that have affected or may affect the entity’s financial statements, including:

   (i) Significant changes in the entity’s business activities or operations;

   (ii) Significant changes to the terms of contracts that materially affect the entity’s financial statements, including terms of finance and debt contracts or covenants;

   (iii) Significant journal entries or other adjustments to the financial statements;

   (iv) Significant transactions occurring or recognized near the end of the reporting period;

   (v) The status of any uncorrected misstatements identified during previous engagements; and

   (vi) Effects or possible implications for the entity of transactions or relationships with related parties;

(d) The existence of any actual, suspected or alleged:

142 ISRE 2400 (Revised), Engagements to Review Historical Financial Information
143 ISRE 4410 (Revised), Compilation Engagements
Conforming and Consequential Amendments Arising from Proposed ISA 570 (Revised)

IAASB Main Agenda (December 2022)

(i) Fraud or illegal acts affecting the entity; and
(ii) Non-compliance with provisions of laws and regulations that are generally recognized to have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, such as tax and pension laws and regulations;

(e) Whether management has identified and addressed events occurring between the date of the financial statements and the date of the practitioner’s report that require adjustment of, or disclosure in, the financial statements;

(f) The basis for management’s assessment of the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern;

(g) Whether there are events or conditions that appear to may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern;

(h) Material commitments, contractual obligations or contingencies that have affected or may affect the entity’s financial statements, including disclosures; and

(i) Material non-monetary transactions or transactions for no consideration in the financial reporting period under consideration.

…

Procedures to Address Specific Circumstances

…

Going concern

53. A review of financial statements includes consideration of the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern. In considering management’s assessment of the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern, the practitioner shall cover the same period as that used by management to make its assessment as required by the applicable financial reporting framework, or by law or regulation where a longer period is specified.

54. If, during the performance of the review, the practitioner becomes aware of events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern, the practitioner shall: (Ref: Para. A99)

(a) Inquire of management about plans for future actions affecting the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern and about the feasibility of those plans, and also whether management believes the outcome of those plans will improve the situation regarding the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern;

(b) Evaluate the results of those inquiries, to consider whether management’s responses provide a sufficient basis to:

   (i) Continue to present the financial statements on the going concern basis if the applicable financial reporting framework includes the assumption of an entity’s continuance as a going concern; or

   (ii) Conclude whether the financial statements are materially misstated, or are otherwise misleading regarding the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern; and
(c) Consider management’s responses in light of all relevant information of which the practitioner is aware as a result of the review.

…

Written Representations

…

62. The practitioner shall also request management’s written representations that management has disclosed to the practitioner: (Ref: Para. A107)

(a) The identity of the entity’s related parties and all the related party relationships and transactions of which management is aware;

(b) Significant facts relating to any frauds or suspected frauds known to management that may have affected the entity;

(c) Known actual or possible non-compliance with laws and regulations for which the effects of non-compliance affect the entity’s financial statements;

(d) All information relevant to use of the going concern assumption—basis of accounting in the financial statements;

(e) That all events occurring subsequent to the date of the financial statements and for which the applicable financial reporting framework requires adjustment or disclosure, have been adjusted or disclosed;

(f) Material commitments, contractual obligations or contingencies that have affected or may affect the entity’s financial statements, including disclosures; and

(g) Material non-monetary transactions or transactions for no consideration undertaken by the entity in the financial reporting period under consideration.

…

Application and Other Explanatory Material

…

Inquiry (Ref: Para. 46–48)

…

Inquiry about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern (Ref: Para. 48(f))

A89. Often in smaller entities, management may not have prepared an assessment of the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern, but instead may rely on knowledge of the business and anticipated future prospects. In these circumstances, it may be appropriate to discuss the medium and long-term prospects and financing of the entity with management, including consideration of whether management’s contentions are not inconsistent with the practitioner’s understanding of the entity.

…

Procedures to Address Specific Circumstances

…
Events or conditions that may cast significant doubt regarding use of the going concern assumption in the financial statements about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern (Ref: Para. 54)

A99. The list of factors below gives examples of events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern assumption. The list is not all-inclusive, and the existence of one or more of the items does not always signify that uncertainty exists about whether the entity can continue as a going concern.

Financial

- Net liability or net current liability position.
- Fixed-term borrowings approaching maturity without realistic prospects of renewal or repayment, or excessive reliance on short-term borrowings to finance long-term assets.
- Indications of withdrawal of financial support by creditors.
- Recurring negative operating cash flows from operations or inability to generate cash flows from operations indicated by historical or prospective financial statements.
- Adverse key financial ratios.
- Substantial operating losses or significant deterioration in the value of assets used to generate cash flows.
- Arrears or discontinuance of dividends.
- Inability to pay creditors on due dates.
- Non-compliance or marginal inability to meet debt repayment or other debt covenant requirements or comply with the terms of loan agreements.
- Change from credit to cash-on-delivery transactions with suppliers.
- Inability to obtain additional debt or equity financing to stay competitive, including for financing major research and development, capital expenditure, for essential new product development or and other essential investments.

Operating

- Management intentions to liquidate the entity or to cease operations.
- Loss of key personnel and management without replacement.
- Significant declines in customer demand.
- Loss of a major market, key significant customer(s), franchise, license, or principal supplier(s).
- Labor difficulties.
- Shortages of important supplies.
- Emergence of a highly successful competitor.

Other

- Significant or sustained business interruption due to a cyber attack (e.g., denial of access to information or inability to provide service).
• Non-compliance or marginal ability to meet with capital or other statutory requirements, such as solvency or liquidity requirements for financial institutions or exchange listing requirements.

• Pending legal litigation and contingent liabilities arising from matters such as sales warranties, financial guarantees and environmental remediation or regulatory proceedings against the entity that may, if successful, result in claims that the entity is unlikely to be able to satisfy.

• Changes in law or regulation or government policy expected to adversely affect the entity, including sustainability related matters.

• Substantial decrease in share price.

• Significant exposures to volatile markets, such as exchange rates, commodities (e.g., crude oil prices), equities or interest rates.

• Uninsured or underinsured catastrophes or business interruption losses when they occur (e.g., an earthquake).

• Changes in the environment such as war, civil unrest, outbreaks of disease expected to adversely affect the entity or physical risks related to climate change (e.g., extreme flooding).

The significance of such events or conditions often can be mitigated by other factors. For example, the effect of an entity being unable to make its normal debt repayments may be counter-balanced by management’s plans to maintain adequate cash flows by alternative means, such as by disposing of assets, rescheduling loan repayments, or obtaining additional capital. Similarly, the loss of a principal supplier may be mitigated by the availability of a suitable alternative source of supply.

... ISRS 4410 (REVISED), COMPILATION ENGAGEMENTS ...

Application and Other Explanatory Material ...

Compiling the Financial Information ...

Amendment for material misstatements, and for the information not to be misleading (Ref: Para. 34(b)–(c)) ...

A57. The applicable financial reporting framework may include the premise that the financial information is prepared on the going concern basis. If the practitioner becomes aware that uncertainties exist regarding events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern, the practitioner may, as appropriate, suggest a more appropriate presentation under the applicable financial reporting framework, or appropriate disclosures concerning the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern, in order to be in compliance with that framework, and to avoid the financial information being misleading.