

ASA 800
(October 2009)

Auditing Standard ASA 800
Special Considerations—
Audits of Financial Reports
Prepared in Accordance with
Special Purpose Frameworks

Issued by the **Auditing and Assurance Standards Board**



Australian Government

Auditing and Assurance Standards Board

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PREFACE

Reasons for Issuing Auditing Standard ASA 800 *Special Considerations—Audits of Financial Reports Prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks*

The Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (AUASB) issues Auditing Standard ASA 800 *Special Considerations—Audits of Financial Reports Prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks* pursuant to the requirements of the legislative provisions and the Strategic Direction explained below.

The AUASB is an independent statutory board of the Australian Government established under section 227A of the *Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001*, as amended (ASIC Act). Under section 336 of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the AUASB may make Auditing Standards for the purposes of the corporations legislation. These Auditing Standards are legislative instruments under the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*.

Under the Strategic Direction given to the AUASB by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC), the AUASB is required to have regard to any programme initiated by the International Auditing and Assurance Board (IAASB) for the revision and enhancement of the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and to make appropriate consequential amendments to the Australian Auditing Standards. Accordingly, the AUASB has decided to revise and redraft the Australian Auditing Standards using the equivalent redrafted ISAs.

Auditing Standard ASA 800
*Special Considerations—Audits of Financial Reports Prepared in
Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks*

Main Features

This Auditing Standard establishes requirements and provides application and other explanatory material regarding special considerations in the application of Australian Auditing Standards to an audit of a financial report prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework.

This Auditing Standard:

- (a) details the auditor's considerations when accepting the engagement and planning and performing the audit;
- (b) requires the auditor to apply the requirements in ASA 700 *Forming an Opinion and Reporting on a Financial Report* when forming an opinion, and reporting on, a special purpose financial report; and
- (c) requires the auditor to include in the auditor's report an Emphasis of Matter paragraph to alert readers of the financial report that it is prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework.

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*Special Considerations—Audits of Financial Reports Prepared in
Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks*

AUTHORITY STATEMENT

The Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (AUASB) makes this Auditing Standard ASA 800 *Special Considerations—Audits of Financial Reports Prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks* pursuant to section 227B of the *Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001* and section 336 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

This Auditing Standard is to be read in conjunction with ASA 101 *Preamble to Australian Auditing Standards*, which sets out the intentions of the AUASB on how the Australian Auditing Standards, operative for financial reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2010, are to be understood, interpreted and applied. This Standard is to be read also in conjunction with ASA 200 *Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with Australian Accounting Standards*.

Dated: 27 October 2009

M H Kelsall
Chairman - AUASB

AUDITING STANDARD ASA 800

Special Considerations—Audits of Financial Reports Prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks

Application

- Aus 0.1 This Auditing Standard applies to:
- (a) an audit of a financial report prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework for a financial year, under the *Corporations Act 2001*; and
 - (b) an audit of a financial report, or a complete set of financial statements, prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework, for any other special purpose.
- Aus 0.2 This Auditing Standard also applies, as appropriate, to an audit of other historical financial information prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework.

Operative Date

- Aus 0.3 This Auditing Standard is operative for financial reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2010.

Introduction

Scope of this Auditing Standard

1. The Australian Auditing Standards in the ASA 100 - ASA 700 series apply to an audit of a financial report. This Auditing Standard deals with special considerations in the application of those Australian Auditing Standards to an audit of a financial report prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework.
2. This Auditing Standard is written in the context of a financial report prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework.

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ASA 805¹ deals with special considerations relevant to an audit of a single financial statement or of a specific element, account, or item of a financial statement.

3. This Auditing Standard does not override the requirements of the other Auditing Standards; nor does it purport to deal with all special considerations that may be relevant in the circumstances of the engagement.

Effective Date

4. [Deleted by the AUASB. Refer Aus 0.3]

Objective

5. The objective of the auditor, when applying Australian Auditing Standards in an audit of a financial report prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework, is to address appropriately the special considerations that are relevant to:
- (a) The acceptance of the engagement;
 - (b) The planning and performance of that engagement; and
 - (c) Forming an opinion and reporting on the financial report.

Definitions

6. For purposes of the Australian Auditing Standards, the following terms have the meanings attributed below:
- (a) [Deleted by the AUASB. Refer Aus 6.1]
 - (b) Special purpose framework means a financial reporting framework designed to meet the financial information needs of specific users. The financial reporting framework may be a fair presentation framework or a compliance framework.² (Ref: Para. A1-A4)

¹ See ASA 805 *Special Considerations—Audits of Single Financial Statements and Specific Elements, Accounts or Items of a Financial Statement*.

² See ASA 200 *Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with Australian Auditing Standards*, paragraph 13(a).

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Aus 6.1 Special purpose financial report means a complete set of financial statements,^{*} including the related notes and an assertion statement by those responsible for the financial report, prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework. The related notes ordinarily comprise a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. The requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework[#] determine the form and content of a financial report[†] prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework. (Ref: Para A4)

7. [Deleted by the AUASB. Refer Aus 6.1]

Requirements

Considerations When Accepting the Engagement

Acceptability of the Financial Reporting Framework

8. ASA 210 requires the auditor to determine the acceptability of the financial reporting framework applied in the preparation of the financial report.³ In an audit of a special purpose financial report, the auditor shall obtain an understanding of:

- (a) The purpose for which the financial report is prepared;
- (b) The intended users; and
- (c) The steps taken by management to determine that the applicable financial reporting framework is acceptable in the circumstances. (Ref: Para. A5-A8)

Considerations When Planning and Performing the Audit

9. ASA 200 requires the auditor to comply with all Australian Auditing Standards relevant to the audit.⁴ In planning and performing an audit of a special purpose financial report, the auditor shall determine whether application of the Australian Auditing Standards

^{*} See ASA 200, paragraph Aus 13.1.

[#] See, for example, the Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

[†] See ASA 200, paragraphs Aus 13.3 and Aus 13.4.

³ See ASA 210 *Agreeing the Terms of Audit Engagements*, paragraph 6(a).

⁴ See ASA 200, paragraph 18.

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requires special consideration in the circumstances of the engagement. (Ref: Para. A9-A12)

10. ASA 315 requires the auditor to obtain an understanding of the entity's selection and application of accounting policies.⁵ In the case of a financial report prepared in accordance with the provisions of a contract, the auditor shall obtain an understanding of any significant interpretations of the contract that management made in the preparation of that financial report. An interpretation is significant when adoption of another reasonable interpretation would have produced a material difference in the information presented in the financial report.

Forming an Opinion and Reporting Considerations

11. When forming an opinion and reporting on a special purpose financial report, the auditor shall apply the requirements in ASA 700.⁶ (Ref: Para. A13)

Description of the Applicable Financial Reporting Framework

12. ASA 700 requires the auditor to evaluate whether the financial report adequately refers to, or describes the applicable financial reporting framework.⁷ In the case of a financial report prepared in accordance with the provisions of a contract, the auditor shall evaluate whether the financial report adequately describes any significant interpretations of the contract on which the financial report is based.
13. ASA 700 deals with the form and content of the auditor's report. In the case of an auditor's report on a special purpose financial report:
 - (a) The auditor's report shall also describe the purpose for which the financial report is prepared and, if necessary, the intended users, or refer to a note in the special purpose financial report that contains that information; and
 - (b) If management has a choice of financial reporting frameworks in the preparation of such a financial report, the

⁵ See ASA 315 *Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement through Understanding the Entity and Its Environment*, paragraph 11(c).

⁶ See ASA 700 *Forming an Opinion and Reporting on a Financial Report*.

⁷ See ASA 700, paragraph 15.

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explanation of management's⁸ responsibility for the financial report shall also make reference to its responsibility for determining that the applicable financial reporting framework is acceptable in the circumstances.

Alerting Readers that the Financial Report is Prepared in Accordance with a Special Purpose Framework

14. The auditor's report on the special purpose financial report shall include an Emphasis of Matter paragraph alerting users of the auditor's report that the financial report is prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework and that, as a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. The auditor shall include this paragraph under an appropriate heading.
(Ref: Para. A14-A15)

* * *

⁸ Or other term that is appropriate in the context of the legal framework in the particular jurisdiction.

Application and Other Explanatory Material

Definition of Special Purpose Framework (Ref: Para. 6-Aus 6.1)

- A1. Examples of special purpose frameworks are:
- A tax basis of accounting for a financial report that accompanies an entity's tax return;
 - The cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting for cash flow information that an entity may be requested to prepare for creditors;
 - The financial reporting provisions established by a regulator to meet the requirements of that regulator; or
 - The financial reporting provisions of a contract, such as a bond indenture, a loan agreement, or a project grant.
- Aus A1.1 The *Corporations Act 2001*,^{*} 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 *Corporations Act 2001*, the applicable framework is general purpose. For "non-reporting entities" preparing a financial report under the *Corporations Act 2001*, the applicable framework may be general purpose or special purpose.[§]
- A2. There may be circumstances where a special purpose framework is based on a financial reporting framework established by an authorised or recognised standards setting organisation or by law or regulation, but does not comply with all the requirements of that

^{*} 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, ASIC Regulatory Guide 85 *Reporting Requirements for non-reporting entities* (July 2005).

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framework. An example is a contract that requires a financial report to be prepared in accordance with most, but not all, of the Australian Accounting Standards. When this is acceptable in the circumstances of the engagement, it is inappropriate for the description of the applicable financial reporting framework in the special purpose financial report to imply full compliance with the financial reporting framework established by the authorised or recognised standards setting organisation or by law or regulation. In the above example of the contract, the description of the applicable financial reporting framework may refer to the financial reporting provisions of the contract, rather than make any reference to the Australian Accounting Standards.

- A3. In the circumstances described in paragraph A2, the special purpose framework may not be a fair presentation framework even if the financial reporting framework on which it is based is a fair presentation framework. This is because the special purpose framework may not comply with all the requirements of the financial reporting framework established by the authorised or recognised standards setting organisation or by law or regulation that are necessary to achieve fair presentation of the financial report.
- A4. A financial report prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework may be the only financial report an entity prepares. In such circumstances, that financial report may be used by users other than those for whom the financial reporting framework is designed. Despite the broad distribution of the financial report in those circumstances, it is still considered to be a financial report prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework under Australian Auditing Standards. The requirements in paragraphs 13-14 are designed to avoid misunderstandings about the purpose for which the financial report is prepared.

Considerations When Accepting the Engagement

Acceptability of the Financial Reporting Framework (Ref: Para. 8)

- A5. In the case of a special purpose financial report, the financial information needs of the intended users are a key factor in determining the acceptability of the financial reporting framework applied in the preparation of the financial report.
- A6. The applicable financial reporting framework may encompass the financial reporting standards established by an organisation that is

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authorised or recognised to promulgate standards for a special purpose financial report. In that case, those standards will be presumed acceptable for that purpose if the organisation follows an established and transparent process involving deliberation and consideration of the views of relevant stakeholders. In some jurisdictions, law or regulation may prescribe the financial reporting framework to be used by management in the preparation of a special purpose financial report for a certain type of entity. For example, a regulator may establish financial reporting provisions to meet the requirements of that regulator. In the absence of indications to the contrary, such a financial reporting framework is presumed acceptable for a special purpose financial report prepared by such entity.

- A7. Where the financial reporting standards referred to in paragraph A6 are supplemented by legislative or regulatory requirements, ASA 210 requires the auditor to determine whether any conflicts between the financial reporting standards and the additional requirements exist, and prescribes actions to be taken by the auditor if such conflicts exist.⁹
- A8. The applicable financial reporting framework may encompass the financial reporting provisions of a contract, or sources other than those described in paragraphs A6 and A7. In that case, the acceptability of the financial reporting framework in the circumstances of the engagement is determined by considering whether the framework exhibits attributes normally exhibited by acceptable financial reporting frameworks as described in Appendix 2 of ASA 210. In the case of a special purpose framework, the relative importance to a particular engagement of each of the attributes normally exhibited by acceptable financial reporting frameworks is a matter of professional judgement. For example, for purposes of establishing the value of net assets of an entity at the date of its sale, the vendor and the purchaser may have agreed that very prudent estimates of allowances for uncollectible accounts receivable are appropriate for their needs, even though such financial information is not neutral when compared with financial information prepared in accordance with a general purpose framework.

⁹ See ASA 210, paragraph 18.

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Considerations When Planning and Performing the Audit (Ref: Para. 9)

A9. [Deleted by the AUASB. Refer Aus A9.1]

Aus A9.1 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 where possible, performs appropriate alternative audit procedures.¹⁰

A10. Application of some of the requirements of the Auditing Standards in an audit of a special purpose financial report may require special consideration by the auditor. For example, in ASA 320, judgements about matters that are material to users of the financial report are based on a consideration of the common financial information needs of users as a group.¹¹ In the case of an audit of a special purpose financial report, however, those judgements are based on a consideration of the financial information needs of the intended users.

A11. In the case of a special purpose financial report, such as those prepared in accordance with the requirements of a contract, management may agree with the intended users on a threshold below which misstatements identified during the audit will not be corrected or otherwise adjusted. The existence of such a threshold does not relieve the auditor from the requirement to determine materiality in accordance with ASA 320 for purposes of planning and performing the audit of the special purpose financial report.

A12. Communication with those charged with governance in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards is based on the relationship

¹⁰ See ASA 200, paragraphs 14, 18, Aus 22.1 and Aus 23.1.

¹¹ See ASA 320 *Materiality in Planning and Performing an Audit*, paragraph 2.

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between those charged with governance and the financial report subject to audit, in particular, whether those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the preparation of that financial report. In the case of a special purpose financial report, those charged with governance may not have such a responsibility; for example, when the financial information is prepared solely for management's use. In such cases, the requirements of ASA 260¹² may not be relevant to the audit of the special purpose financial report, except when the auditor is also responsible for the audit of the entity's general purpose financial report or, for example, has agreed with those charged with governance of the entity to communicate to them relevant matters identified during the audit of the special purpose financial report.

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

A13. Appendix 1 to this Auditing Standard contains illustrations of auditors' reports on special purpose financial reports.

Alerting Readers that the Financial Report is Prepared in Accordance with a Special Purpose Framework (Ref: Para. 14)

A14. The special purpose financial report may be used for purposes other than that for which it was intended. For example, a regulator may require certain entities to place the special purpose financial report on public record. To avoid misunderstandings, the auditor alerts users of the auditor's report that the financial report is prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework and, therefore, may not be suitable for another purpose.

Restriction on Distribution or Use (Ref: Para. 14)

A15. In addition to the alert required by paragraph 14, the auditor may consider it appropriate to indicate that the auditor's report is intended solely for the specific users. Depending on the law or regulation of the particular jurisdiction, this may be achieved by restricting the distribution or use of the auditor's report. In these circumstances, the paragraph referred to in paragraph 14 may be expanded to include these other matters, and the heading modified accordingly.

¹² See ASA 260 *Communication with Those Charged with Governance*.

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Conformity with International Standards on Auditing

This Auditing Standard conforms with International Standard on Auditing ISA 800 *Special Considerations—Audits of Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks*, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB), an independent standard-setting board of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC).

Paragraphs that have been added to this Auditing Standard (and do not appear in the text of the equivalent ISA) are identified with the prefix “Aus”.

Compliance with this Auditing Standard enables compliance with ISA 800.

Appendix 1

(Ref: Para. A13)

Illustrations of Auditors' Reports on Special Purpose Financial Reports

- Illustration 1: An auditor's report on a financial report prepared in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of a contract (for purposes of this illustration, a compliance framework).
- Illustration 2: An auditor's report on a financial report prepared in accordance with the tax basis of accounting (for purposes of this illustration, a compliance framework).
- Illustration 3: An auditor's report on a financial report prepared in accordance with the financial reporting provisions established by a regulatory authority (for purposes of this illustration, a fair presentation framework).
- [Aus] Illustration 4: An auditor's report on a financial report prepared by a non-reporting entity under the *Corporations Act 2001* (for purposes of this illustration, a fair presentation framework).
- [Aus] Illustration 5: 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 *Applicable State Act* (for purposes of this illustration, a fair presentation framework).

See ASA 700* for applicable wording in the auditor's report, when the company has made a statement on compliance with *International Financial Reporting Standards* (IFRSs) and/or includes a Remuneration Report in the Directors' Report.

* See ASA 700 *Forming an Opinion and Reporting on a Financial Report*.

Example Auditor’s Report
Special Purpose Financial Report—Compliance with a
Contract
(Compliance Framework)

Illustration 1:

Circumstances include the following:

- **The financial report has been prepared by management of the entity in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of a contract (that is, a special purpose framework) to comply with the provisions of that contract. Management does not have a choice of financial reporting frameworks.**
- **The applicable financial reporting framework is a compliance framework.**
- **The financial report is *not* prepared under the *Corporations Act 2001*.**
- **The terms of the audit engagement reflect the description of management’s responsibility for the financial report in ASA 210.**
- **Distribution and use of the auditor’s report is restricted.**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

[Appropriate Addressee]

We have audited the accompanying financial report of ABC Entity, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 20X1, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and management’s assertion statement.* The financial report has been prepared by the management of ABC Entity based on the financial reporting provisions of Section Z of the contract dated 1 July 20X0 between ABC Entity and DEF Company (“the contract”).

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Management’s¹³ Responsibility for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial report 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 a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity’s preparation of the financial report 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial report of ABC Entity for the year ended 30 June 20X1 is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of Section Z of the contract.

* Or other appropriate term.

¹³ Or another term that is appropriate in the context of the legal framework in the particular jurisdiction.

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Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution and Use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note X to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report is prepared to assist ABC Entity to comply with the financial reporting provisions of the contract referred to above. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for ABC Entity and DEF Company and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than ABC Entity or DEF Company.

[Auditor's signature]*

[Date of the auditor's report]#

[Auditor's address]

* The auditor's report needs to be signed in one or more of the following ways: name of the audit firm, the name of the audit company or the personal name of the auditor as appropriate.

The date of the auditor's report is the date the auditor signs the report.

Example Auditor’s Report
Special Purpose Financial Report—Tax Basis of Accounting
(Compliance Framework)

Illustration 2:

Circumstances include the following:

- **The financial report has been prepared by management of a partnership in accordance with the tax basis of accounting (that is, a special purpose framework) to assist the partners in preparing their individual income tax returns. Management does not have a choice of financial reporting frameworks.**
- **The applicable financial reporting framework is a compliance framework.**
- **The financial report is *not* prepared under the *Corporations Act 2001*.**
- **The terms of the audit engagement reflect the description of management’s responsibility for the financial report in ASA 210.**
- **Distribution and use of the auditor’s report is restricted.**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

[Appropriate Addressee]

We have audited the accompanying financial report of ABC Partnership, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 20X1, the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and management’s assertion statement.* The financial report has been prepared by management using the tax basis of accounting.

* Or other appropriate term.

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Management's¹⁴ Responsibility for the Financial Report

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the partnership's preparation of the financial report 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 partnership's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial report of ABC Partnership for the year ended 30 June 20X1 is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with [describe the applicable income tax law].

¹⁴ Or another term that is appropriate in the context of the legal framework in the particular jurisdiction.

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Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note X to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report is prepared to assist the partners of ABC Partnership in preparing their individual income tax returns. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for ABC Partnership and its partners and should not be distributed to parties other than ABC Partnership or its partners.

[Auditor's signature]*

[Date of the auditor's report]#

[Auditor's address]

* The auditor's report needs to be signed in one or more of the following ways: name of the audit firm, the name of the audit company or the personal name of the auditor as appropriate.

The date of the auditor's report is the date the auditor signs the report.

**Example Auditor’s Report
Special Purpose Financial Report—Regulatory Authority
Requirements
(Fair Presentation Framework)**

Illustration 3:

Circumstances include the following:

- **The financial report has been prepared by management of the entity in accordance with the financial reporting provisions established by a regulatory authority (that is, a special purpose framework) to meet the requirements of that authority. Management does not have a choice of financial reporting frameworks.**
- **The applicable financial reporting framework is a fair presentation framework.**
- **The financial report is *not* prepared under the *Corporations Act 2001*.**
- **The terms of the audit engagement reflect the description of management’s responsibility for the financial report in ASA 210.**
- **The Other Matter paragraph refers to the fact that the auditor has also issued an auditor’s report on the financial report prepared by ABC Entity for the same period in accordance with a general purpose framework.**
- **Distribution or use of the auditor’s report is not restricted.**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

[Appropriate Addressee]

We have audited the accompanying financial report of ABC Entity, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 20X1, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and

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management's assertion statement.* The financial report has been prepared by management based on the [financial reporting provisions of Section Y of Regulation Z].

Management's¹⁵ Responsibility for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation¹⁶ of the financial report in accordance with the [financial reporting provisions of Section Y of Regulation Z,] and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation¹⁷ of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the

* Or other appropriate term.

¹⁵ Or another term that is appropriate in the context of the legal framework in the particular jurisdiction.

¹⁶ Where management's responsibility is to prepare a financial report that gives a true and fair view, this may read: "Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of section Y of Regulation Z, and for such..."

¹⁷ In the case of footnote 16, this sentence may read: "In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view 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."

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effectiveness of the entity's internal control.¹⁸ An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, (or *gives a true and fair view of*) the financial position of ABC Entity as at 30 June, 20X1, and (of) its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with [the financial reporting provisions of Section Y of Regulation Z].

Basis of Accounting

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note X to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report is prepared to assist ABC Entity to meet the requirements of Regulatory Authority DEF. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

Other Matter

ABC Entity has prepared a separate financial report for the year ended 30 June 20X1 in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards on which we issued a separate auditor's report to the shareholders of ABC Entity dated 30 September 20X1.

¹⁸ In circumstances when the auditor also has responsibility to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control in conjunction with the audit of the financial report, this sentence would be worded as follows: "In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances." In the case of footnote 16, this may read: "In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances."

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[Auditor's signature]*

[Date of the auditor's report]#

[Auditor's address]

SUPERSEDED

* The auditor's report needs to be signed in one or more of the following ways: name of the audit firm, the name of the audit company or the personal name of the auditor as appropriate.

The date of the auditor's report is the date the auditor signs the report.

Example Auditor's Report
Special Purpose Financial Report—Corporations Act 2001
(Fair Presentation Framework)

[Aus] Illustration 4:

Circumstances include the following:

- **The entity is a small proprietary company controlled by a foreign company and is required to lodge a financial report with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) under the *Corporations Act 2001*. The entity is a non-reporting entity.**
- **The financial report is prepared under the *Corporations Act 2001*.**
- **The applicable financial reporting framework is a fair presentation framework.**
- **The terms of the audit engagement reflect the description of management's responsibility for the financial report in ASA 210.**
- **Distribution or use of the auditor's report is not restricted.**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Appropriate addressee]

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report of ABC Company Ltd., which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 20X1, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note X to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members.

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The directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We have conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of ABC Company Ltd., would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of the auditor's report.*

* Or, alternatively, include statements (a) to the effect that circumstances have changed since the declaration was given to the relevant directors; and (b) setting out how the declaration would differ if it had been given to the relevant directors at the time the auditor's report was made.

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Opinion

In our opinion the financial report of ABC Company Ltd. is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 20X1 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note X, and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis of Accounting

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note X to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the directors' financial reporting responsibilities under the *Corporations Act 2001*. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

[Auditor's signature][#]

[Date of the auditor's report][†]

[Auditor's address]

[#] The auditor's report needs to be signed in one or more of the following ways: name of the audit firm, the name of the audit company or the personal name of the auditor as appropriate.

[†] The date of the auditor's report is the date the auditor signs the report.

Example Auditor’s Report
Special Purpose Financial Report—Applicable State Act
(Year)
(Fair Presentation Framework)

[Aus] Illustration 5:

Circumstances include the following:

- **The financial report is prepared by a not-for-profit incorporated association to meet the financial reporting requirements of the *Applicable State Act (Year)*.**
- **The applicable financial reporting framework is a fair presentation framework.**
- **The financial report is *not* prepared under the *Corporations Act 2001*.**
- **The terms of the audit engagement reflect the description of management’s responsibility for the financial report in ASA 210.**
- **Distribution or use of the auditor’s report is not restricted.**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

[Appropriate Addressee]

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report, of ABC Not-for-Profit Incorporated, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 20X1, the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the officers’ assertion statement.*

* Or other appropriate term.

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Officers’* Responsibility for the Financial Report

The officers of ABC Not-for-Profit Incorporated are responsible for the preparation of the financial report, and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note X, is appropriate to meet the requirements of the *Applicable State Act*[#] and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members. The officers’ responsibility also includes such internal control as the officers determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We have conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the association’s preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view, 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 association’s internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the officers, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, (or *gives a true and fair view of*) the financial position of ABC Not-for-Profit Incorporated as at 30 June 20X1, and (*of*) its financial performance and its

* Or other term that is appropriate in the context of the legal framework in the particular jurisdiction.

Insert reference to appropriate framework.

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cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with [the financial reporting requirements of *Applicable State Act* (Year)].

Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note X to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared to assist ABC Not-for-Profit Incorporated to meet the requirements of the *Applicable State Act*. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

[Auditor's signature]*

[Date of the auditor's report]#

[Auditor's address]

* The auditor's report needs to be signed in one or more of the following ways: name of the audit firm, the name of the audit company or the personal name of the auditor as appropriate.

The date of the auditor's report is the date the auditor signs the report.