



**ASA 800 and ASA 805 – identification of matters for the AUASB to consider**

ASA 800 SPFR	Extract	Initial Suggestion	Disposition
Aus 6.1	Special purpose financial report means a complete set of financial statements, including an assertion statement by those responsible for the financial report, prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework.	<p>Retain.</p> <p>The use of SPFRs has a long-standing significance in Australia, including use for purposes of the Act and other legislative/regulatory requirements (e.g. ACNC). “Special purpose financial report” is not defined anywhere other than in this Standard.</p> <p>Delete ISA paragraphs 6(a) and 7.</p> <p>At the 25 November 2014 AUASB meeting, in the context of a preliminary discussion around the auditor reporting project, the AUASB decided to retain.</p>	At the 22 February 2016 AUASB meeting, the AUASB confirmed retention of this paragraph.
Aus A1.1	<p>Extant:</p> <p>The <i>Corporations Act 2001</i>,* Australian Accounting Standards,# other applicable law or regulation, or specific users of the financial report, may determine if a financial report is required to be prepared. Australian Accounting Standards provide the applicable financial reporting framework for determining if the entity is a “reporting entity”† or a “non-reporting entity” and consequently if the financial report is required to be general purpose or special purpose. For “reporting entities” preparing a financial report under the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i>, the applicable framework is general purpose. For “non-reporting entities” preparing a financial report under the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i>, the applicable framework may be general purpose or special purpose.</p> <p>Replace with:</p> <p>The <i>Corporations Act 2001</i>,* Australian Accounting Standards,# other applicable law or regulation, or certain parties, may determine whether a financial report is required to be prepared. Under the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i>, financial reports are required to be prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. Accounting Standard AASB 101</p>	<p>Retain inserted Aus Para but update.</p> <p>The use of SPFRs has a long-standing significance in Australia. The guidance brings together, and therefore clarifies, what can be confusing in view of the terminology used and the different financial reporting frameworks.</p> <p>At the 25 November 2014 AUASB meeting, in the context of a preliminary discussion around the auditor reporting project, the AUASB decided to retain.</p>	At the 22 February 2016 AUASB meeting, the AUASB confirmed retention and update of this paragraph.

\* See ASA 200, paragraph Aus 13.1.  
 \* See, for example, Division 1 of Part 2M.3 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.  
 # See, for example, Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*.  
 † See, for example, *Glossary of Defined Terms* (June 2009) or Statement of Accounting Concepts 1 *Definition of the Reporting Entity* (August 1990) issued by the AASB.  
 \* See, for example, Division 1 of Part 2M.3 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.  
 # See, for example, Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*.



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	<p><i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> defines a reporting entity and general purpose financial statements. Accounting Standard AASB 1054 <i>Australian Additional Disclosures</i> defines special purpose financial statements. Australian Accounting Standards set out requirements for general purpose financial statements. “Reporting entities” are required to prepare general purpose financial statements. “Non-reporting entities” may prepare general purpose financial statements or apply a special purpose framework for their financial reporting.</p>		
Aus A9.1	<p>ASA 200 requires the auditor to comply with (a) relevant ethical requirements, including those pertaining to independence, relating to financial report audit engagements, and (b) all Australian Auditing Standards relevant to the audit. It also requires the auditor to comply with each requirement of an Australian Auditing Standard unless, in the circumstances of the audit, the entire Auditing Standard is not relevant or the requirement is not relevant because it is conditional and the condition does not exist; or application of the requirement(s) would relate to classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures that the auditor has determined are immaterial. In rare and exceptional circumstances, when there are factors outside the auditor’s control that prevent the auditor from complying with a requirement, the auditor where possible, performs appropriate alternative audit procedures.</p>	<p>Retain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Ethics Standards sit outside of the ASAs, however come through ASA 102;</li> <li>(b) Materiality concept – introduced by the AUASB from the first set of enforceable Australian Standards; and</li> <li>(c) Consistent with the ASA 200 insert (Aus 23.1) which was, and remains, necessary because the legislative instruments (the standards) cannot be enforced where the requirement is not relevant or when there are factors outside the auditor’s control that prevent the auditor from complying with a requirement.</li> </ul> <p>Delete ISA para A9.</p> <p>At the 25 November 2014 AUASB meeting, in the context of a preliminary discussion around the auditor reporting project, the AUASB decided to retain.</p>	<p>At the 22 February 2016 AUASB meeting, the AUASB confirmed retention of this paragraph.</p>
Appendix 1 Illustration 4	<p>An auditor’s report on a financial report prepared by a non-reporting entity under the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> (for purposes of this illustration, a fair presentation framework).</p>	<p>Retain but update – refer Agenda Item 6.8a for example of updated report.</p> <p>At the 25 November 2014 AUASB meeting, in the context of a preliminary discussion around the auditor reporting project, the AUASB decided to retain.</p>	<p>At the 22 February 2016 AUASB meeting, the AUASB confirmed retention of Australian examples and approved draft examples presented.</p>
Appendix 1 Illustration 5	<p>An auditor’s report on a financial report prepared by a not-for-profit incorporated association in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the <i>Applicable State Act</i> (for purposes of this illustration, a</p>	<p>Retain but update – refer Agenda Item 6.8b for example of updated report.</p> <p>At the 25 November 2014 AUASB meeting, in the context of a</p>	<p>At the 22 February 2016 AUASB meeting, the</p>



ASA 800 SPFR	Extract	Initial Suggestion	Disposition
	fair presentation framework).	preliminary discussion around the auditor reporting project, the AUASB decided to retain.	AUASB confirmed retention of Australian examples and approved draft examples presented.

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ASA 805 Single Financial Statement	Extract	Initial Suggestion	Disposition
Aus A2.1	ASA 200 defines the term “financial statements” as a structured representation of historical financial information, including disclosures, intended to communicate an entity’s economic resources or obligations at a point in time or the changes therein for a period of time in accordance with a financial reporting framework. The term “financial statements” ordinarily refers to a complete set of financial statements as determined by the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework but can also refer to a single financial statement. Disclosures comprise explanatory or descriptive information, set out as required, expressly permitted or otherwise allowed by the applicable financial reporting framework, on the face of a financial statement, or in the notes, or incorporated therein by cross-reference 11. As noted in paragraph 6(c), reference to a single financial statement or specific element of a financial statement includes the related disclosures.	Remove. ISA 200 definition of financial statements is the same as Revised ASA 200 para 13f definition. Aus para no longer needed. At the 25 November 2014 AUASB Meeting, in the context of a preliminary discussion around the auditor reporting project, the AUASB agreed to abolish the requirement.	At the 22 February 2016 AUASB meeting, the AUASB confirmed deletion of this paragraph.
Aus A5.1	ASA 200 requires the auditor to comply with (a) relevant ethical requirements, including those pertaining to independence, relating to financial report audit engagements, and (b) all Australian Auditing Standards relevant to the audit. It also requires the auditor to comply with each requirement of an Australian Auditing Standard unless, in the circumstances of the audit, the entire Auditing Standard is not relevant or the requirement is not relevant because it is conditional and the condition does not exist, or application of the requirement(s) would relate to classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures that the auditor has determined are immaterial. In rare and exceptional circumstances, when there are factors outside the auditor’s control that prevent the auditor from complying with a requirement, the auditor,	Retain. (a) Ethics Standards sit outside of the ASAs, however come through ASA 102; (b) Materiality concept – introduced by the AUASB from the first set of enforceable Australian Standards; and (c) Consistent with the ASA 200 insert (Aus 23.1) which was, and remains, necessary because the legislative instruments (the standards) cannot be enforced where the requirement is not relevant or when there are factors	At the 22 February 2016 AUASB meeting, the AUASB confirmed retention of this paragraph.



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	where possible, performs appropriate alternative audit procedures.	<p>outside the auditor's control that prevent the auditor from complying with a requirement.</p> <p>At the 25 November 2014 AUASB meeting, in the context of a preliminary discussion around the auditor reporting project, the AUASB decided to retain.</p> <p>Delete ISA para A5.</p> <p><u>Note</u> – audits under this standard require compliance with all relevant standards, hence the same link as in ASA 800.</p>	