Agenda Item 7(b).5 AUASB Meeting 16 April 2012 Marked Up version

ASAE 3420

(April 2012)

Standard on Assurance Engagements ASAE 3420 Assurance Engagements To Report on the Compilation of Pro Forma Financial Information included in a Prospectus

Issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board

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This Standard on Assurance Engagements is available on the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (AUASB) website: www.auasb.gov.au.

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PREFACE

Reasons for Issuing ASAE 3420

The AUASB issues Standard on Assurance Engagements ASAE 3420 Assurance Engagements To Report on the Compilation of Pro Forma Financial Information included in a Prospectus pursuant to the requirements of the legislative provisions 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 227B of the ASIC Act, the AUASB may formulate assurance standards for other purposes.

Main Features

This Standard on Assurance Engagements establishes requirements and provides application and other explanatory material regarding reporting on the compilation of pro forma financial information related to a prospectus.

AUTHORITY STATEMENT

The Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (AUASB) formulates this Standard on Assurance Engagements ASAE 3420 Assurance Engagements To Report on the Compilation of Pro Forma Financial Information included in a Prospectus pursuant to section 227B of the Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001.

This Standard on Assurance Engagements is to be read in conjunction with ASA 100 *Preamble to AUASB Pronouncements*, which sets out the intentions of the AUASB on how the AUASB Standards are to be understood, interpreted and applied.

Dated: TypeHere M H Kelsall Chairman - AUASB

STANDARD ON ASSURANCE ENGAGEMENTS ASAE 3420

Assurance Engagements To Report on the Compilation of Pro Forma Financial Information included in a Prospectus

Application

Aus 0.1

This Standard on Assurance Engagements applies to assurance engagements related to the reporting on the compilation of pro forma financial information included in a prospectus, or other public document.

Operative Date

Aus 0.2

This Standard on Assurance Engagements is operative for engagements commencing on or after 1 March 2013.

Introduction

Scope of this Standard on Assurance Engagements

[Deleted by the AUASB. Refer Aus 1.1]

Aus 1.1_This International Australian Standard on Assurance Engagements (AISAE) deals with limited and reasonable reasonable assurance engagements undertaken by an assurance practitioner to report on the responsible party's' compilation of pro forma financial information included in a prospectus or other public document.

References in this ASAE to 'prospectus' are taken to include other public documents related to a corporate fundraising, unless otherwise noted. The ISAE applies where:

¹ The term "<u>assurance</u> practitioner" is described in <u>AISAE</u> 3000, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, paragraph <u>14</u>.

See Tthe International Framework for Assurance Engagements (the Assurance Framework), paragraphs 25–26, which describes the meaning of the term "responsible party."

(a) Such reporting is required by securities law or the regulation of the securities exchange ("relevant law or regulation") in the jurisdiction in which the prospectus is to be issued; or

This reporting is generally accepted practice in such jurisdiction. (Ref: Para. A1)

(b) Aus 1.2 When the assurance practitioner is requested to provide assurance on the pro forma financial information itself, refer to ASAE 3450 Assurance Engagements involving Corporate Fundraisings and/or Prospective Financial Information.

Nature of the Assurance Practitioner's Responsibility

- 2. In an engagement performed under this AISAE, the assurance practitioner has no responsibility to compile the pro forma financial information for the entity; such responsibility rests with the responsible party. The assurance practitioner's sole responsibility is to report on whether the pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, by the responsible party on the basis of the applicable criteria.
- 3. This AISAE does not deal with non-assurance engagements in which the <u>assurance</u> practitioner is engaged by the entity to compile its historical financial statements.

Purpose of Pro Forma Financial Information Included in a Prospectus

4. The purpose of pro forma financial information included in a prospectus is solely to illustrate the impact of a significant event(s) or transaction(s) on unadjusted financial information of the entity as if the event had occurred or the transaction had been undertaken at an earlier date selected for purposes of the illustration. This is achieved by applying pro forma adjustments to the unadjusted financial information. Pro forma financial information does not represent the entity's actual financial position, financial performance, or cash flows. (Ref: Para. A2–A3)

Compilation of Pro Forma Financial Information

5. The compilation of pro forma financial information involves the responsible party gathering, classifying, summarising and presenting financial information that illustrates the impact of a significant

event(s) or transaction(s) on unadjusted financial information of the entity as if the event had occurred or the transaction had been undertaken at the selected date. Steps involved in this process include:

- O Identifying the source of the unadjusted financial information to be used in compiling the pro forma financial information, and extracting the unadjusted financial information from that source; (Ref: Para. A4–A5)
- Making pro forma adjustments to the unadjusted financial information for the purpose for which the pro forma financial information is presented; and
- Presenting the resulting pro forma financial information with accompanying disclosures.

Nature of Reasonable the Assurance Engagement

- 6. A reasonable assurance engagement to report on the compilation of pro forma financial information involves performing the procedures set out in this AISAE to assess whether the applicable criteria used by the responsible party in the compilation of the pro forma financial information provide a reasonable basis for presenting the significant effects directly attributable to the event(s) or transaction(s), and to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence about whether: (Ref: Para. A6)
 - The related pro forma adjustments give appropriate effect to those criteria; and
 - O The resulting pro forma column (see paragraph 11(c) of this ASAE) reflects the proper application of those adjustments to the unadjusted financial information.

It also involves evaluating the overall presentation of the pro forma financial information. The engagement, however, does not involve the <u>assurance</u> practitioner updating or reissuing any reports or opinions on any historical financial information used in compiling the pro forma financial information, or performing an audit or review of the financial information used in compiling the pro forma financial information.

Aus 6.1 A limited assurance engagement to report on the compilation of pro forma financial information involves performing the procedures set out in this ASAE to assess

whether anything comes to the assurance practitioner's attention that causes the assurance practitioner to believe that the applicable criteria used by the responsible party in the compilation of the pro forma financial information does not provide a reasonable basis for presenting the significant effects directly attributable to the event(s) or transaction(s), and to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence about whether: (Ref: Para. Aus A6.1)

- The related pro forma adjustments give appropriate effect to those criteria; and
- The resulting pro forma column (see paragraph 11(c) of this ASAE) reflects the proper application of those adjustments to the unadjusted financial information.

It also involves evaluating the overall presentation of the pro forma financial information. The engagement, however, does not involve the assurance practitioner updating or reissuing any previously issued reports or opinions on any historical financial information used in compiling the pro forma financial information, or performing an audit or review of the financial information used in compiling the pro-forma financial information.

Relationship with Other Professional Pronouncements

7. The performance of assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information requires the assurance practitioner to comply with ISAEASAE 3000. ISAEASAE 3000 includes requirements in relation to such topics as engagement acceptance, planning, evidence, and documentation that apply to all assurance engagements, including engagements in accordance with this ISAEASAE. This ISAEASAE expands on how ISAEASAE 3000 is to be applied in a reasonable assurance engagement to report on the compilation of pro forma financial information included in a prospectus. The InternationalAustralian Framework for Assurance Engagements (Assurance Framework), which defines and describes the elements and objectives of an assurance engagement, provides context for understanding this ISAEASAE and ISAEASAE 3000.

8. [Deleted by the AUASB. Refer Aus 8.1]

³ See AISAE 3000, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.

- Aus 8.1 Compliance with ISAE ASAE 3000 requires, 8. among other things, that the assurance practitioner:
 - Comply with the <u>fundamental ethical principles of</u> integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviourindependence and other requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Professional Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code);
 - Implement quality control procedures that are applicable to the individual assurance engagement.⁴
- Aus 8.2 In addition to compliance ASAE 3000 described in Aus 8.1 of this ASAE, the assurance practitioner is also required to comply with the relevant ethical requirements in ASA 102.*

Effective Date

[Deleted by the AUASB. Refer AUS 0.32] 9.

Objectives

The objectives of the <u>assurance</u> practitioner are: 10.

10.(a) [Deleted by the AUASB. Refer Aus 10.1 (a)]

Aus 10.1 (a) To obtain reasonable or limited assurance, as appropriate, about whether the pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, by the responsible party on the basis of the applicable criteria, thereby enable the assurance practitioner to express a conclusion conveying that level of assurance; and

To report in accordance with the <u>assurance</u> practitioner's (b) findings, about whether:

See AISAE 3000, paragraphs 12 and 134 and 6.
See ASA 102 Compliance with Ethical Requirements when Performing Audits, Reviews and Other Assurance Engagements.

(i) In the case of a reasonable assurance engagement, the pro forma financial information is prepared, in all material respects, on the basis of the applicable criteria; or

Aus 10.2 (ii) In the case of a limited assurance engagement,
anything has come to the assurance practitioner's
attention that causes the assurance practitioner to
believe, on the basis of the procedures performed
and evidence obtained, that the pro forma financial
information has not been compiled, in all material
respects, on the basis of the applicable criteria.

Definitions

- 11. For the purposes of this Standard on Assurance Engagements, the following terms have the meanings attributed below:
 - (a) Applicable criteria The criteria used by the responsible party when compiling the pro forma financial information. Criteria may be established by an authorized or recognized standard setting organization or by applicable law or regulation or in the absence of e.Whestablished criteria-do not exist, they will-be developed by the responsible party. (Ref: Para. A7–A9)
 - (b) Pro forma adjustments In relation to unadjusted financial information, these include:
 - (i) Adjustments to unadjusted financial information that illustrate the impact of a significant event(s) or transaction(s) ("events" or "transactions") as if the event had occurred or the transaction had been undertaken at an earlier date selected for purposes of the illustration; and
 - (ii) Adjustments to unadjusted financial information that are necessary for the pro forma financial information to be compiled on a basis consistent with the applicable financial reporting framework of the reporting entity ("entity") and its accounting policies under that framework. (Ref: Para. A15–A16)
 - (c) Pro forma adjustments include the relevant financial information of a business that has been, or is to be, acquired

- ("acquiree"), or a business that has been, or is to be, divested ("divestee"), to the extent that such information is used in compiling the pro forma financial information ("acquiree or divestee financial information").
- (d) Pro forma financial information Financial information shown together with adjustments to illustrate the impact of an event(s) or transaction(s) on unadjusted financial information as if the event had occurred or the transaction had been undertaken at an earlier date selected for purposes of the illustration. In this ISAEASAE, it is presumed assumed that pro forma financial information is presented in columnar format consisting of (a) the unadjusted financial information; (b) the pro forma adjustments; and (c) the resulting pro forma column. (Ref: Para. A2)
- (e) Prospectus A document issued pursuant to <u>applicable law</u> or <u>legal or</u> regulat<u>ion</u> requirements relating to the entity's securities on which it is intended that a third party should make an investment decision.
- (f) Published financial information Financial information of the entity or of an acquiree or a divestee that is made available publicly.
- Unadjusted financial information Financial information of the entity to which pro forma adjustments are applied by the responsible party. (Ref: Para. A4–A5)

Requirements

ISAEASAE 3000

12. The <u>assurance</u> practitioner shall not represent compliance with this <u>ISAEASAE</u> unless the <u>assurance</u> practitioner has complied with the requirements of both this <u>ISAEASAE</u> and <u>ISAEASAE</u> 3000.

Engagement Acceptance

13. Before agreeing to accept an engagement to report on whether pro forma financial information included in a prospectus has been compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the applicable criteria, the assurance practitioner shall:

- (a) Determine that the <u>assurance</u> practitioner has the capabilities and competence to perform the engagement; (Ref: Para. A10-Aus A10.1)
- (b) On the basis of a preliminary knowledge of the engagement circumstances and discussion with the responsible party, determine that the applicable criteria are suitable and that it is unlikely that the pro forma financial information will be misleading for the purpose for which it is intended;
- (c) If applicable, Eevaluate the wording of the assurance practitioner's opinion conclusion prescribed by the relevant applicable law or regulation, if any, to determine that it will be possible for the assurance practitioner will likely be able to express the opinion conclusion so prescribed based on performing the procedures specified in this ISAE ASAE; (Ref: Para. A54–A56)
- (d) Where the sources from which the unadjusted financial information and any acquiree or divestee financial information have been extracted have been audited or reviewed and a modified audit opinion or review conclusion has been expressed, or the report contains an Emphasis of Matter paragraph, consider whether or not the relevant applicable law or regulation permits the use of, or reference in the assurance practitioner's report to, the modified audit opinion or review conclusion or the report containing the Emphasis of Matter paragraph with respect to such sources;
- (e) If the entity's historical financial information has never been audited or reviewed, consider whether the <u>assurance</u> practitioner can obtain a sufficient understanding of the entity and its accounting and financial reporting practices to perform the engagement; (Ref: Para. A31)
- (f) If the event(s) or transaction(s) includes an acquisition and the acquiree's historical financial information has never been audited or reviewed, consider whether the <u>assurance</u> practitioner can obtain a sufficient understanding of the acquiree and its accounting and financial reporting practices to perform the engagement; and

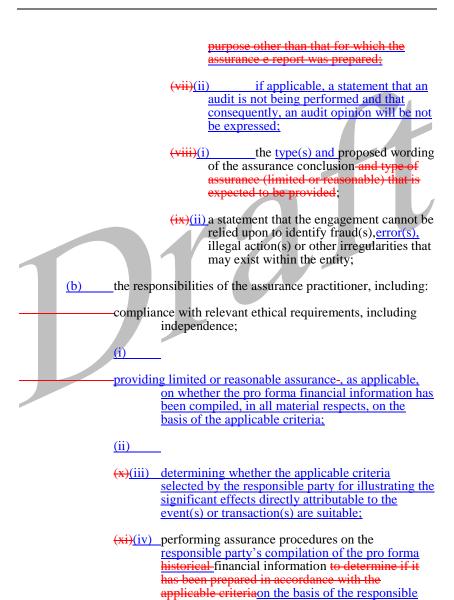
- (g) Obtain the agreement of the responsible party that it acknowledges and understands its responsibility for: (Ref: Para. A11–A12)
 - (i) Adequately disclosing and describing the applicable criteria to the intended users if these are not publicly available;
 - (ii) Compiling the pro forma financial information on the basis of the applicable criteria; and
 - (iii) Providing the <u>assurance</u> practitioner with:
 - Access to all information (including, when needed if applicable for the purposes of the engagement, information the responsible party has in respect of any of the acquiree(s) in a business combination transaction), such as records, documentation and other material, relevant to evaluating whether the proforma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the applicable criteria;
 - ♦ Additional information that the <u>assurance</u> practitioner may request from the responsible party for the purpose of the engagement;
 - Access to those within the entity and the entity's advisors from whom the assurance practitioner determines it necessary to obtain evidence relating to evaluating whether the pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the applicable criteria; and
 - When needed for purposes of the engagement, access to appropriate individuals within the acquiree(s) in a business combination.

- <u>Aus 13.1 (iv) the preparation of the base</u>
 <u>financial information used in preparing the pro</u>
 forma financial information;
- <u>Aus</u> 13.2 (v) the preparation of the pro forma financial information itself.
- Aus 13.3 The assurance practitioner shall agree the terms of the assurance engagement with the responsible party in writing.

 (Ref: Para. Aus A10.2-Aus A10.3)

Agreeing the Terms of the Assurance Engagement

- Aus 13.4 The agreed terms of the assurance engagement shall include, at a minimum: (Ref: Para. Aus A10.4-Aus A10.5)
- the objective(s) and scope of the assurance engagement, including:
 - (iv)(i) the assurance practitioner's understanding of the purpose of the assurance engagement and the intended users of the assurance report;
 - (v)(i) confirmation that the assurance practitioner will conduct the engagement in accordance with this ASAE;
 - (vi)(i) the nature, source, time period covered and purpose of the historica pro formal financial information;
 - (i) a statement that the assurance practitioner is not responsible for the preparation of the historical fpro forma financial information or for the selection of the stated basis of preparationapplicable criteria;
 - in connection with a non-public document, a
 statement that the assurance practitioner
 will disclaim responsibility for any
 reliance on the assurance report by any
 party other than intended users, for any



assurance required;

party's specified applicable criteria to to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence for the type of

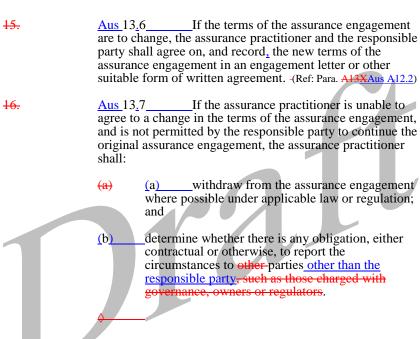
(xii)(v) issuing a written assurance report and any other reporting agreed with the responsible party⁵; where applicable, and once satisfied it is (vi) appropriate to, providing consent in the required form to the responsible party to include the inclusion of the assurance practitioner's name and assurance report in the document; for the purposes of the engagement, the assurance (vii) practitioner is not responsible for: updating or re-issuing any previously issued audit report or review conclusion on any financial information used in compiling the pro forma financial information; and performing an audit or review of any financial information used in compiling the pro forma financial information or the pro forma financial information itself; the responsibilities of the responsible party including those set out in paragraphs 1 X and 23X13(g) of this ASAE; and such other terms and conditions that the assurance (d) practitioner determines are appropriate in the assurance engagement circumstances.

Changes in the Terms of the Assurance Engagement

14. Aus 13.5 The assurance practitioner shall not agree to a change in the terms of the assurance engagement where there is no reasonable justification for doing so. If such a change is made, the assurance practitioner shall not disregard evidence that was obtained prior to the change.

-(Ref: Para. A12XAus A12.1)

See ASA 260 Communication with Those Charged with Governance for guidance on specific matters that may be communicated in an audit engagement that may be helpful in an assurance engagement involving reasonable assurance on historical financial information. Additionally, ASRE 2410 Review of Historical Financial Information Other than a Financial Report provides guidance on specific matters that may be communicated in a review engagement that may also be helpful in an assurance engagement involving a review of historical financial information.



Planning and Performing the Engagement

Assessing the Suitability of the Applicable Criteria

- 17.14. The <u>assurance</u> practitioner shall assess whether the applicable criteria are suitable, as required by <u>ISAEASAE</u> 3000, and in particular shall determine that they include, at a minimum, that:
 - (a) The unadjusted financial information be extracted from an appropriate source; (Ref: Para. A4–A5, A27)
 - (b) The pro forma adjustments be:
 - (i) Directly attributable to the event(s) or transaction(s); (Ref: Para. A13)
 - (ii) Factually supportable; and (Ref: Para. A14)

⁶ See AISAE 3000, paragraph 19.

- (iii) Consistent with the entity's applicable financial reporting framework and its accounting policies under that framework; and (Ref: Para. A15–A16)
- (c) Appropriate presentation be made and disclosures be provided to enable the intended users to understand the information conveyed. (Ref: Para. A2–A3, A42)
- 18.15. In addition, the practitioner assurance practitioner shall assess whether the applicable criteria are:
 - (a) Consistent, and do not conflict, with relevant applicable law or regulation; and
 - (b) Unlikely to result in pro forma financial information that is misleading.

Materiality

- When planning and performing the engagement, the practitioner assurance practitioner shall consider materiality with respect to evaluating whether the pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the applicable criteria.

 (Ref: Para. A17–A18)
- <u>Aus 16.1</u> <u>The materiality assessment shall give</u> consideration to both qualitative and quantitative factors.

Obtaining an Understanding of How the Responsible Party Has Compiled the Pro Forma Financial Information and Other Engagement Circumstances

20.17. The practitioner assurance practitioner shall obtain an understanding of:

(Ref: Para. A19)

- (a) The event(s) or transaction(s) in respect of which the proforma financial information is being compiled;
- (b) How the responsible party has compiled the pro forma financial information; (Ref: Para. A20–A21)
- (c) The nature of the entity and any acquiree or divestee, including: (Ref: Para. A22–A23)

- (i) Their operations;
- (ii) Their assets and liabilities; and
- (iii) The way they are structured and how they are financed;
- (d)(iv) Relevant industry, legal and regulatory, and other external factors pertaining to the entity and any acquiree or divestee; and (Ref: Para. A24–A26)
- The applicable financial reporting framework and the accounting and financial reporting practices of the entity and of any acquiree or divestee, including their selection and application of accounting policies;
- Aus 17_1 sufficient to be able to design the procedures planned to be performed during the assurance engagement sufficient for the type of assurance required.

Obtaining Evidence about the Appropriateness of the Source from Which the Unadjusted Financial Information Has Been Extracted

- 21.18. The practitioner assurance practitioner shall determine whether the responsible party has extracted the unadjusted financial information from an appropriate source. (Ref: Para. A27–A28)
- 22.19. If there is no audit or review report on the source from which the unadjusted financial information has been extracted, the practitioner assurance practitioner shall perform procedures to be satisfied that the source is appropriate. (Ref: Para. A29–A31)
- 20. The practitioner assurance practitioner shall determine whether the responsible party has appropriately extracted the unadjusted financial information from the source.
- 23. Aus 20.1 If the assurance practitioner is not able to obtain access to an acquirees financial information when the prospectus involves a business combination, the assurance practitioner shall consider alternate procedures for being able to assess whether the source of the financial information is appropriate. In the absence of being able to perform such alternate procedures, the assurance practitioner considers the implications for the assurance report.

Obtaining Evidence about the Appropriateness of the Pro Forma Adjustments

- 24.21. In evaluating whether the pro forma adjustments are appropriate, the practitioner assurance practitioner shall determine whether the responsible party has identified the pro forma adjustments necessary to illustrate the impact of the event(s) or transaction(s) at the date or for the period of the illustration. (Ref: Para. A32)
- 25.22. In determining whether the pro forma adjustments are in accordance with the applicable criteria, the practitioner assurance practitioner shall determine whether they are:
 - (a) Directly attributable to the event(s) or transaction(s); (Ref: Para. A13)
 - (b) Factually supportable. If acquiree or divestee financial information is included in the pro forma adjustments and there is no audit or review report on the source from which such financial information has been extracted, the practitioner assurance practitioner shall perform procedures to be satisfied that the financial information is factually supportable; and (Ref: Para. A14, A33–A38)
 - Consistent with the entity's applicable financial reporting framework and its accounting policies under that framework. (Ref: Para. A15-A16)
 - (d) Aus 22.1 In the case of a pro forma forecast, that the pro forma adjustments are based on reasonable grounds.
- (e) Aus 22.2 In the case of a business combination, if the assurance practitioner is not able to access the acquirees required financial information, the assurance practitioner will not be able to satisfy themselves that the financial information is factually supported, and shall consider the implications for the assurance report.

Modified Audit Opinion or Review Conclusion, or Emphasis of Matter Paragraph, with Respect to the Source from Which the Unadjusted Financial Information Has Been Extracted or the Source from Which the Acquiree or Divestee Financial Information Has Been Extracted

- 26.23. A modified audit opinion or review conclusion may have been expressed with respect to either the source from which the unadjusted financial information has been extracted or the source from which the acquiree or divestee financial information has been extracted, or a report containing an Emphasis of Matter paragraph may have been issued with respect to such source. In such circumstances, if the relevant applicable law or regulation does not prohibit the use of such a source, the practitioner assurance practitioner shall evaluate:
 - (a) The potential consequence on whether the pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the applicable criteria; (Ref: Para. A39)
 - (b) What further appropriate action to take; and (Ref: Para. A40)
 - (c) Whether there is any effect on the <u>practitionerassurance</u> <u>practitioner</u>'s ability to report in accordance with the terms of the engagement, including any effect on the <u>practitionerassurance practitioner</u>'s report.

Source from Which the Unadjusted Financial Information Has Been Extracted or Pro Forma Adjustments Not Appropriate

- 27.24. If, on the basis of the procedures performed, the practitioner assurance practitioner identifies that the responsible party has:
 - (a) Used an inappropriate source from which to extract the unadjusted financial information; or
 - (b) Omitted a pro forma adjustment that should be included, applied a pro forma adjustment that is not in accordance with the applicable criteria or otherwise inappropriately applied a pro forma adjustment,
 - (c) the <u>practitionerassurance practitionerassurance</u> shall discuss the matter with the responsible party. If the <u>practitionerassurance</u> <u>practitioner</u> is unable to agree with the responsible party as to how

the matter should can be resolved, the practitioner assurance practitioner shall evaluate what further action to take. (Ref: Para. A40)

Obtaining Evidence about the Calculations within the Pro Forma Financial Information

28.25. The practitioner assurance practitioner shall determine whether the calculations within the pro forma financial information are arithmetically accurate.

Adjustments Identified by the Assurance Practitioner

- Aus 25.1 If, on the basis of the procedures performed, the assurance practitioner identifies that the responsible party has:
 (Ref: Para. XAUS A40.1)
 - (a) used an inappropriate source from which to extract the unadjusted financial information;
 - (b) omitted a pro forma adjustment that should be included;
 - (c) applied a pro forma adjustment that is not in accordance with the applicable criteria;
 - (d) inappropriately applied a pro forma adjustment; or
 - (e) included in the document a material inconsistency or misstatement of fact between the pro forma financial information and the other information included in the document;

the assurance practitioner shall discuss the matter with the responsible party. If corrections of the matter are necessary and the responsible party refuses to make such corrections, the assurance practitioner shall determine the implications for the engagement and the assurance report.

Evaluating the Presentation of the Pro Forma Financial Information

29.26. The practitioner assurance practitioner shall evaluate the presentation of the pro forma financial information. This shall include consideration of:

- (a) The overall presentation and structure of the pro forma financial information, including whether it is clearly labeled to distinguish it from historical or other financial information; (Ref: Para. A2–A3)
- (b) Whether the pro forma financial information and related explanatory notes illustrate the impact of the event(s) or transaction(s) in a manner that is not misleading; (Ref: Para. A41)
- (c) Whether appropriate disclosures are provided with the pro forma financial information to enable the intended users to understand the information conveyed; and (Ref: Para. A42)
- (d) Whether the practitioner assurance practitioner has become aware of any significant events subsequent to the date of the source from which the unadjusted financial information has been extracted that may require reference to, or disclosure in, the pro forma financial information. (Ref: Para. A43)
- The practitioner assurance practitioner shall read the other information included in the prospectus containing the pro forma financial information to identify material inconsistencies, if any, with the pro forma financial information. If, on reading the other information, the practitioner assurance practitioner identifies a material inconsistency or becomes aware of a material misstatement of fact in that other information, the practitioner assurance practitioner shall discuss the matter with the responsible party. If correction of the matter is necessary and the responsible party refuses to do so, the practitioner assurance practitioner shall take further appropriate action. (Ref: Para. A44)

Written Representations

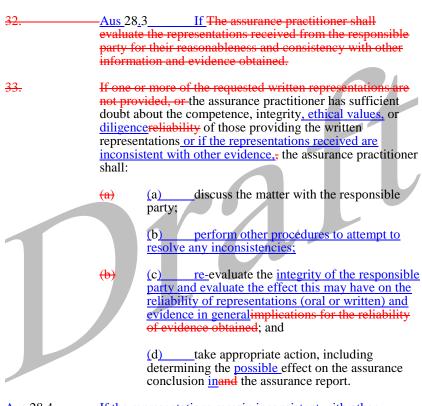
- 31.28. The practitioner assurance practitioner shall request written representations from the responsible party that:
 - (a) In compiling the pro forma financial information, the responsible party has identified all appropriate pro forma adjustments necessary to illustrate the impact of the event(s) or transaction(s) at the date or for the period of the illustration in accordance with the applicable criteria; and (Ref: Para. A45)

The pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the applicable criteria-; [PL2]those described in paragraph 13 of this Aus 28.1 ASAE: an acknowledgement of the intended use of the (g) historical pro forma financial information; confirmation that the going concern basis of preparation of the historical financial information is appropriate in the document; confirmation that there are no currently anticipated (c) material changes to be made to the historical pro forma financial information between the date of the assurance report and the relevant date; confirmation that the entity's recognition and measurement accounting policies have been consistently applied; and confirmation that there has been advising the assurance practitioner of anyno matter, event, transaction, or issue that has arisen or been discovered subsequent to the preparation of the historical pro forma financial information that may impact, or require adjustment to, the historical pro forma financial information; (e) providing the assurance practitioner with a listing of all known uncorrected immaterial misstatements in the pro forma financial information, together with an acknowledgement that the responsible party is responsible for confirming that such misstatements are immaterial; such other written representations that the <u>(k)</u> assurance practitioner determines are appropriate in the engagement circumstances.

Aus 28.2

The date of the representation letter shall be as near as

practicable to, but not after, the date of the assurance report.



Aus 28.4 If the representations remain inconsistent with other evidence, the assurance practitioner shall reconsider the assessment of the competence, integrity, ethical values, or diligence of the responsible party or of its commitment to an enforcement of these, and shall determine the effect that this may have on the reliability of representations (oral or written) and evidence in general.

Forming the **Opinion**Conclusion

34.29. The practitioner assurance practitioner shall form ana opinion conclusion on whether the pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, by the responsible party on the basis of the applicable criteria. (Ref: Para. A46–A48)

35.30. In order to form that opinion conclusion, the practitioner assurance practitioner shall conclude whether the practitioner assurance practitioner has obtained sufficient appropriate evidence about whether the compilation of the pro forma financial information is free from material omissions, or inappropriate use or application of a pro forma adjustment(s). That conclusion shall include an evaluation of whether the responsible party has adequately disclosed and described the applicable criteria in the prospectus to the extent that these are not publicly available. (Ref: Para. A49–A50)

Form of Opinion Conclusion

Unmodified Opinion Conclusion

- The practitioner assurance practitioner shall express an unmodified opinion when the practitioner assurance practitioner concludes:
 - (a) In a reasonable assurance engagement, that the pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, by the responsible party on the basis of the applicable criteria; or-
- Aus 31.1 (b) In a limited assurance engagement, that nothing has come to the assurance practitioner's attention that causes the assurance practitioner to believe that the proforma financial information has not been compiled, in all material respects, by the responsible party on the basis of the applicable criteria.

Modified Opinion Conclusion

32. [Deleted by the AUASB. Refer Aus 32.1]

Aus 32.1 In many jurisdictions, the relevant law or regulation precludes publication of a prospectus that contains a modified opinion with regard to whether the proforma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the applicable criteria. Where this is the case and the If the assurance practitioner concludes that a modified opinion is nevertheless appropriate in accordance with IASAE 3000, the assurance practitioner shall discuss the matter with the responsible party. If the responsible party does not agree to make the necessary changes, the assurance practitioner shall either:

- (a) Withhold the report;
- (b) Withdraw from the engagement, where practical and possible under applicable law or regulation; or
 - (c) Consider seeking legal advice; or
- (d) modify the conclusion in accordance with the requirements in ASAE 3000 regarding modified conclusions.
- 33. [Deleted by the AUASB. Refer Aus 32.1(d)] In some jurisdictions, the relevant law or regulation may not preclude publication of a prospectus that contains a modified opinion with regard to whether the pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the applicable criteria. In such jurisdictions, if the practitioner determines that a modified opinion is appropriate in accordance with ISAE 3000, the practitioner shall apply the requirements in ISAE 3000.

38.

Emphasis of Matter Paragraph

39.34. In some circumstances, the practitioner assurance practitioner may consider it necessary to draw users' attention to a matter presented or disclosed in the pro forma financial information or the accompanying explanatory notes. This would be the case when, in the practitioner assurance practitioner's opinion, the matter is of such importance that it is fundamental to users' understanding of whether the pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the applicable criteria. In such circumstances, the practitioner assurance practitioner shall include an Emphasis of Matter paragraph in the practitioner assurance <u>practitioner</u>'s report provided that the <u>practitioner</u> assurance practitioner has obtained sufficient appropriate evidence that the matter does not affect whether the pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the applicable criteria. Such a paragraph shall refer only to information presented or disclosed in the pro forma financial information or the accompanying explanatory notes.

⁷ See ASAE 3000, paragraphs 51–52.

^{8 &}lt;u>See IASAE 3000, paragraphs 51–52.</u>

Preparing the Assurance Report

- 40.35. The practitioner assurance practitioner's report shall include the following basic elements: (Ref: Para. A57)
 - (a) A title that clearly indicates that the report is an independent assurance report; (Ref: Para. A51)
 - (b) An addressee(s), as agreed in the terms of engagement; (Ref: Para. A52)
 - (c) Introductory paragraphs that identify: (Ref: Para. A53)
 - (i) The pro forma financial information;
 - (ii) The source from which the unadjusted financial information has been extracted, and whether or not an audit or review report on such a source has been published;
 - (iii) The period covered by, or the date of, the pro forma financial information; and
 - (iv) A reference to the applicable criteria on the basis of which the responsible party has performed the compilation of the pro forma financial information, and the source of the criteria;
 - (d) A statement that the responsible party is responsible for compiling the pro forma financial information on the basis of the applicable criteria;
 - (e) A description of the practitioner assurance practitioner's responsibilities, including statements that:
 - (i) The practitioner assurance practitioner's responsibility is to express an opinion conclusion about whether the pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, by the responsible party on the basis of the applicable criteria;
 - (ii) For purposes of this engagement, the practitioner assurance practitioner is not responsible for updating or reissuing any reports or

opinions on any historical financial information used in compiling the pro forma financial information, nor has the practitioner, in the course of this engagement, performed an audit or review of the financial information used in compiling the pro forma financial information; and

(iii) The purpose of pro forma financial information included in a prospectus is solely to illustrate the impact of a significant event(s) or transaction(s) on unadjusted financial information of the entity as if the event had occurred or the transaction had been undertaken at an earlier date selected for purposes of the illustration. Accordingly, the practitioner assurance practitioner does not provide any assurance that the actual outcome of the event(s) or transaction(s) at that date would have been as presented;

(f)

Aus 35.1 (f) A statement that the engagement was performed in accordance with ISAEASAE 3420, Assurance Engagements to Report on the Compilation of Pro Forma Financial Information Included in a Prospectus, which requires that the practitioner assurance practitioner comply with relevant ethical requirements and plan and perform procedures to obtain the required type of reasonable assurance about whether the responsible party has compiled, in all material respects, the pro forma financial information on the basis of the applicable criteria;

(g) Statements that:

(i) A-in a reasonable assurance engagement to report on whether the pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the applicable criteria involves performing procedures to assess whether the applicable criteria used by the responsible party in the compilation of the pro forma financial information provide a reasonable basis for presenting the significant effects directly attributable to the event(s) or transaction(s), and to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence about whether:

- The related pro forma adjustments give appropriate effect to those criteria; and
- The pro forma financial information reflects the proper application of those adjustments to the unadjusted financial information; or
- Aus 35.2 (ii) in a limited assurance
 engagement to report on whether anything comes
 to the assurance practitioner's attention that causes
 the assurance practitioner to believe that the pro
 forma financial information has not been
 compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of
 the applicable criteria involves performing limited
 procedures to assess whether the applicable criteria
 used by the responsible party in the compilation of
 the pro forma financial information provide a
 reasonable basis for presenting the significant
 effects directly attributable to the event(s) or
 transaction(s), and to obtain sufficient appropriate
 evidence about whether:
 - The related pro forma adjustments give appropriate effect to those criteria; and
 - ♦ The pro forma financial information reflects the proper application of those adjustments to the unadjusted financial information;
- (ii) [Deleted by the AUASB. Refer Aus 35.3 (iii)] The procedures selected depend on the practitioner's judgment, having regard to the practitioner's understanding of the nature of the entity, the event or transaction in respect of which the pro forma financial information has been compiled, and other relevant engagement circumstances;
- Aus 35.3 (iii) The procedures selected depend on the assurance practitioner's professional judgement, having regard to the assurance

practitioner's understanding of the nature of the entity, the event(s) or transaction(s) in respect of which the pro forma financial information has been compiled, the type of assurance to be expressed on the compilation, and other relevant engagement circumstances;

- (ii) (iv) and
- (iii) The engagement also involves evaluating the overall presentation of the pro forma financial information;
- (h) [Deleted by the AUASB. Refer Aus 35.4 (h).]
- (h) <u>Aus 35.4</u> <u>(h)</u> Unless otherwise required by applicable law or regulation, the practitioner assurance practitioner's reasonable assurance unmodified opinion conclusion usesing one of the following phrases, which are regarded as being equivalent: (Ref: Para. A54–A56)
 - The pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the [applicable criteria]; or
 - (ii) The pro forma financial information has been properly compiled on the basis stated; or
 - Aus 35.5 If the assurance practitioner's conclusion in a reasonable assurance engagement is modified, include a clear description of all the reasons for the modification, with the effects appropriately quantified, to the extent reasonably practicable and disclosed in the report;
 - Aus 35.6 Unless otherwise required by applicable law or regulation, the assurance practitioner's limited assurance unmodified conclusion uses one of the following phrases, which are regarded as being equivalent: (Ref: Para. A54–A56)
 - (i) nothing has come to the assurance practitioner's attention that causes the assurance practitioner to

believe that the pro forma financial information has not been compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the [applicable criteria]; or

(ii) nothing has come to the assurance practitioner's attention that causes the assurance practitioner to believe that the pro forma financial information has not been properly compiled on the basis stated; or

Aus 35.7 If the assurance practitioner's conclusion is modified in a limited assurance engagement, include a clear description of all the reasons for the modification, with the effects appropriately quantified, to the extent reasonably practicable and disclosed in the report;

Aus 35.8 An independence, or disclosure of interest, statement:

(ii)

- (i) The practitioner assurance practitioner's signature;
- (j) [Deleted by the AUASB. Refer Aus 35.9 (j)]
- Aus 35.9 (j) The date of the <u>assurance</u> practitioner's report shall be the date the <u>assurance</u> practitioner signs the report; and
 - (k) The location in the jurisdiction where the practitioner assurance practitioner's address-practices.

* * *

Application and Other Explanatory Material

Scope of this **ISAEASAE** (Ref: Para. Aus 1.14)

A1. This standard ASAE does not deal with circumstances where pro forma financial information is provided as part of the entity's financial statements pursuant to the requirements of an applicable financial reporting framework.

Purpose of Pro Forma Financial Information Included in a Prospectus (Ref: Para. 4, 11(c), 14(c), 26(a))

- A2. Pro forma financial information is accompanied by related explanatory notes that often disclose the matters set out in paragraph A42.
- Different presentations of pro forma financial information may be A3. included in the prospectus depending on the nature of the event(s) or transaction(s) and how the responsible party intends to illustrate the impact of such event(s) or transaction(s) on the unadjusted financial information of the entity. For example, the entity may acquire a number of businesses prior to an initial public offering. In such circumstances, the responsible party may choose to present a pro forma net asset statement to illustrate the impact of the acquisitions on the entity's financial position and key ratios such as debt to equity as if the acquired businesses had been combined with the entity at an earlier date. The responsible party may also choose to present a pro forma income statement to illustrate what the results of operations might have been for the period ended on that date. In such cases, the nature of the pro forma financial information may be described by titles such as "Statement of Pro Forma Net Assets as at December 31, 20X130 June 20X1" and "Pro Forma Income Statement for the Year Ended December 31, 20X130 June 20X1."

Compilation of Pro Forma Financial Information

Unadjusted Financial Information (Ref: Para. 5, 11(f), 14(a))

- A4. In many cases, the source from which the unadjusted financial information has been extracted will be published financial information such as annual or interim financial statements.
- A5. Depending on how the responsible party chooses to illustrate the impact of the event(s) or transaction(s), the unadjusted financial information may comprise either:

- One or more single financial statements, such as a statement of financial position and a statement of comprehensive income; or
- Financial information that is appropriately condensed from a complete set of financial statements, for example, a statement of net assets.

Nature of Reasonable the Assurance Engagement (Ref: Para. 6-Aus 6.1)

A6. [Deleted by the AUASB. Refer Aus A6.1]

A6.

Aus A6.1 In this ISAEASAE, describing the proforma financial information as being "properly compiled" means that the proforma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, by the responsible party on the basis of the applicable criteria.

Definitions

Applicable Criteria (Ref: Para. 11(a))

- A7. Where established criteria for compiling the pro forma financial information do not exist, the responsible party will have developed the criteria based on, for example, practice in a particular industry or the criteria of a jurisdiction that has developed established criteria, and disclosed that fact.
- A8. The applicable criteria for compiling the pro forma financial information will be suitable in the circumstances if they meet the benchmarks set out in paragraph 14.
- A9. Accompanying explanatory notes may include some additional detail about the criteria to describe how they illustrate the effects of the particular event(s) or transaction(s). This may include, for example:
 - The date at which the event(s) is assumed to have occurred or the transaction(s) been undertaken.
 - The approach used for allocating income, overheads, assets and liabilities between relevant businesses in a divestment.

Engagement Acceptance

Capabilities and Competence to Perform the Engagement (Ref: Para. 13(a))

A10. [Deleted by the AUASB. Refer Aus A10.1.]

<u>Aus A10.1</u> <u>ASA 102* The IESBA Code-issued by the AUASB</u> requires the <u>practitioner assurance practitioner</u> to comply with relevant ethical requirements.

Agreeing on the Terms of the Assurance Engagement (Ref: Para. Aus

<u>13.4)</u>

[AP1] Acknowledgement by the responsible party in writing Aus A10.2 avoids misunderstandings of the agreed terms, that the responsible party accepts its responsibilities and establishes a basis for a common understanding of the responsibilities of each party. It also avoids misunderstandings of the agreed terms. The responsible party who is requested to sign the assurance engagement letter should be the ultimate responsible party of the entity, or an authorised representative/officer being those parties. In certain circumstances, the directors of the entity may not be appointed at the stage of agreeing the terms of the assurance engagement, or the entity itself may not be in existence when the assurance engagement commences and in such cases, the assurance practitioner considers whether to update and re issue the assurance engagement letter terms for a change of responsible party. which will take responsibility for the document. If these parties are not the same parties which initially agreed the engagement terms or signed the engagement letter, the assurance practitioner should re-issue the engagement letter for their signature. (Ref: Para. Aus 13.3-Aus 13.4) (Ref: Para. 26)

A10.

Aus A10.3 If the In the absence of a written acknowledgement of responsibility by the responsible party does not agree to sign the engagement letter, by acceptance of the assurance engagement letter, the assurance practitioner needs to consider whether it is appropriate to

See ASA 102 Compliance with Ethical Requirements when Performing Audits Review and Other Assurance Engagements

accept the assurance engagement, taking into account that applicable. Acceptance may be appropriate when, for example, other sources, such as applicable law, regulation, or a pre-existing contract may acknowledge, or indicate such responsibility in sufficient detail the engagement terms. For example, under the Corporations Act 2001, the directors of an entity are deemed responsible for the financial information included in a public document used in offering securities. In such circumstances, the assurance practitioner may, using professional judgement agree to accept the engagement terms.

(Ref: Para. Aus 13.3-Aus 13.4) (Ref: Para. 26)

- A11. Aus_A10_4 ____ The assurance practitioner exercises professional judgement as to what assurance procedures may be are summarised in the assurance engagement letter, taking into account the nature of the proforma financial information, and the type of assurance required in the assurance engagement circumstances. Examples of procedures that could be detailed include:
- (a) analytical review procedures;
- (b) review and consideration of key work papers, accounting records and other documents prepared by the responsible party and other experts;
- enquiry of, and discussion with, the responsible party and other parties related to the source and applicable financial reporting framework used in the preparation of the historical financial information;
- (d) the examination of, on a test basis, evidence supporting the historical financial information; and
- (e) consistency checks in the application of recognition and measurement principles of the applicable financial reporting framework as compared to the accounting policies used by the entity in the preparation of the historical financial information, and disclosed in the document.

⁹ See Section 717 of the Corporations Act 2001 for an overview of the procedures for offering securities.

The assurance practitioner may include such terms and conditions as in the assurance practitioners' professional judgement are appropriate to the assurance engagement. They may include: (Ref: Para. Aus 10.5)

A12

(b)

- (a) important deadlines/timelines for the completion of the assurance engagement. This may include deadlines such as the expected date of publication of the document and when the assurance practitioner's consent is required;
 - (b) arrangements regarding the planning and performance of the assurance engagement, including the composition of the assurance engagement team (including any experts);
 - (c) arrangements for the assurance practitioner to:
 - (i) __attend meetings such as the due diligence committee meetings (if appropriate under the terms of the assurance engagement); 10
 - (ii) receive draft and final versions of the document prospectus in a timely manner when requested;
 - (iii) use the service(s) of the responsible party's experts and/or the assurance practitioner's experts; and
 - (iv) ___communicate directly with the entity's external auditor and/or other professional advisers regarding matters relevant to the historical-proforma financial information;

¹⁰ See APES 350-for further guidance Participation by Members in Public Practice in Due Diligence Committees in Connection with a Public Document (March 2011), issued by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board.

provide consent to the inclusion of the

assurance practitioners' assurance report in the document prospectus. If the document is a prospectus public document, is prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, 11 the form of the consent must be consistent with how the document prospectus is intended to be distributed. For example, entities intending to distribute the document prospectus in both electronic and paper forms must also obtain the assurance practitioner's consent to the inclusion of their assurance report in both forms. maintain appropriate professional knowledge and skill, including an awareness and understanding of relevant technical, professional and business developments, in order to provide competent professional service. ¹³ In the context of this requirement of the IESDA Context. A13of this requirement of the IESBA Code, relevant capabilities and competence to perform the engagement also include matters such as the following: Knowledge and experience of the industry in which the entity operates; An understanding of the relevant securities laws and regulations and related developments; An understanding of the listing requirements of the relevant securities exchange and of capital market transactions such as mergers, acquisitions and securities offerings; Familiarity with the process of preparing a prospectus and listing securities on the securities exchange; and

financial information have been extracted.

Knowledge of the financial reporting frameworks used in the preparation of the sources from which the unadjusted financial information and, if applicable, the acquiree's

See Section 716 of the Corporations Act 2001.

See ASIC RG 107 Electronic Prospectuses.

See IESBA CodeAPES 110, paragraphs 130.1–130.3

The Responsible Party's Responsibilities (Ref: Para. 13(g))

A14. An engagement in accordance with this ISAEASAE is conducted on the premise that the responsible party has acknowledged and understands that it has the responsibilities set out in paragraph 13(g). In some jurisdictions, such responsibilities may be specified in the relevant law or regulation. In others, there may be little or no legal or regulatory definition of such responsibilities. An assurance engagement to report on whether pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the applicable criteria is based on the assumption that:

(a) The practitioner assurance practitioner's role does not involve taking responsibility for compiling such information;

(a) anc

(b) The practitioner assurance practitioner has a reasonable expectation of obtaining the information necessary for the engagement; and

(b)

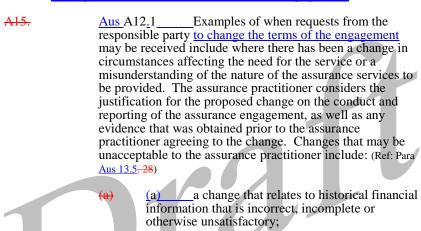
-Aus A M.1 (c) The assurance practitioner's role does not include expressing a conclusion on the pro forma financial itself, or for updating or reissuing any previously issued audit reports or review conclusions related to the unadjusted financial information.

Accordingly, this premise is fundamental to the conduct of the engagement. To avoid misunderstanding, agreement is reached with the responsible party that it acknowledges and understands that it has such responsibilities as part of agreeing and recording the terms of the engagement as required by ISAEASAE 3000.¹⁴

A12. If applicable law or regulation prescribes in sufficient detail the terms of the engagement, the practitioner assurance practitioner need only record the fact that such law or regulation applies and that the responsible party acknowledges and understands its responsibilities as set out in paragraph 13(g).

¹⁴ See IASAE 3000, paragraph 10.

Changes in the Terms of the Assurance Engagement



- limiting time available to perform the assurance engagement;
- preventing access to all relevant documents or persons requested; and/or
- _not providing documents when requested, leading to time constraints that make the satisfactory completion of the assurance engagement by the date required unachievable.

It is important that all changes agreed to by the responsible Aus A12.2 party and the assurance practitioner be documented in writing to ensure no misunderstanding occurs between the parties of what has been agreed. (Ref: Para Aus 13.6) (Ref: Para. 29)

(d)

Planning and Performing the Engagement

Assessing the Suitability of the Applicable Criteria

Directly Attributable Adjustments (Ref: Para. 14(b)(i), 22(a))

A16.A13. It is necessary that the pro forma adjustments be directly attributable to the event(s) or transaction(s) to avoid the pro forma financial information reflecting matters that do not arise solely as a result of the event or that are not an integral part of the transaction. Directly attributable adjustments exclude those that relate to future events or are dependent on actions to be taken once the transaction(s) has been completed, even if such actions are key to the entity entering into the transaction (for example, closing of redundant production sites after an acquisition).

Factually Supportable Adjustments (Ref: Para. 14(b)(ii), 22(b))

- A17.A14. It is also necessary that the pro forma adjustments be factually supportable in order to provide a reliable basis for the pro forma financial information. Factually supportable adjustments are capable of objective determination. Sources of factual support for the pro forma adjustments include, for example:
 - Purchase and sale agreements.
 - Financing documents for the event(s) or transaction(s), such as debt agreements.
 - o Independent valuation reports.
 - Other documents relating to the event(s) or transaction(s).
 - o Published financial statements.
 - Other financial information disclosed in the prospectus.
 - Relevant applicable legal or regulatory actions, such as in the area of taxation.
 - o Employment agreements.
 - o Actions of those charged with governance.

Adjustments Consistent with the Entity's Applicable Financial Reporting Framework and Its Accounting Policies under that Framework (Ref: Para. 11(b)(ii), 14(b)(iii), 22(c))

- A18.A15. For the pro forma financial information to be meaningful, it is necessary that the pro forma adjustments be consistent with the entity's applicable financial reporting framework and its accounting policies under that framework. In the context of a business combination, for example, compiling the pro forma financial information on the basis of the applicable criteria involves consideration of such matters as:
 - Whether differences exist between the acquiree's accounting policies and those of the entity; and
 - Whether accounting policies for transactions undertaken by the acquiree that the entity has not previously entered into are policies that the entity would have adopted for such transactions under its applicable financial reporting framework, taking into account the entity's particular circumstances.
- A19.A16. Consideration of the appropriateness of the entity's accounting policies may also be necessary in some circumstances. For example, as part of the event(s) or transaction(s), the entity may propose to issue complex financial instruments for the first time. If this is the case, it may be necessary to consider:
 - Whether the responsible party has selected appropriate accounting policies to be used in accounting for such financial instruments under its applicable financial reporting framework; and
 - Whether it has appropriately applied such policies in compiling the pro forma financial information.

Materiality (Ref: Para. 16)

A20.A17. Materiality with regard to whether the pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the applicable criteria does not depend on a single quantitative measure. Instead, it depends on the size and nature of the omission or inappropriate application of an element of the compilation as described in paragraph A18, whether or not intentional. Professional

<u>Judgmentjudgement</u> about these aspects of size and nature will, in turn, depend on such matters as:

- The context of the event(s) or transaction(s);
- The purpose for which the pro forma financial information is being compiled; and
- o The related engagement circumstances.
- The determining factor could be the size or the nature of the matter, or a combination of both.
- A21. A18. The risk of the pro forma financial information not being considered compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the applicable criteria may arise when there is evidence of, for example:
 - Use of an inappropriate source from which to extract the unadjusted financial information.
 - Incorrect extraction of the unadjusted financial information from an appropriate source.
 - In relation to adjustments, the misapplication of accounting policies or the failure of the adjustments to be consistent with the entity's accounting policies.
 - Failure to make an adjustment required by the applicable criteria.
 - Making an adjustment that is not in accordance with the applicable criteria.
 - A mathematical or clerical mistake in the calculations within the pro forma financial information.
 - o Inadequate, incorrect or omitted disclosures.

Obtaining an Understanding of How the Responsible Party Has Compiled the Pro Forma Financial Information and Other Engagement Circumstances (Ref: Para. 17)

A22.A19. The practitioner assurance practitioner may obtain this understanding through a combination of procedures such as:

- Inquiring Enquiring of the responsible party and other entity personnel involved in compiling the pro forma financial information.
- Inquiring Enquiring of other appropriate parties such as those charged with governance and the entity's advisors.
- Reading relevant supporting documentation such as contracts or agreements.
- Reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

How the Responsible Party Has Compiled the Pro Forma Financial Information (Ref: Para. 17(b))

A23. A20. The practitioner assurance practitioner may obtain an understanding of how the responsible party has compiled the proforma financial information by considering, for example:

- The source from which the unadjusted financial information has been extracted.
- The steps taken by the responsible party to:
 - Extract the unadjusted financial information from the source.
 - Identify the appropriate pro forma adjustments, for example, how the responsible party has obtained acquiree financial information in compiling the pro forma financial information.
- The responsible party's competence in compiling pro forma financial information.
- The nature and extent of oversight by the responsible party of other entity personnel involved in compiling the pro forma financial information.
- The responsible party's approach to identifying appropriate disclosures to support the pro forma financial information.

A24.A21. In a business combination or divestment, areas that may give rise to complexity in the compilation of the pro forma financial

information include allocations of income, overheads, and assets and liabilities among or between the relevant businesses. Accordingly, it is important that the practitioner understand the responsible party's approach and criteria for such allocations and that the explanatory notes accompanying the pro forma financial information disclose these matters.

Nature of the Entity and Any Acquiree or Divestee (Ref: Para. 17(c))

- A25. An acquiree may be an incorporated entity or a separately identifiable unincorporated operation within another entity such as a division, branch or line of business. A divestee may be an incorporated entity such as a subsidiary or joint venture, or a separately identifiable unincorporated operation within the entity such as a division, branch or line of business.
- A26.A23. The <u>practitioner assurance practitioner</u> may have all or part of the required understanding of the entity and any acquiree or divestee, and their respective environments, if the <u>practitioner assurance practitioner</u> has audited or reviewed their financial information.

Relevant Industry, Legal and Regulatory, and Other External Factors (Ref: Para. 17(d))

- A27. A24. Relevant industry factors include industry conditions such as the competitive environment, supplier and customer relationships, and technological developments. Examples of matters the practitioner assurance practitioner may consider include:
 - The market and competition, including demand, capacity, and price competition.
 - o Common business practices within the industry.
 - Cyclical or seasonal activity.
 - o Product technology relating to the entity's products.
- A28.A25. Relevant legal and regulatory factors include the legal and regulatory environment. This encompasses, among other matters, the applicable financial reporting framework in accordance with which the entity or, if applicable, the acquiree prepares its periodic financial information, and the legal and political environment.

Examples of matters the **practitioner** may consider include:

- Industry-specific accounting practices.
- o Legal and regulatory framework for a regulated industry.
- Legislation and regulation that significantly affect the entity's or, if applicable, the acquiree's or divestee's operations, including direct supervisory activities.
- o Taxation.
- O Government policies currently affecting the conduct of the entity's or, if applicable, the acquiree's or divestee's business, such as monetary policies (including foreign exchange controls), fiscal policies, financial incentives (for example, government aid programs), and tariffs or trade restrictions policies.
- Environmental requirements affecting the entity's or acquiree's or divestee's industry and business.
- A29.A26. Examples of other external factors affecting the entity and, if applicable, the acquiree or divestee that the practitioner assurance practitioner may consider include the general economic conditions, interest rates and availability of financing, and inflation or currency revaluation.

Obtaining Evidence about the Appropriateness of the Source from Which the Unadjusted Financial Information Has Been Extracted

Relevant Factors to Consider (Ref: Para. 14(a), 18)

- A30.A27. Factors that affect the appropriateness of the source from which the unadjusted financial information has been extracted include whether there is an audit or review report on the source and whether the source:
 - Is permitted or specifically prescribed by the relevant applicable law or regulation, is permitted by the relevant securities exchange with which the prospectus is to be filed, or is used as such under normal market custom and practice.

- o Is clearly identifiable.
- Represents a reasonable starting point for compiling the pro forma financial information in the context of the event(s) or transaction(s), including whether it is consistent with the entity's accounting policies and is at an appropriate date or covers an appropriate period.
- A31.A28. An audit or review report on the source from which the unadjusted financial information has been extracted may have been issued by another practitioner assurance practitioner. In this situation, the need by the practitioner assurance practitioner reporting under this ISAEASAE for an understanding of the entity and its accounting and financial reporting practices pursuant to the requirements of paragraphs 17(c) and (e), and to be satisfied that the source from which the unadjusted financial information has been extracted is appropriate, is not diminished.

No Audit or Review Report on the Source from Which the Unadjusted Financial Information Has Been Extracted (Ref: Para. 19)

- When there is no audit or review report on the source from which the unadjusted financial information has been extracted, it is necessary for the practitioner assurance practitioner to perform procedures in relation to the appropriateness of that source. Factors that may affect the nature and extent of these procedures include, for example:
 - Whether the practitioner assurance practitioner has previously audited or reviewed the entity's historical financial information, and the practitioner assurance practitioner's knowledge of the entity from such engagement.
 - How recently the entity's historical financial information was audited or reviewed.
 - Whether the entity's financial information is subject to periodic review by the <u>practitioner</u> assurance <u>practitioner</u>, for example, for purposes of meeting regulatory filing requirements.
- A33. A30. The entity's financial statements for the period immediately preceding that of the source from which the unadjusted financial information has been extracted are likely to have been audited or

reviewed, even if the source from which the unadjusted financial information has been extracted itself is not. For example, the source from which the unadjusted financial information has been extracted may be interim financial statements that have not been audited or reviewed whereas the entity's financial statements for the immediately preceding financial year may have been audited. In such a case, procedures that the practitioner-may-perform, having regard to the factors in paragraph A29, in relation to the appropriateness of the source from which the unadjusted financial information has been extracted include:

- o <u>Inquiring Enquiring</u> of the responsible party about:
 - The process by which the source has been prepared and the reliability of the underlying accounting records to which the source is agreed or reconciled.
 - Whether all transactions have been recorded.
 - Whether the source has been prepared in accordance with the entity's accounting policies.
 - Whether there have been any changes in accounting policies from the most recent audited or reviewed period and, if so, how such changes have been dealt with.
 - Its assessment of the risk that the source may be materially misstated as a result of fraud.
 - The effect of changes in the entity's business activities and operations.
- O If the practitioner has audited or reviewed the immediately preceding annual or interim financial information, considering the findings of such audit or review and whether these might indicate any issues with the preparation of the source from which the unadjusted financial information has been extracted.
- Corroborating the information provided by the responsible party in response to the <u>practitioner</u> assurance <u>practitioner</u>'s <u>inquiriesenquiries</u> when the responses appear inconsistent

with the practitioner assurance practitioner's understanding of the entity or the engagement circumstances.

 Comparing the source with the corresponding prior period financial information and, as applicable, the immediately preceding annual or interim financial information, and discussing significant changes with the responsible party.

Historical financial information of the entity never audited or reviewed (Ref: Para. 13(e))

A34. A31. Other than in the case of an entity formed for purposes of the transaction and which has never had any trading activity, it is unlikely that relevant applicable law or regulation will permit an entity to issue a prospectus if its historical financial information has never been audited or reviewed.

Obtaining Evidence about the Appropriateness of the Pro Forma Adjustments

Identification of Appropriate Pro Forma Adjustments (Ref: Para. 21)

- A35.A32. Informed by the practitioner assurance practitioner's understanding of how the responsible party has compiled the proforma financial information and other engagement circumstances, the practitioner assurance practitioner may obtain evidence regarding whether the responsible party has appropriately identified the necessary proforma adjustments through a combination of procedures such as:
 - Evaluating the reasonableness of the responsible party's approach to identifying the appropriate pro forma adjustments, for example, the method used in identifying appropriate allocations of income, overheads, assets and liabilities among the relevant businesses.
 - Inquiring Enquiring of relevant parties within an acquiree regarding the approach to extracting the acquiree financial information.
 - Evaluating specific aspects of the relevant contracts, agreements or other documents.
 - Inquiring Enquiring of the entity's advisors regarding specific aspects of the event(s) or transaction(s) and related

contracts and agreements that are relevant to the identification of appropriate adjustments.

- Evaluating relevant <u>analyses analysis</u> and worksheets prepared by the responsible party and other entity personnel involved in compiling the pro forma financial information.
- Obtaining evidence of the responsible party's oversight of other entity personnel involved in compiling the pro forma financial information.
- o Performing analytical procedures.

Factual Support for Any Acquiree or Divestee Financial Information Included in the Pro Forma Adjustments (Ref: Para. 22(b))

Divestee financial information

- A36.A33. In the case of a divestment, the divestee's financial information will be derived from the source from which the unadjusted financial information has been extracted, which will often be audited or reviewed. The source from which the unadjusted financial information has been extracted will therefore provide the basis for the practitioner assurance practitioner to determine whether there is factual support for the divestee financial information. In such a case, matters to consider include, for example, whether income and expenses attributable to the divestee that are recorded at the consolidated level have been appropriately reflected in the proforma adjustments.
- A37.A34. Where the source from which the unadjusted financial information has been extracted has not been audited or reviewed, the practitioner assurance practitioner may refer to the guidance in paragraphs A29–A30 in determining whether the divestee financial information is factually supportable.

Acquiree financial information

A38.A35. The source from which the acquiree financial information has been extracted may have been audited or reviewed. Where the source from which the acquiree financial information has been extracted has been audited or reviewed by the practitioner, the acquiree financial information will, subject to any implications arising from the circumstances addressed in paragraph 23, be factually supportable.

- A39.A36. The source from which the acquiree financial information has been extracted may have been audited or reviewed by another practitioner assurance practitioner. In this situation, the need by the practitioner assurance practitioner reporting under this ISAEASAE for an understanding of the acquiree and its accounting and financial reporting practices pursuant to the requirements of paragraphs 17(c) and (e), and to be satisfied that the acquiree financial information is factually supportable, is not diminished.
- A40.A37. When the source from which the acquiree financial information has been extracted has not been audited or reviewed, it is necessary for the practitioner assurance practitioner to perform procedures in relation to the appropriateness of that source. Factors that may affect the nature and extent of these procedures include, for example:
 - Whether the practitioner assurance practitioner has previously audited or reviewed the acquiree's historical financial information, and the practitioner assurance practitioner's knowledge of the acquiree from such engagement.
 - How recently the acquiree's historical financial information was audited or reviewed.
 - Whether the acquiree's financial information is subject to periodic review by the practitioner assurance practitioner, for example, for purposes of meeting regulatory filing requirements.
- ♦ <u>Aus A37.1</u> <u>Whether the −assurance practitioner has access to the acquirees financial information.</u>
- A41.A38. The acquiree's financial statements for the period immediately preceding that of the source from which the acquiree financial information has been extracted often will have been audited or reviewed, even if the source from which the acquiree financial information has been extracted itself is not. In such a case, procedures that the practitioner assurance practitioner may perform, having regard to the factors in paragraph A37, in relation to whether the acquiree financial information is factually supportable include:
 - o <u>Inquiring Enquiring</u> of the acquiree's management about:

- The process by which the source from which the acquiree financial information has been extracted has been prepared and the reliability of the underlying accounting records to which the source is agreed or reconciled.
- Whether all transactions have been recorded.
- Whether the source from which the acquiree financial information has been extracted has been prepared in accordance with the acquiree's accounting policies.
- Whether there have been any changes in accounting policies from the most recent audited or reviewed period and, if so, how such changes have been dealt with.
 - Its assessment of the risk that the source from which the acquiree financial information has been extracted may be materially misstated as a result of fraud.
- The effect of changes in the acquiree's business activities and operations.
- If the practitioner assurance practitioner has audited or reviewed the immediately preceding annual or interim financial information, considering the findings of such audit or review and whether these might indicate any issues with the preparation of the source from which the acquiree financial information has been extracted.
- Corroborating the information provided by the acquiree's management in response to the <u>practitionerassurance</u> <u>practitioner</u>'s <u>inquiriesenquiries</u> when the responses appear inconsistent with the <u>practitionerassurance practitioner</u>'s' understanding of the acquiree or the engagement circumstances.
- O Comparing the source from which the acquiree financial information has been extracted with the corresponding prior period financial information and, as applicable, the immediately preceding annual or interim financial

information, and discussing significant changes with the acquiree's management.

Modified Audit Opinion or Review Conclusion, or Emphasis of Matter Paragraph, with Respect to the Source from Which the Unadjusted Financial Information Has Been Extracted or the Source from Which the Acquiree or Divestee Financial Information Has Been Extracted

Potential Consequence (Ref: Para. 23(a))

A42.A39. Not all modified audit opinions, review conclusions or Emphasis of Matter paragraphs with respect to either the source from which the unadjusted financial information has been extracted or the source from which the acquiree or divestee financial information has been extracted may necessarily affect whether the pro forma financial information can be compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the applicable criteria. For example, a qualified audit opinion may have been expressed on the entity's financial statements because of the non-disclosure of remuneration for those charged with governance as required by the applicable financial reporting framework. If this is the case and these financial statements are used as the source from which the unadjusted financial information has been extracted, such qualification may have no consequence on whether pro forma net asset and income statements can be compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the applicable criteria.

Further Appropriate Action (Ref: Para. 23(b), 24)

A43.A40. Further appropriate action that the practitioner assurance practitioner may take includes, for example:

- o In relation to the requirement in paragraph 23(b):
 - Discussing the matter with the responsible party.
 - Where possible under relevant applicable law or regulation, making a reference in the practitioner assurance practitioner's report to the modified audit opinion, review conclusion, or the Emphasis of Matter paragraph, if, in the practitioner assurance practitioner's professional judgment udgement, the matter is of sufficient relevance and importance to users' understanding

of the pro forma financial information.

- In relation to the requirement in paragraph 24, where possible under relevant applicable law or regulation, modifying the practitioner assurance practitioner's opinion conclusion.
- Where possible under relevant applicable law or regulation, withholding the report or withdrawing from the engagement.
- o Seeking legal advice.

Adjustments Identified by the Assurance Practitioner

Aus A40.1 (Ref: Para. X) [AP1]Adjustments Identified by the Assurance Practitioner

The pro forma financial information may not be considered compiled on the basis of the applicable criteria when there is evidence of, for example: (Ref. Para. Aus 25.1)

- (a) use of an inappropriate source for the base financial information;
- (b) incorrect extraction of the base financial information from an appropriate source;
- (e) <u>(c)</u> in relation to adjustments, the misapplication of accounting policies, or the failure of the adjustments to be consistent with the entity's accounting policies;
- (d) failure to make an adjustment required by the applicable criteria;
- (e) making an adjustment that is not in accordance with the applicable criteria; and
- a mathematical or clerical mistake in the calculations within the pro forma financial information.

Evaluating the Presentation of the Pro Forma Financial Information

Avoiding Association with Misleading Financial Information (Ref: Para. 26(b))

A41. [Deleted by the AUASB. Refer Aus A41.1]

A45. Aus A41.1 Applicable law or regulation ordinarily requires The IESBA Code requires that the a practitioner assurance practitioner not knowingly be associated with reports, returns, communications or other

information that the practitioner assurance practitioner believes contain misleading or deceptive statements. Additionally relevant ethical requirements also contain requirements for the assurance practitioner to comply with

- (a) Contain a materially false or misleading statement;
- (b) Contain statements or information furnished provided recklessly; or
- (c) Omit or obscure information required to be included where such omission or obscurity would be misleading.

Disclosures Accompanying the Pro Forma Financial Information (Ref: Para. 14(c), 26(c))

A46-A42. Appropriate disclosures may include matters such as:

- The nature and purpose of the pro forma financial information, including the nature of the event(s) or transaction(s), and the date at which such event is assumed to have occurred or transaction been undertaken;
- O The source from which the unadjusted financial information has been extracted, and whether or not an audit or review report on such a source has been published;
- The pro forma adjustments, including a description and explanation of each adjustment. This includes, in the case of acquiree or divestee financial information, the source from which such information has been extracted and

¹⁵ See the Corporations Act 2001. IESBA Code, paragraph 110.2 See ASA 102.

whether or not an audit or review report on such a source has been published;

- If not publicly available, a description of the applicable criteria on the basis of which the pro forma financial information has been compiled; and
- A statement to the effect that the pro forma financial information has been compiled for illustrative purposes only and that, because of its nature, it does not represent the entity's actual financial position, financial performance, or cash flows.
- Relevant Applicable law or regulation may require these or other specific disclosures.

Consideration of Significant Subsequent Events (Ref: Para. 26(d))

As the practitioner assurance practitioner is not reporting on the source from which the unadjusted financial information has been extracted, there is no requirement for the practitioner assurance practitioner to perform procedures to identify events after the date of the source that require adjustment of, or disclosure in, such source. Nevertheless, it is necessary for the practitioner assurance practitioner to consider whether any significant events subsequent to the date of the source from which the unadjusted financial information has been extracted have come to the practitioner assurance practitioner's attention that may require reference to, or disclosure in, the explanatory notes to the pro forma financial information to avoid the latter being misleading. Such consideration is based on performing the procedures under this ISAEASAE or the practitioner assurance practitioner's knowledge of the entity and the engagement circumstances. For example, after the date of the source from which the unadjusted financial information has been extracted, the entity may have entered into a capital transaction involving the conversion of its convertible debt into equity, non-disclosure of which could result in the pro forma financial information being misleading.

Material Inconsistency with Other Information (Ref: Para. 27)

A48.A44. Further appropriate action that the practitioner assurance practitioner may take if the responsible party refuses to revise the pro forma financial information or the other information as appropriate includes, for example:

- Where possible under relevant applicable law or regulation:
- Describing the material inconsistency in the practitioner assurance practitioner's report.
- Modifying the practitioner assurance practitioner's opinion conclusion.
- Aus_A44_1____Withholding the report or withdrawing from the engagement, where practical or possible under applicable law or regulation...
 - Seeking legal advice.

Written Representations (Ref: Para. 28(a))

M49.A45. In some circumstances, the types of transactions involved may require the responsible party to select accounting policies for the pro forma adjustments that the entity has not previously had to articulate because it had no relevant transactions. In such a case, the practitioner assurance practitioner may request the responsible party to expand the written representations to include confirmation that the selected accounting policies constitute the entity's adopted policies for such types of transactions.

Forming the **Opinion**Conclusion

Assurance on Further Matters Required by the Relevant Applicable Law or Regulation (Ref: Para. 29)

A50.A46. Relevant Applicable law or regulation may require the practitioner assurance practitioner to express and opinion conclusion on matters other than whether the pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the applicable criteria. In some of these circumstances, it may not be necessary for the practitioner assurance practitioner to perform additional procedures. For example, the relevant applicable law or regulation may require the practitioner assurance practitioner to express an opinion about whether the basis on which the responsible party has compiled the pro forma financial information is consistent with the entity's accounting policies. Compliance with the requirements in paragraphs 18 and 22(c) of this ISAEASAE provides a basis for expressing such an opinion.

A51.A47. In other circumstances, the <u>practitioner assurance</u>

<u>practitioner</u> may need to perform additional procedures. The nature and extent of such additional procedures will vary with the nature of the other matters on which the <u>relevant applicable</u> law or regulation requires the <u>practitioner assurance practitioner</u> to express ana <u>opinion</u>conclusion.

Statement of the <u>Practitionerassurance practitioner</u>'s Responsibility for the Report

A52.A48. The relevant applicable law or regulation may require the practitioner assurance practitioner to include in the practitioner assurance practitioner, s report an explicit statement asserting or confirming the practitioner assurance practitioner responsibility for the report. The inclusion of such an additional legal or regulatory statement in the practitioner assurance practitioner, s report is not incompatible with the requirements of this ISAEASAE.

Disclosure of the Applicable Criteria (Ref: Para. 30)

A53.A49. The responsible party need not repeat in the explanatory notes accompanying the pro forma financial information any criteria that are prescribed by the relevant applicable law or regulation, or promulgated by an authorizeauthorised or recognizer cognised standard-setting organization organisation. Such criteria will be publicly available as part of the reporting regime and are therefore implicit in the responsible party's compilation of the pro forma financial information.

A54. A50. Where the responsible party has developed any specific criteria, it is necessary that those criteria be disclosed so that users may obtain a proper understanding of how the pro forma financial information has been compiled by the responsible party.

Preparing the Assurance Report

Title (Ref: Para. 35(a))

A55.A51. A title indicating that the report is the report of an independent practitioner assurance practitioner, for example, "Independent Practitioner Assurance Practitioner's Assurance Report on the Compilation of Pro Forma Financial Information Included in a Prospectus," affirms that the practitioner assurance practitioner has met all of the relevant ethical requirements regarding independence

as required by <u>ISAEASAE</u> 3000.¹⁶ This distinguishes the report of the independent <u>practitioner</u> assurance <u>practitioner</u> from reports issued by others.

Addressee(s) (Ref: Para. 35(b))

A56. A52. The relevant law or regulation may specify the addressee(s) of the report. Alternatively, the practitioner assurance practitioner may agree with the entity who the addressee(s) will be as part of the terms of the engagement.

Introductory Paragraphs (Ref: Para. 35(c))

A57.A53. As the pro forma financial information will be included in a prospectus that contains other information, the practitioner assurance practitioner may consider, if the form of presentation allows, including a reference that identifies the section where the pro forma financial information is presented. This helps readers identify the pro forma financial information to which the practitioner assurance practitioner's report relates.

Opinion Conclusion (Ref: Para. 13(c), Aus 35.4(h)-Aus 35.8)

Whether the phrase "pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the [applicable criteria]," or the phrase "pro forma financial information has been properly compiled on the basis stated" is used to express the opinion in any particular jurisdiction is determined by the law or regulation governing reporting on pro forma financial information in that jurisdiction, or by generally accepted practice in that jurisdiction.

[Deleted by the AUASB. Refer Aus A54.1]

Aus A54.1 Whether the phrase "pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the [applicable criteria]," or the phrase "pro forma financial information has been properly compiled on the basis stated" is used to express the reasonable assurance conclusion is determined by applicable law or regulation, generally accepted practice, or the individual engagement circumstances.

A58. Aus A54,2 Whether the phrase "nothing has come to the assurance practitioner's attention that causes the

16 See IASAE 3000, paragraph 4.

assurance practitioner to believe that the pro forma financial information has not been compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the [applicable criteria]," or the phrase "nothing has come to the assurance practitioner's attention that causes the assurance practitioner to believe that the pro forma financial information has not been properly compiled on the basis stated" is used to express the limited assurance conclusion is determined by applicable law or regulation, generally accepted practice, or the individual engagement circumstances.

- A59.A55. The relevant Applicable law or regulation in some jurisdictions may prescribe the wording of the practitioner assurance practitioner's opinion conclusion in terms other than those specified above. Where this is the case, it may be necessary for the practitioner assurance practitioner to exercise professional judgment judgment to determine whether performing the procedures set out in this ISAEASAE would enable the practitioner assurance practitioner to express the opinion conclusion in the wording prescribed by that applicable law or regulation, or whether further procedures would be necessary.
- A60.A56. When the practitioner assurance practitioner concludes that performing the procedures set out in this ISAEASAE would be sufficient to enable the practitioner assurance practitioner to express the opinion conclusion in the wording prescribed by applicable law or regulation, it may be appropriate to regard that wording as being equivalent to the two alternative wordings of the opinion conclusion specified in this ISAEASAE.

Illustrative Reports (Ref: Para. 35)

- A57. An practitioner assurance practitioner's report in a reasonable assurance engagement, with an unmodified opinion conclusion is set out in the Appendix 1.
- Aus_A57_1 An assurance practitioner's report in a limited assurance engagement, with an unmodified conclusion is set out in Appendix 2

Conformity with International Standards on Assurance Engagements

This Standard on Assurance Engagements conforms with International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3420 Assurance Engagements To Report on the Compilation of Pro Forma Financial Information included in a Prospectus 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 Standard on Assurance Engagements (and do not appear in the text of the equivalent ISAE) are identified with the prefix "Aus".

The following requirement(s) is/ares additional to ISAE 3420:

TypeHere>requirements related to the assurance engagement being a limited assurance engagement

The following application and other explanatory material is additional to ISAE 3420:

- Related application and other explanatory material related to the assurance engagement being a limited assurance engagement;
- The inclusion of Appendix 2 illustrative assurance practitioner's report in a limited assurance engagement.
 - <TypeHere>

This Standard on Assurance Engagements incorporates terminology and definitions used in Australia.

The equivalent requirements and related application and other explanatory material included in ISAE 3420 in respect of "relevant ethical requirements", have been included in another Auditing Standard, ASA 102 Compliance with Ethical Requirements when Performing Audits, Reviews and Other Assurance Engagements. There is no international equivalent to ASA 102.

Compliance with this Standard on Assurance Engagements enables compliance with ISAE 3420.

Appendix 1

(Ref: Para. A57)

ILLUSTRATIVE PRACTITIONERASSURANCE PRACTITIONER'S REPORT IN A REASONABLE ASSURANCE ENGAEMENT WITH AN UNMODIFIED OPINION CONCLUSION

INDEPENDENT PRACTITIONER'S ASSURANCE REPORT ON THE **COMPILATION OF PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION INCLUDED IN A PROSPECTUS**

[Date]¹⁷

The Directors

[Name of Entity]

[Address]

Independent Assurance Report on the compilation of a pro forma forecast included in a Prospectus

Dear Directors 18

[Appropriate Addressee(s)]

Report on the Compilation of Pro Forma Financial Information Included in a **Prospectus**

We have completed our assurance engagement to report on the compilation of pro forma financial information of ABC Company by [the responsible party]. The pro forma financial information consists of [the pro forma net asset statement as at [date]], [the pro forma income statement Statement of Financial Performance for the period ended [date]], [the pro forma cash flow statement for the period ended [date],] and related notes [as set out on pages $X_{xx-xx}X$ of the prospectus issued by the company]. The applicable criteria on the basis of which [the responsible party] has compiled the pro forma financial information are [specified in [Securities Regulation XXinsert details] and described in [Note X]]/[described in [Note X]].

The date of both the hard copy and electronic version of the report should be the same. See ASIC's RG 107 *Electronic Prospectuses*. Or other title as appropriate in the circumstances of the assurance engagement.

Expressions and terms defined in the prospectus have the same meaning in this report.

[Insert any background information relating to ABC Company and/or the proposed fundraising deemed relevant; if any.]

The pro forma financial information has been compiled by [the responsible party] to illustrate the impact of the [event(s) or transaction(s)] [set out in Note X] on the [company's financial position as at insert specify date] [and] [the company's/its financial performance [and cash flows] for the period ended specify date] as if the [event(s) or transaction(s)] had taken place at [specify date] [and specify date respectively]. As part of this process, information about the company's [financial position], [financial performance] [and cash flows] has been extracted by [the responsible party] from the company's financial statements [for the period ended [date]], on which [[an audit]/[a review] report]/[no audit or review report] has been published.

[The Responsible Party's] Responsibility for the Pro Forma Financial Information

[The responsible party] is responsible for compiling the pro forma financial information on the basis of the [applicable criteria].

PractitionerOur's Responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express and opinion conclusion [, as required by [Securities Regulation XXinsert details],] about whether the pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, by [the responsible party] on the basis of the [applicable criteria].

We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAEASAE) 3420, Assurance Engagements to Report on the Compilation of Pro Forma Financial Information Included in a Prospectus, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. This standard requires that the practitioner assurance practitioner comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform procedures to obtain reasonable assurance about whether [the responsible party] has compiled, in all material respects, the pro forma financial information on the basis of the applicable criteria.

For purposes of this engagement, we are not responsible for updating or reissuing any reports or opinions on any historical financial information used in compiling the pro forma financial information, nor have we, in the course

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Where the audit or review report has been modified, reference may be made to where the modification has been described in the prospectus.

of this engagement, performed an audit or review of the financial information used in compiling the pro forma financial information, or of the pro forma financial information itself.

The purpose of pro forma financial information included in a prospectus is solely to illustrate the impact of a significant event(s) or transaction(s) on unadjusted financial information of the entity company as if the event(s) had occurred or the transaction(s) had been undertaken at an earlier date selected for purposes of the illustration. Accordingly, we do not provide any assurance that the actual outcome of the event(s) or transaction(s) at [specify insert date] would have been as presented.

A reasonable assurance engagement to report on whether the pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the applicable criteria involves performing procedures to assess whether the applicable criteria used by [the responsible party] in the compilation of the pro forma financial information provide a reasonable basis for presenting the significant effects directly attributable to the event(s) or transaction(s), and to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence about whether:

- The related pro forma adjustments give appropriate effect to those criteria; and
- The pro forma financial information reflects the proper application of those adjustments to the unadjusted financial information.

The procedures selected depend on the <u>practitioner</u> surrance <u>practitioner</u> sprofessional <u>judgmentjudgement</u>, having regard to the <u>practitionerassurance practitioner</u> sunderstanding of the nature of the company, the event(<u>s</u>) or transaction(<u>s</u>) in respect of which the proforma financial information has been compiled, and other relevant engagement circumstances.

The engagement also involves evaluating the overall presentation of the proforma financial information.

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

Opinion Conclusion

In our opinion, [the pro forma financial information has been compiled, in all material respects, on the basis of the [applicable criteria]]/[the pro forma financial information has been properly compiled on the basis stated].

Report on Other Legal or Regulatory Requirements

[Relevant law or regulation may require the practitioner to express an opinion on other matters (see paragraphs A46—A47). The form and content of this section of the practitioner's report will vary with the nature of such other reporting responsibilities.]Liability

[Firm name] has consented to the inclusion of this report in the prospectus in the form and context in which it is included. The liability of [Firm name] is limited to the inclusion of this report in the prospectus. [Firm name] makes no representation regarding, and has no liability for, any other statement or other material in, or any omissions from, the prospectus. [Wording amended as necessary for individual Firm practice.]

Independence or Disclosure of Interest Statement

[Firm Name] does not have any interest in the outcome of this [transaction] other than in [state interest] for which normal professional fees will be received.

Yours faithfully

[Practitioner Assurance practitioner's signature]

[Date of the practitioner assurance practitioner's report]

[Practitioner Assurance practitioner's address]

Appendix 2

(Ref: Para._Aus A57.1)

ILLUSTRATIVE ASSURANCE PRACTITIONER'S REPORT IN A LIMITED ASSURANCE ENGAGEMENT WITH AN UNMODIFIED CONCLUSION

[Date]²⁰

The Directors

[Name of Entity]

[Address]

Independent Assurance Report on the compilation of a pro forma forecast

Dear Directors²¹

We have completed our assurance engagement to report on the compilation of the pro forma forecast of ABC Company by the Directors.. The pro forma financial information consists of [the pro forma net asset statement as at [date]], [the pro forma Statement of Financial Performance for the period ended [date]], [the pro forma cash flow statement for the period ended [date],] and related notes [as set out on pages X–X of the prospectus issued by the company] (collectively "the pro forma forecast") [for the period ending] as described on pages [X-X] of the prospectus issued by the company. The applicable criteria is on the basis of which the Directors have compiled the pro forma forecast are [specified in [insert details] and described in [note X]]/described in Note X]] 30 June 20X0 of ABC (for inclusion in section [X] the [public document prospectus], dated on or about [insert date], and relating to the issue of [X shares/units] in ABC Company.

Expressions and terms defined in the document prospectus have the same meaning in this report.

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The date of both the hard copy and electronic version of the report should be the same. See ASIC's RG 107 *Electronic Prospectuses*. Or other title as appropriate in the circumstances of the assurance engagement.

[Insert any background information relating to ABC Company and/or the proposed fundraising deemed relevant; if any.]

The pro forma forecast has been compiled by the directors to illustrate the impact of the [event(s) or transaction(s)] [described in Note X] on the [company's financial position as at [insert date] [and] [the company's/its financial performance [and cash flows] for the period ended [insert date],] as if the [event(s) or transaction(s)] had taken place at [insert details] [and insert date respectively]. As part of this process, information about the company's [financial position], [financial performance] [and cash flows] has been extracted by directors from the company's financial statements [for the period ended [date]], on which [[an audit]/[a review] report]/[no audit or review report] has been published. Due to its nature, the pro forma forecast does not represent the company's actual [financial position], [financial performance], [and/or cash flows].

Scope 5

You have requested [Firm Name] to review whether the pro forma forecast included in the [public document] has been compiled by the directors of ABC Company. The pro forma forecast consists of [the Pro Forma Net Asset Statement as at [date]], [the Pro Forma Statement of Financial Performance for the period ended [date]] [and the Pro Forma Cash Flow Statement for the period ended [date]] (collectively "the pro forma forecast") as described in section [X] of the [public document] issued by the company]. The pro forma forecast has been compiled using the applicable criteria described in section [X] of the document.

The pro forma forecast has been compiled by the directors to illustrate the impact of the [event or transaction] described in section [X] on the [public document]. As part of the process, information about the company's [financial position], [financial performance] [and/or cash flows] has been extracted from the company's financial report [for the period ended [date]], on which [[an audit or review] report]/[no audit or review report] has been issued. Due to its nature, the pro forma forecast does not represent the eompany's actual [financial position], [financial performance], [and/or eash flows].

Directors' Responsibilities

The directors of ABC Company are responsible for compiling the pro forma forecast on the basis of the applicable criteria.

Where the audit or review report has been modified, reference may be made to where the modification has been described in the prospectus.

Our Responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the compilation of the pro forma forecast based on our assurance procedures. We have conducted our engagement in accordance with the Standard on Assurance Engagements ASAE 3450-3420 Assurance Engagements involving Corporate Fundraisings and/or Prospective Financial Information Assurance Engagements to Report on the Compilation of Pro Forma Financial Information Included in a Prospectus, issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (AUASB), in order to state whether, on the base of the procedures described, anything comes to our attention to cause us to believe that the pro forma forecast is not compiled, in all material respects, by the directors on the basis of the applicable criteria.

-For-the purposes of this engagement, we are not responsible for updating or reissuing any reports or opinions on any financial information used in compiling the pro forma forecast, . We have not performed an audit or review of the pro forma forecast itself, nor, in the course of this engagement nor have we performed an audit or review of the financial information used in compiling the pro forma forecast or of the pro forma forecast itself.

The purpose of pro forma forecast included in a prospectus is solely to illustrate the impact of a significant event(s) or transaction(s) on unadjusted financial information of the company as if the event(s) had occurred or the transaction(s) had been undertaken at an earlier date selected for purposes of the illustration. Accordingly, we do not provide any assurance that the actual outcome of the event(s) or transaction(s) at [insert date] would have been as presented.

Our procedures included obtaining evidence about whether:

- the applicable criteria used by the directors for illustrating the significant effects directly attributable to the event(s) or transaction(s) described in section [X] of the document-prospectus are suitable; and
- the relate pro forma adjustments give appropriate effect to those criteria;
- the pro forma forecast reflects the proper application of those criteria adjustments to the unadjusted financial information.

The procedures selected depend on the assurance practitioner's <u>professional</u> judgement, having regard to the assurance practitioner's understanding of the nature of the company, the event(s) or transaction(s) in respect of which the

pro forma forecast has been compiled, and other relevant engagement circumstances.

The assurance engagement also involves evaluating the overall presentation of the pro forma forecast.

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

For the purposes of this engagement, we are not responsible for updating or reissuing any reports or opinions on any financial information used in compiling the pro forma forecast. We have not performed an audit or review of the pro forma forecast itself, nor, in the course of this engagement have we performed an audit or review of the financial information used in compiling the pro-forma forecast.

Conclusion

Based on the procedures performed, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the pro forma forecast is not compiled, in all material respects, by the directors of ABC Company on the basis of the applicable criteria.

Subsequent events

Apart from the matters dealt with in this report, and having regard to the scope of our report, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no material transactions or events outside the ordinary business of ABC Company have come to our attention that would require comment on, or adjustment to, the pro forma forecast referred to in our report or that would eause such a pro forma forecast to be misleading or deceptive.

Liability

[Firm name] has consented to the inclusion of this report in the [public document] prospectus in the form and context in which it is included. The liability of [Firm name] is limited to the inclusion of this report in the [public documentprospectus]. [Firm name] makes no representation regarding, and has no liability for, any other statement or other material in, or any omissions from, the prospectus [public document]. [Wording amended as necessary for individual Firm practice.]

Independence or Disclosure of Interest Statement

[Firm Name] does not have any interest in the outcome of this [transaction] other than in [state interest] for which normal professional fees will be received.

Yours faithfully

[Assurance practitioner's signature]

[Date of the assurance practitioner's report]

[Assurance practitioner's address]

Firm Name Date