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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ON AUDITING (UK) 720 (REVISED MAY 2026)

*The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating  
to Other Information*

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**INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ON AUDITING (UK) 720  
(REVISED MAY 2026)**

**THE AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES RELATING TO OTHER  
INFORMATION**

(Effective for audits of financial statements for periods commencing on or after 15 December 2026)

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<p>International Standard on Auditing (UK) (ISA (UK)) 720 (Revised May 2026), <i>The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Other Information</i>, should be read in conjunction with ISA (UK) 200 (Revised June 2016), <i>Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK)</i>.</p>
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## Introduction

### Scope of this ISA (UK)

1. This International Standard on Auditing (UK) (ISA (UK)) deals with the auditor's responsibilities relating to other information, whether financial or non-financial information (other than financial statements and the auditor's report thereon), included in an entity's annual report. An entity's annual report may be a single document or a combination of documents that serve the same purpose.
2. This ISA (UK) is written in the context of an audit of financial statements by an independent auditor. Accordingly, the objectives of the auditor in this ISA (UK) are to be understood in the context of the overall objectives of the auditor as stated in paragraph 11 of ISA (UK) 200 (Revised June 2016).<sup>1</sup> The requirements in the ISAs (UK) are designed to enable the auditor to achieve the objectives specified in the ISAs (UK), and thereby the overall objectives of the auditor. The auditor's opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, nor does this ISA (UK) require the auditor to obtain audit evidence beyond that required to form an opinion on the financial statements.
3. This ISA (UK) requires the auditor to read and consider the other information because other information that is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the auditor's knowledge obtained in the audit may indicate that there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or that a material misstatement of the other information exists, either of which may undermine the credibility of the financial statements and the auditor's report thereon. Such material misstatements may also inappropriately influence the economic decisions of the users for whom the auditor's report is prepared.
4. This ISA (UK) may also assist the auditor in complying with relevant ethical requirements<sup>2</sup> that require the auditor to avoid being knowingly associated with information that the auditor believes contains a materially false or misleading statement, statements or information furnished recklessly, or omits or obscures information required to be included where such omission or obscurity would be misleading.
5. Other information may include amounts or other items that are intended to be the same as, to summarize, or to provide greater detail, about amounts or other items in the financial statements, and other amounts or other items about which the auditor has obtained knowledge in the audit. Other information may also include other matters.

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<sup>1</sup> ISA (UK) 200 (Revised June 2016), *Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK)*.

<sup>2</sup> International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA Code), paragraph R111.2.

In the UK, the relevant ethical guidance on such matters is provided by the ethical pronouncements issued by the auditor's relevant professional body.

6. The auditor's responsibilities relating to other information (other than applicable reporting responsibilities) apply regardless of whether the other information is obtained by the auditor prior to, or after, the date of the auditor's report.<sup>2a</sup>
7. This ISA (UK) does not apply to:
  - (a) Preliminary announcements of financial information; or
  - (b) Securities offering documents, including prospectuses.
8. The auditor's responsibilities under this ISA (UK) do not constitute an assurance engagement on other information or impose an obligation on the auditor to obtain assurance about the other information.
9. Law or regulation may impose additional obligations on the auditor in relation to other information that are beyond the scope of this ISA (UK).

### Effective Date

10. This ISA (UK) is effective for audits of financial statements for periods commencing on or after 15 December 2026. Early adoption is permitted.

### Objectives

11. The objectives of the auditor, having read the other information, are:
  - (a) To consider whether there is a material inconsistency between the other information and the financial statements;
  - (b) To consider whether there is a material inconsistency between the other information and the auditor's knowledge obtained in the audit;
  - (c) To respond appropriately when the auditor identifies that such material inconsistencies appear to exist, or when the auditor otherwise becomes aware that other information appears to be materially misstated;
  - (d) To report in accordance with this ISA (UK).

### Definitions

12. For purposes of the ISAs (UK), the following terms have the meanings attributed below:
  - (a) Annual report – A document, or combination of documents, prepared typically on an annual basis by management or those charged with governance in accordance with law, regulation or custom, the purpose of which is to provide owners (or similar stakeholders) with information on the entity's operations and the entity's financial results and financial position as set out in the financial statements. An annual report contains or accompanies the financial statements and the auditor's report thereon and usually includes information about the entity's developments, its future outlook and risks and uncertainties, a statement by the entity's governing body, and reports covering governance matters. (Ref: Para. A1–A5)

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<sup>2a</sup> In accordance with ISA (UK) 700 (Revised May 2026) *Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements* paragraph 49-2, the auditor is required to obtain the other information prior to the date of the auditor's report.

In the UK, an annual report also includes any other documents that are incorporated by cross-reference in, or distributed to shareholders with, other information that is included in the annual report either voluntarily or pursuant to law or regulation or the requirements of a stock exchange listing.

- (b) Misstatement of the other information – A misstatement of the other information exists when the other information is incorrectly stated or otherwise misleading (including because it omits or obscures information necessary for a proper understanding of a matter disclosed in the other information) or has not been prepared in accordance with the legal and regulatory requirements, if any, applicable to the other information. (Ref: Para. A6–A7-3)
- (c) Other information – Financial or non-financial information (other than financial statements and the auditor's report thereon) included in an entity's annual report. (Ref: Para. A8–A10)

## Requirements

### Obtaining an Understanding of How the Other Information is Prepared

- 12-1. Based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the auditor shall, to the extent necessary, obtain an understanding of: (Ref: Para. A10-1–A10-2)
- (a) Whether there are legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the other information; and (Ref: Para. A10-3–A10-6)
  - (b) The entity's process for preparing the other information. (Ref: Para. A10-7–A10-8)

### Obtaining the Other Information

13. The auditor shall: (Ref: Para. A11–A22)
- (a) Determine, through discussion with management, which document(s) comprises the annual report, and the entity's planned manner and timing of the issuance of such document(s);
  - (b) Make appropriate arrangements with management to obtain in a timely manner and, if possible, prior to the date of the auditor's report, the final version of the document(s) comprising the annual report; and
  - (c) When some or all of the document(s) determined in (a) will not be available until after the date of the auditor's report, request management to provide a written representation that the final version of the document(s) will be provided to the auditor when available, and prior to its issuance by the entity, such that the auditor can complete the procedures required by this ISA (UK). (Ref: Para. A22)

### Reading and Considering the Other Information

14. The auditor shall read the other information and, in doing so shall: (Ref: Para. A23–A24)
- (a) Consider whether there is a material inconsistency between the other information and the financial statements. As the basis for this consideration, the auditor shall, to evaluate their consistency, compare selected amounts or other items in the other information (that are intended to be the same as, to summarize, or to provide greater detail about, the amounts or other items in the

financial statements) with such amounts or other items in the financial statements; and (Ref: Para. A25–A29)

(b) Consider whether there is a material inconsistency between the other information and the auditor's knowledge obtained in the audit, in the context of audit evidence obtained and conclusions reached in the audit; and (Ref: Para. A30–A36)

(c) Consider, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, whether the other information appears to be materially misstated in the context of the auditor's understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements, if any, applicable to the other information. (Ref: Para. A36-1–A36-4)

14-1. As the basis for the consideration required by paragraph 14, the auditor shall perform such procedures as are necessary in the auditor's professional judgment to identify: (Ref: Para. A36-5–A36-12)

(a) Any material inconsistencies between the other information and the financial statements;

(b) Any material inconsistencies between the other information and the auditor's knowledge obtained in the audit, in the context of audit evidence obtained and conclusions reached in the audit; and

(c) Whether the other information appears to be materially misstated in the context of the auditor's understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements, if any, applicable to the other information.

15. While reading the other information in accordance with paragraph 14, the auditor shall remain alert for indications that the other information not related to the financial statements or the auditor's knowledge obtained in the audit appears to be materially misstated. (Ref: Para. A24, A37–A38)

### **Responding When a Material Inconsistency Appears to Exist or Other Information Appears to Be Materially Misstated**

16. If the auditor identifies that a material inconsistency appears to exist (or becomes aware that the other information appears to be materially misstated), the auditor shall discuss the matter with management and, if necessary, perform other procedures to conclude whether: (Ref: Para. A39–A43)

(a) A material misstatement of the other information exists;

(b) A material misstatement of the financial statements exists; or

(c) The auditor's understanding of the entity and its environment needs to be updated.

### **Responding When the Auditor Concludes That a Material Misstatement of the Other Information Exists**

17. If the auditor concludes that a material misstatement of the other information exists, the auditor shall request management to correct the other information. If management:

(a) Agrees to make the correction, the auditor shall determine that the correction has been made; or

- (b) Refuses to make the correction, the auditor shall communicate the matter with those charged with governance and request that the correction be made.
18. If the auditor concludes that a material misstatement exists in other information obtained prior to the date of the auditor's report, and the other information is not corrected after communicating with those charged with governance, the auditor shall take appropriate action, including: (Ref: Para. A44–A44-2)
- (a) Considering the implications for the auditor's report and communicating with those charged with governance about how the auditor plans to address the material misstatement in the auditor's report (see paragraph 22(e)(ii)); or (Ref: Para. A45)
  - (b) Withdrawing from the engagement, where withdrawal is possible under applicable law or regulation. (Ref: Para. A46–A47)
19. If the auditor concludes that a material misstatement exists in other information obtained after the date of the auditor's report, the auditor shall:
- (a) If the other information is corrected, perform the procedures necessary in the circumstances; or (Ref: Para. A48)
  - (b) If the other information is not corrected after communicating with those charged with governance, take appropriate action considering the auditor's legal rights and obligations, to seek to have the uncorrected material misstatement appropriately brought to the attention of users for whom the auditor's report is prepared. (Ref: Para. A49–A50)

### **Responding When a Material Misstatement in the Financial Statements Exists or the Auditor's Understanding of the Entity and Its Environment Needs to Be Updated**

20. If, as a result of performing the procedures in paragraphs 14–15, the auditor concludes that a material misstatement in the financial statements exists or the auditor's understanding of the entity and its environment needs to be updated, the auditor shall respond appropriately in accordance with the other ISAs (UK). (Ref: Para. A51)

### **Reporting**

21. The auditor's report shall include a separate section with a heading "Other Information", or other appropriate heading, when, at the date of the auditor's report:
- (a) For an audit of financial statements of a publicly traded entity, the auditor has obtained, or expects to obtain, the other information; or
  - (b) For an audit of financial statements of an entity other than a publicly traded entity, the auditor has obtained some or all of the other information. (Ref: Para. A52)

In the UK, when reporting on Other Information the auditor's report shall always include a separate section with a heading "Other Information", or other appropriate heading.<sup>2b</sup>

<sup>2b</sup> ISA (UK) 700 (Revised May 2026), paragraph 49-2 requires that "The auditor shall not sign, and hence date, the auditor's report earlier than the date on which all the other information has been approved by those charged with governance and the auditor has considered all necessary available evidence."

22. When the auditor's report is required to include an Other Information section in accordance with paragraph 21, this section shall include: (Ref: Para. A53)
- (a) A statement that management is responsible for the other information;
  - (b) An identification of:
    - (i) Other information, if any, obtained by the auditor prior to the date of the auditor's report; and
    - (ii) For an audit of financial statements of a publicly traded entity, other information, if any, expected to be obtained after the date of the auditor's report;
  - (c) A statement that the auditor's opinion does not cover the other information and, accordingly, that the auditor does not express (or will not express) an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon, **except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in the auditor's report;** (Ref: Para. A53-1)
  - (d) A description of the auditor's responsibilities relating to reading, considering and reporting on other information as required by this ISA (UK); and
  - (e) When other information has been obtained prior to the date of the auditor's report, either:
    - (i) A statement that the auditor has nothing to report; or
    - (ii) If the auditor has concluded that there is an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information, a statement that describes the uncorrected material misstatement of the other information.
23. When the auditor expresses a qualified or adverse opinion in accordance with ISA (UK) 705 (Revised June 2016),<sup>3</sup> the auditor shall consider the implications of the matter giving rise to the modification of opinion for the statement required in paragraph 22(e). (Ref: Para. A54–A58)

#### *Location of the Description of the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Other Information*

- 23-1. The description of the auditor's responsibilities required by paragraph 22(d) shall be included: (Ref: Para. A58-1–A58-2)
- (a) Within the body of the auditor's report;
  - (b) Within an appendix to the auditor's report, in which case the auditor's report shall include a reference to the location of the appendix; or
  - (c) By a specific reference within the auditor's report to the location of such a description on the website of the Competent Authority.

#### *Other Reporting Responsibilities*

- 23-2. If the auditor is required to report on other information in accordance with law or regulation, the auditor shall include in the auditor's report: (Ref: Para. A58-3)
- (a) A description of the auditor's other reporting responsibilities relating to the other information; and (Ref: Para. A58-4)

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<sup>3</sup> ISA (UK) 705 (Revised June 2016), *Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report*.

- (b) A conclusion thereon. (Ref: Para. A58-5–A58-11)

### *Reporting Prescribed by Law or Regulation*

24. If the auditor is required by law or regulation of a specific jurisdiction to refer to the other information in the auditor's report using a specific layout or wording, the auditor's report shall refer to International Standards on Auditing only if the auditor's report includes, at a minimum: (Ref: Para. A59)
- (a) Identification of the other information obtained by the auditor prior to the date of the auditor's report;
  - (b) A description of the auditor's responsibilities with respect to the other information; and
  - (c) An explicit statement addressing the outcome of the auditor's work for this purpose.

### **Documentation**

25. In addressing the requirements of ISA (UK) 230 (Revised June 2016)<sup>4</sup> as it applies to this ISA (UK), the auditor shall include in the audit documentation:
- (a) Documentation of the procedures performed under this ISA (UK); and
  - (b) The final version of the other information on which the auditor has performed the work required under this ISA (UK).

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## **Application and Other Explanatory Material**

### **Definitions**

#### *Annual Report* (Ref: Para. 12(a))

- A1. Law, regulation or custom may define the content of an annual report, and the name by which it is to be referred, for entities in a particular jurisdiction; however, the content and the name may vary within a jurisdiction and from one jurisdiction to another.
- A2. An annual report is typically prepared on an annual basis. However, when the financial statements being audited are prepared for a period less than or more than a year, an annual report may also be prepared that covers the same period as the financial statements.
- A3. In some cases, an entity's annual report may be a single document and referred to by the title "annual report" or by some other title. In other cases, law, regulation or custom may require the entity to report to owners (or similar stakeholders) information on the entity's operations and the entity's financial results and financial position as set out in the financial statements (i.e., an annual report) by way of a single document, or by way of two or more separate documents that in combination serve the same purpose. For example, depending on law, regulation or custom in a particular

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<sup>4</sup> ISA (UK) 230 (Revised June 2016), *Audit Documentation*, paragraphs 8–11.

jurisdiction, one or more of the following documents may form part of the annual report:

- Management report, management commentary, or operating and financial review or similar reports by those charged with governance (for example, a directors' report).
- Chairman's statement.
- Corporate governance statement.
- Internal control and risk assessment reports.

A4. An annual report may be made available to users in printed form, or electronically, including on the entity's website. A document (or combination of documents) may meet the definition of an annual report, irrespective of the manner in which it is made available to users.

A5. An annual report is different in nature, purpose and content from other reports, such as a report prepared to meet the information needs of a specific stakeholder group or a report prepared to comply with a specific regulatory reporting objective (even when such a report is required to be publicly available). Examples of reports that, when issued as standalone documents, are not typically part of the combination of documents that comprise an annual report (subject to law, regulation or custom), and that, therefore, are not other information within the scope of this ISA (UK), include:

- Separate industry or regulatory reports (for example, capital adequacy reports), such as may be prepared in the banking, insurance, and pension industries.
- Corporate social responsibility reports.
- Sustainability reports.
- Diversity and equal opportunity reports.
- Product responsibility reports.
- Labor practices and working conditions reports.
- Human rights reports.

*Misstatement of the Other Information* (Ref: Para. 12(b))

A6. When a particular matter is disclosed in the other information, the other information may omit or obscure information that is necessary for a proper understanding of that matter. For example, if the other information purports to address the key performance indicators used by management, then omission of a key performance indicator used by management could indicate that the other information is misleading.

A7. The concept of materiality may be discussed in a framework applicable to the other information and, if so, such a framework may provide a frame of reference for the auditor in making judgments about materiality under this ISA (UK). In many cases, however, there may be no applicable framework that includes a discussion of the concept of materiality as it applies to the other information. In such circumstances, the following characteristics provide the auditor with a frame of reference in determining if a misstatement of the other information is material:

- Materiality is considered in the context of the common information needs of users as a group. The users of the other information are expected to be the

same as the users of the financial statements as such users may be expected to read the other information to provide context to the financial statements.

- Judgments about materiality take into account the specific circumstances of the misstatement, considering whether users would be influenced by the effect of the uncorrected misstatement. Not all misstatements will influence the economic decisions of users.
- Judgments about materiality involve both qualitative and quantitative considerations. Accordingly, such judgments may take into account the nature or magnitude of the items that the other information addresses in the context of the entity's annual report.

A7-1. For some entities, UK legislation sets out those documents that form part of the annual report and the information that is required to be included in the annual report (excluding the financial statements and the auditor's report). The relevant legislation may not refer to or define "materiality" in the context of the other information, but materiality may be implicit in the requirements. For example, terms "key" (e.g., key performance indicators) or "principal" (e.g., principal risks) refer to facts or circumstances that are (or should be) considered material to a user's understanding. The auditor may consider these and similar terms, in the context of the entity, when determining materiality of the other information.

A7-2. To the extent that the relevant legal requirements do not provide a comprehensive discussion about materiality in the context of the other information, paragraph A7 of this ISA (UK) may be relevant to the auditor's judgments about whether the other information is materially misstated.

A7-3. Other information is material if its omission or misrepresentation could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions users take on the basis of the annual report as a whole.

#### *Other Information* (Ref: Para. 12(c))

A8. Appendix 1 contains examples of amounts or other items that may be included in the other information.

A9. In some cases, the applicable financial reporting framework may require specific disclosures but permit them to be located outside of the financial statements.<sup>5</sup> As such disclosures are required by the applicable financial reporting framework, they form part of the financial statements. Accordingly, they do not constitute other information for the purpose of this ISA (UK).

A10. eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) tags do not represent other information as defined in this ISA (UK).

#### **Obtaining an Understanding of the Other Information** (Ref: Para. 12-1)

A10-1. The auditor's understanding referred to in paragraph 12-1 is primarily obtained from the work performed in accordance with ISA (UK) 315 (Revised July 2020) and ISA

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<sup>5</sup> For example, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, permits certain disclosures required by the IFRSs to either be given in the financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference from the financial statements to some other statement, such as a management commentary or risk report, that is available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the financial statements and at the same time.

(UK) 250 (Revised November 2019). In particular, ISA (UK) 315 (Revised July 2020) requires the auditor to obtain an understanding of the entity and its environment, including regulatory factors, sufficient to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement.<sup>5a</sup> In addition, ISA (UK) 250 (Revised November 2019) requires the auditor to obtain an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the entity and how the entity complies with those requirements.<sup>5b</sup> The procedures performed under these ISAs (UK) may provide the basis for the auditor's understanding of legal and regulatory requirements relevant to the preparation of the other information; however, such understanding is not intended to extend beyond those requirements that are relevant to the audit of the financial statements or the auditor's responsibilities under this ISA (UK).

A10-2. The auditor uses professional judgment to determine the extent necessary to obtain the understanding required by paragraph 12-1. In exercising such judgment, the auditor may consider factors that affect the depth of understanding required such as:

- The nature and complexity of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the other information. For example, whether:
  - The auditor is required to report publicly in accordance with law or regulation on aspects of the other information beyond the requirements of this ISA (UK) (e.g., Companies Act legislation requires the auditor to report on certain aspects of the directors' report, strategic report, or a separate corporate governance statement).
  - Law or regulation imposes additional obligations on the auditor in relation to other information beyond the requirements of this ISA (UK) (e.g., the FCA's UK Listing Rules require that the entity ensures that the auditor reviews certain statements made by those charged with governance in the annual report before the annual report is published).
  - The legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the other information are mandatory for the entity or are voluntarily being complied with by the entity.
- The significance of the other information in the context of the annual report.

Legal and Regulatory Requirements Applicable to the Other Information (Ref: Para. 12-1(a))

A10-3. Not all other information will be prepared in accordance with specific legal and regulatory requirements. However, the auditor is required by paragraph 12-1(a) to obtain an understanding of whether there are legal and regulatory requirements that apply to the other information. For example, certain entities may be required by legislation to prepare a directors' report, a strategic report or a non-financial and sustainability information statement, and to include specified information therein.

A10-4. Some entities are required to, or voluntarily, make a statement about their corporate governance arrangements. For example:

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<sup>5a</sup> ISA (UK) 315 (Revised July 2020), paragraph 19(a)(ii).

<sup>5b</sup> ISA (UK) 250 (Revised November 2019) *Section A—Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of Financial Statements*, paragraph 13.

- All companies with a UK premium listing are required to include a statement in their annual report about how they have applied the principles of the UK Corporate Governance Code.
- Large private companies are required to include a “statement of corporate governance arrangements” in the annual report and may voluntarily choose to apply the Wates Corporate Governance Principles for Large Private Companies.

The auditor obtains an understanding of the relevant requirements of the corporate governance code the entity applied, if any, in accordance with paragraph 12-1(a) of this ISA (UK).

A10-5. Other entities (e.g., charities or pension funds) may also be required to prepare other information in accordance with law or regulation.

A10-6. In obtaining the understanding required by paragraph 12-1(a), the auditor is seeking to identify legal and regulatory requirements that are generally accepted as applying to the preparation of the other information. This includes legislation, regulations or established reporting frameworks that are commonly understood to govern the form and content of the other information for entities of the type being audited. The auditor is not expected to identify requirements beyond those generally recognised in practice as applicable to the preparation of the other information. Professional judgment is applied in determining which requirements are relevant, having regard to the entity’s circumstances, the nature of its annual report, and the auditor’s existing understanding of the applicable legal and regulatory framework obtained as part of the audit.

Entity’s Process for Preparing Other Information (Ref: Para. 12-1(b))

A10-7. The auditor uses professional judgment to determine the characteristics of the entity and its environment that are relevant to the other information and therefore are necessary to understand. The auditor’s primary consideration is whether the understanding that has been obtained is sufficient to determine which procedures, in the auditor’s professional judgment, are required by paragraph 14-1.

A10-8. Matters that may be relevant for the auditor to consider when obtaining an understanding of the entity’s process for preparing the other information include:

- How the entity is complying with the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the other information.
- The views of management, and where appropriate those charged with governance, about whether and how the other information may be materially misstated.
- The entity’s system of internal control with respect to the preparation of other information.

**Obtaining the Other Information** (Ref: Para. 13)

A11. Determining the document(s) that is or comprises the annual report is often clear based on law, regulation or custom. In many cases, management or those charged with governance may have customarily issued a package of documents that together comprise the annual report, or may have committed to do so. In some cases, however, it may not be clear which document(s) is or comprises the annual report. In

such cases, the timing and purpose of the documents (and for whom they are intended) are matters that may be relevant to the auditor's determination of which document(s) is or comprises the annual report.

- A12. When the annual report is translated into other languages pursuant to law or regulation (such as may occur when a jurisdiction has more than one official language), or when multiple "annual reports" are prepared under different legislation (for example, when an entity is publicly traded in more than one jurisdiction), consideration may need to be given as to whether one, or more than one of the "annual reports" form part of the other information. Local law or regulation may provide further guidance in this respect.
- A13. Management, or those charged with governance, is responsible for preparing the annual report. The auditor may communicate with management or those charged with governance:
- The auditor's expectations in relation to obtaining the final version of the annual report (including a combination of documents that together comprise the annual report) in a timely manner prior to the date of the auditor's report such that the auditor can complete the procedures required by this ISA (UK) before the date of the auditor's report, or if that is not possible, as soon as practicable and in any case prior to the entity's issuance of such information.
  - The possible implications when the other information is obtained after the date of the auditor's report.
- A14. The communications referred to in paragraph A13 may be particularly appropriate for example:
- In an initial audit engagement.
  - When there has been a change in management or those charged with governance.
  - When other information is expected to be obtained after the date of the auditor's report.
- A15. Where those charged with governance are to approve the other information prior to its issuance by the entity, the final version of such other information is the one that has been approved by those charged with governance for issuance.
- A16. In some cases, the entity's annual report may be a single document to be released, in accordance with law or regulation or the entity's reporting practice, shortly after the entity's financial reporting period such that it is available to the auditor prior to the date of the auditor's report. In other cases, such a document may not be required to be released until a later time, or at a time of the entity's choosing. There may also be circumstances when the entity's annual report is a combination of documents, each subject to different requirements or reporting practice by the entity with respect to the timing of their release.
- A17. There may be circumstances when, at the date of the auditor's report, the entity is considering the development of a document that may be part of the entity's annual report (for example, a voluntary report to stakeholders) but management is unable to confirm to the auditor the purpose or timing of such a document. If the auditor is unable to ascertain the purpose or timing of such a document, the document is not considered other information for purposes of this ISA (UK).

- A18. Obtaining the other information in a timely manner prior to the date of the auditor's report enables any revisions that are found to be necessary to be made to the financial statements, the auditor's report, or the other information prior to their issuance. The audit engagement letter<sup>6</sup> may make reference to an agreement with management to make available to the auditor the other information in a timely manner, and if possible prior to the date of the auditor's report.
- A19. When other information is only made available to users via the entity's website, the version of the other information obtained from the entity, rather than directly from the entity's website, is the relevant document on which the auditor would perform procedures in accordance with this ISA (UK). The auditor has no responsibility under this ISA (UK) to search for other information, including other information that may be on the entity's website, nor to perform any procedures to confirm that other information is appropriately displayed on the entity's website or otherwise has been appropriately transmitted or displayed electronically.
- A20. The auditor is not precluded from dating or issuing the auditor's report if the auditor has not obtained some or all of the other information.<sup>6a</sup>
- A21. When the other information is obtained after the date of the auditor's report, the auditor is not required to update the procedures performed in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7 of ISA (UK) 560.<sup>7</sup>
- A22. ISA (UK) 580<sup>8</sup> establishes requirements and provides guidance on the use of written representations. The written representation required to be requested by paragraph 13(c) regarding other information that will be available only after the date of the auditor's report is intended to support the auditor's ability to complete the procedures required by this ISA (UK) with respect to such information. In addition, the auditor may find it useful to request other written representations, for example, that:
- Management has informed the auditor of all the documents that it expects to issue that may comprise other information;
  - The financial statements and any other information obtained by the auditor prior to the date of the auditor's report are consistent with one another, and the other information does not contain any material misstatements; and
  - With regard to other information that has not been obtained by the auditor prior to the date of the auditor's report, that management intends to prepare and issue such other information and the expected timing of such issuance.

#### **Reading and Considering the Other Information** (Ref: Para. 14–15)

- A23. The auditor is required by ISA (UK) 200 (Revised June 2016)<sup>9</sup> to plan and perform the audit with professional skepticism. Maintaining professional skepticism when reading and considering the other information includes, for example, recognizing that

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<sup>6</sup> ISA (UK) 210 (Revised June 2016), *Agreeing the Terms of Audit Engagements*, paragraph A24.

<sup>6a</sup> ISA (UK) 700 (Revised May 2026), paragraph 49-2 requires that "The auditor shall not sign, and hence date, the auditor's report earlier than the date on which all the other information has been approved by those charged with governance and the auditor has considered all necessary available evidence."

<sup>7</sup> ISA (UK) 560, *Subsequent Events*.

<sup>8</sup> ISA (UK) 580, *Written Representations*.

<sup>9</sup> ISA (UK) 200 (Revised June 2016), paragraph 15.

management may be overly optimistic about the success of its plans, and being alert to information that may be inconsistent with:

- (a) The financial statements; or
- (b) The auditor's knowledge obtained in the audit.

A24. In accordance with ISA (UK) 220 (Revised July 2021), the engagement partner is required to take responsibility for the direction and supervision of the members of the engagement team and the review of their work,<sup>10</sup> and determine that the nature, timing and extent of direction, supervision and review is planned and performed in accordance with the firm's policies or procedures, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.<sup>11</sup> In the context of this ISA (UK), factors that may be taken into account when determining the appropriate engagement team members to address the requirements of paragraphs 14–15, include:

- The relative experience of engagement team members.
- Whether the engagement team members to be assigned the tasks have the relevant knowledge obtained in the audit to identify inconsistencies between the other information and that knowledge.
- The degree of judgment involved in addressing the requirements of paragraph 14–15. For example, performing procedures to evaluate the consistency of amounts in the other information that are intended to be the same as amounts in the financial statements may be carried out by less experienced engagement team members.
- Whether, in the case of a group audit, it is necessary to make inquiries of a component auditor in addressing the other information related to that component.

*Considering Whether There is a Material Inconsistency between the Other Information and the Financial Statements* (Ref: Para. 14(a))

A25. Other information may include amounts or other items that are intended to be the same as, to summarize, or to provide greater detail about, the amounts or other items in the financial statements. Examples of such amounts or other items may include:

- Tables, charts or graphs containing extracts of the financial statements.
- A disclosure providing greater detail about a balance or account shown in the financial statements, such as "Revenue for 20X1 comprised XXX million from product X and YYY million from product Y."
- Descriptions of the financial results, such as "Total research and development expense was XXX in 20X1."

A26. In evaluating the consistency of selected amounts or other items in the other information with the financial statements, the auditor is not required to compare all amounts or other items in the other information that are intended to be the same as,

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<sup>10</sup> ISA (UK) 220 (Revised July 2021), *Quality Management for an Audit of Financial Statements*, paragraphs 29–30.

<sup>11</sup> ISA (UK) 220 (Revised July 2021), paragraph 30(a).

to summarize, or to provide greater detail about, the amounts or other items in the financial statements, with such amounts or other items in the financial statements.

A27. Selecting the amounts or other items to compare is a matter of professional judgment. Factors relevant to this judgment include:

- The significance of the amount or other item in the context in which it is presented, which may affect the importance that users would attach to the amount or other item (for example, a key ratio or amount).
- If quantitative, the relative size of the amount compared with accounts or items in the financial statements or the other information to which they relate.
- The sensitivity of the particular amount or other item in the other information, for example, share based payments for senior management.

A28. Determining the nature and extent of procedures to address the requirement in paragraph 14(a) is a matter of professional judgment, recognizing that the auditor's responsibilities under this ISA (UK) do not constitute an assurance engagement on the other information or impose an obligation to obtain assurance about the other information. Examples of such procedures include:

- For information that is intended to be the same as information in the financial statements, comparing the information to the financial statements.
- For information intended to convey the same meaning as disclosures in the financial statements, comparing the words used and considering the significance of differences in wording used and whether such differences imply different meanings.
- Obtaining a reconciliation between an amount within the other information and the financial statements from management and:
  - Comparing items in the reconciliation to the financial statements and the other information; and
  - Checking whether the calculations within the reconciliation are arithmetically accurate.

A29. Evaluating the consistency of selected amounts or other items in the other information with the financial statements includes, when relevant given the nature of the other information, the manner of their presentation compared to the financial statements.

*Considering Whether There Is a Material Inconsistency between the Other Information and the Auditor's Knowledge Obtained in the Audit* (Ref: Para. 14(b))

A30. Other information may include amounts or items that are related to the auditor's knowledge obtained in the audit (other than those in paragraph 14(a)). Examples of such amounts or items may include:

- A disclosure of the units produced, or a table summarizing such production by geographical region.
- A statement that "The company introduced product X and product Y during the year."

- A summary of the locations of the entity's major operations, such as "the entity's major center of operation is in country X, and there are also operations in countries Y and Z."
- A31. The auditor's knowledge obtained in the audit includes the auditor's understanding of the entity and its environment, the applicable financial reporting framework, and the entity's system of internal control, obtained in accordance with ISA (UK) 315 (Revised July 2020).<sup>12</sup> ISA (UK) 315 (Revised July 2020) sets out the auditor's required understanding, which includes such matters as obtaining an understanding of:
- (a) The entity's organizational structure, ownership and governance, and its business model, including the extent to which the business model integrates the use of IT;
  - (b) Relevant industry, regulatory, and other external factors;
  - (c) The relevant measures used, internally and externally, to assess the entity's financial performance.
- A32. The auditor's knowledge obtained in the audit may also include matters that are prospective in nature. Such matters may include, for example, business prospects and future cash flows that the auditor considered when evaluating the assumptions used by management in performing impairment tests on intangible assets such as goodwill, or when evaluating management's assessment of the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.<sup>13</sup>
- A33. In considering whether there is a material inconsistency between the other information and the auditor's knowledge obtained in the audit, the auditor may focus on those matters in the other information that are of sufficient importance that a misstatement of the other information in relation to that matter could be material.
- A34. In relation to many matters in the other information, the auditor's recollection of the audit evidence obtained and conclusions reached in the audit may be sufficient to enable the auditor to consider whether there is a material inconsistency between the other information and the auditor's knowledge obtained in the audit. The more experienced and the more familiar with the key aspects of the audit the auditor is, the more likely it is that the auditor's recollection of relevant matters will be sufficient. For example, the auditor may be able to consider whether there is a material inconsistency between the other information and the auditor's knowledge obtained in the audit in light of the auditor's recollection of discussions held with management or those charged with governance or findings from procedures carried out during the audit such as the reading of board minutes, without the need to take further action.
- A35. The auditor may determine that referring to relevant audit documentation or making inquiries of relevant members of the engagement team including relevant component auditors, is appropriate as a basis for the auditor's consideration of whether a material inconsistency exists. For example:
- When the other information describes the planned cessation of a major product line and, although the auditor is aware of the planned cessation, the auditor may make inquiries of the relevant engagement team member who performed

<sup>12</sup> ISA (UK) 315 (Revised July 2020), *Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement*, paragraphs 19–27.

<sup>13</sup> ISA (UK) 570 (Revised March 2026), *Going Concern*.

the audit procedures in this area to support the auditor's consideration of whether the description is materially inconsistent with the auditor's knowledge obtained during the audit.

- When the other information describes important details of a lawsuit addressed in the audit, but the auditor cannot recall them adequately, it may be necessary to refer to the audit documentation where such details are summarized to support the auditor's recollection.

A36. Whether, and if so the extent to which, the auditor refers to relevant audit documentation, or makes inquiries of relevant members of the engagement team, including relevant component auditors, is a matter of professional judgment. However, it may not be necessary for the auditor to refer to relevant audit documentation, or to make inquiries of relevant members of the engagement team, including relevant component auditors, about any matter included in the other information.

*Considering Whether the Other Information Has Been Prepared in Accordance with Applicable Legal and Regulatory Requirements (Ref: Para. 14(c)–14-1)*

A36-1. As explained in paragraph 12(b), a misstatement of the other information also exists when the other information has not been prepared in accordance with the legal and regulatory requirements, if any, applicable to the other information.

A36-2. In considering whether the other information has been prepared in accordance with the legal and regulatory requirements, if any, applicable to the other information, the auditor identifies whether information that is required by law or regulation to be included in the other information has been omitted. This includes situations where the required information is presented separately from the other information without appropriate cross reference.

A36-3. If the auditor concludes that the other information has not been prepared in accordance with the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the other information, the auditor determines whether non-compliance with the applicable legal or regulatory requirement also has a material effect on the financial statements.<sup>13a</sup>

A36-4. For audits of financial statements of public interest entities, the auditor considers whether to communicate any non-compliance with legal or regulatory requirements applicable to the other information in the additional report to the audit committee.<sup>13b</sup>

A36-5. Determining the nature and extent of procedures to address the requirement in paragraph 14-1 is a matter of professional judgment. Factors that the auditor may consider when making this determination include:

- The extent of the legal and regulatory requirements that apply to the other information.
- Whether the auditor has identified any deficiencies in management's process for preparing the other information.
- The auditor's understanding of what is important to users of the annual report.

<sup>13a</sup> ISA (UK) 250 (Revised November 2019), paragraph 19.

<sup>13b</sup> ISA (UK) 260 (Revised November 2019), *Communication with Those Charged with Governance*, paragraph 16-2(k).

## Corporate Governance Disclosures in Other Information

A36-6. Where the entity applies a corporate governance code, the auditor reads the corporate governance disclosures and considers whether the disclosures appear to be materially misstated in the context of the auditor's understanding of the requirements of the corporate governance code obtained in accordance with paragraph 12-1 of this ISA (UK).

A36-7. Determining the nature and extent of procedures to address the requirements in paragraph 14-1 as it applies to corporate governance disclosures is a matter of professional judgement, recognising that the auditor's responsibilities under this ISA (UK) do not constitute an assurance engagement on the other information or impose an obligation to obtain assurance about the other information. Examples of such procedures include:

- Reading the minutes of the meetings of those charged with governance, and of relevant board committees.
- Reading supporting documents prepared for the board of directors or board committees that are relevant to the requirements of the corporate governance code.
- Making enquiries of management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance relevant to the requirements of the corporate governance code.
- Obtaining an understanding of the processes adopted by the board that are relevant to the requirements of the corporate governance code.
- Attending meetings of the audit committee (or the full board if there is no audit committee) at which the annual report, including any statement of compliance made in respect of the corporate governance code, are considered and approved by those charged with governance.

The auditor may request management, and, where appropriate, those charged with governance to provide written confirmation of oral representations made in respect of the other information.

## Other Information and the Entity's System of Internal Control

A36-8. The auditor is required by ISA (UK) 315 (Revised July 2020) to obtain an understanding of the entity's system of internal control sufficient to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The auditor may also choose to test the operating effectiveness of controls in accordance with ISA (UK) 330 (Revised July 2017).<sup>13c</sup> To the extent that the auditor has obtained audit evidence about the entity's system of internal control, including the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of controls, the auditor uses this knowledge when considering whether the other information contains a material inconsistency. However, most corporate governance codes require those charged with governance to consider controls on a much wider scale encompassing all aspects of the entity, including both financial and non-financial controls; whereas, the auditor considers the entity's system of control for the purposes of the audit. Accordingly, the auditor's consideration of the entity's system of internal control may be narrower in scope than any review performed by those charged with governance

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<sup>13c</sup> ISA (UK) 330 (Revised July 2017), *The Auditor's Responses to Assessed Risks*, paragraphs 8–9.

for the purpose of reporting on compliance with a corporate governance code. The auditor, therefore, is not expected to assess whether all risks and controls have been addressed by the directors or that risks are satisfactorily addressed by internal controls.

A36-9. Where an entity is applying a corporate governance code that requires those charged with governance to report on risk management and internal control systems, the auditor considers whether the disclosures, if any, made by those charged with governance are consistent with the auditor's knowledge of any significant deficiency (or deficiencies) in respect of the entity's system of internal control identified in accordance with ISA (UK) 265. However, the assessment criteria used by those charged with governance to determine whether there are deficiencies or weaknesses in the entity's risk management and internal control systems may be different to that used by the auditor. Accordingly, even where the auditor has identified a significant deficiency (or deficiencies) in internal control, those charged with governance may determine that there are no (or different) deficiencies or weaknesses for the purpose of reporting in accordance with the corporate governance code. Nevertheless, the auditor may consider it helpful to discuss any internal control deficiencies identified with management and those charged with governance to ensure that there is no material inconsistency between the auditor's knowledge obtained in the audit and the relevant statements made by those charged with governance in respect of internal control matters.

#### Other Information and Going Concern

A36-10. Where an entity is applying a corporate governance code that requires those charged with governance to report on matters such as going concern, viability, resilience or long-term sustainability of an entity, the auditor uses the knowledge obtained through the audit, including the requirements in ISA (UK) 570 (Revised March 2026) to evaluate management's assessment of the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, to consider whether there is a material inconsistency between the auditor's knowledge obtained in the audit and the relevant statements made by those charged with governance as required by the corporate governance code.

#### Entities that Apply the UK Corporate Governance Code

A36-11. For those entities that are required to make a statement of how they have applied the principles of the UK Corporate Governance Code, the FCA's UK Listing Rules require that the entity ensures that the auditor reviews certain statements made by those charged with governance in the annual report before the annual report is published.<sup>13d</sup> The requirements in paragraphs 14–15 of this ISA (UK) assist the auditor in meeting these additional obligations required by the FCA's UK Listing Rules. The FCA's UK Listing Rules do not require the auditor to make reference to these responsibilities or the outcome of the auditor's review in the auditor's report.

A36-12. The auditor is not required by the FCA's UK Listing Rules to review all of the directors' statements of how they have applied the UK Corporate Governance Code principles and is required only to review certain statements in relation to specified provisions applicable to entities. Nevertheless, because the directors' statements of how they have applied the UK Corporate Governance Code principles comprises other information included in the annual report, there is a broader requirement under this

<sup>13d</sup> UKLR 6.6.20R of the FCA's UK Listing Rules.

ISA (UK) for the auditor to read and consider all the other information. If the auditor becomes aware of any material inconsistency between the other information and either the financial statements or the auditor's knowledge obtained in the audit, or if the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated, the auditor seeks to resolve such matters in accordance with this ISA (UK).

*Remaining Alert for Other Indications that the Other Information Appears to Be Materially Misstated* (Ref: Para. 15)

- A37. Other information may include discussion of matters that are not related to the financial statements and may also extend beyond the auditor's knowledge obtained in the audit. For example, the other information may include statements about the entity's greenhouse gas emissions.
- A38. Remaining alert for other indications that the other information not related to the financial statements or the auditor's knowledge obtained in the audit appears to be materially misstated assists the auditor in complying with relevant ethical requirements that require the auditor to avoid being knowingly associated with other information that the auditor believes contains a materially false or misleading statement, a statement furnished recklessly, or omits or obscures necessary information such that the other information is misleading.<sup>14</sup> Remaining alert for other indications that the other information appears to be materially misstated could potentially result in the auditor identifying such matters as:
- Differences between the other information and the general knowledge, apart from the knowledge obtained in the audit, of the engagement team member reading the other information that lead the auditor to believe that the other information appears to be materially misstated; or
  - An internal inconsistency in the other information that leads the auditor to believe that the other information appears to be materially misstated.

**Responding When a Material Inconsistency Appears to Exist or Other Information Appears to Be Materially Misstated** (Ref: Para. 16)

- A39. The auditor's discussion with management about a material inconsistency (or other information that appears to be materially misstated) may include requesting management to provide support for the basis of management's statements in the other information. Based on management's further information or explanations, the auditor may be satisfied that the other information is not materially misstated. For example, management explanations may indicate reasonable and sufficient grounds for valid differences of judgment.
- A40. Conversely, the discussion with management may provide further information that supports the auditor's conclusion that a material misstatement of the other information exists.

A40-1. The auditor assesses whether any inconsistency or misstatement of the other information is material, taking into account both the size and the nature of the inconsistency or misstatement. For example, regulation requires certain entities to disclose political donations if the aggregate donations are in excess of a quantitative

<sup>14</sup> IESBA Code, paragraph R111.2.

In the UK, the relevant ethical guidance on such matters is provided by the ethical pronouncements issued by the auditor's relevant professional body.

threshold. This threshold may be below the auditor's materiality for the financial statements as a whole or performance materiality. However, the auditor also considers qualitative factors in determining whether a misstatement in the amount of political donations is material or not.

- A41. It may be more difficult for the auditor to challenge management on matters of judgment than on those of a more factual nature. However, there may be circumstances where the auditor concludes that the other information contains a statement that is not consistent with the financial statements or the auditor's knowledge obtained in the audit. These circumstances may raise doubt about the other information, the financial statements, or the auditor's knowledge obtained in the audit.
- A42. As there is a wide range of possible material misstatements of the other information, the nature and extent of other procedures the auditor may perform to conclude whether a material misstatement of the other information exists are matters of the auditor's professional judgment in the circumstances.
- A43. When a matter is unrelated to the financial statements or the auditor's knowledge obtained in the audit, the auditor may not be able to fully assess management's responses to the auditor's inquiries. Nevertheless, based on management's further information or explanations, or following changes made by management to the other information, the auditor may be satisfied that a material inconsistency no longer appears to exist or that the other information no longer appears to be materially misstated. When the auditor is unable to conclude that a material inconsistency no longer appears to exist or that the other information no longer appears to be materially misstated, the auditor may request management to consult with a qualified third party (for example, a management's expert or legal counsel). In certain cases, after considering the responses from management's consultation, the auditor may not be able to conclude whether or not a material misstatement of the other information exists. Actions the auditor may then take include one or more of the following:
- Obtaining advice from the auditor's legal counsel;
  - Considering the implications for the auditor's report for example, whether to describe the circumstances when there is a limitation imposed by management; or
  - Withdrawing from the audit, where withdrawal is possible under applicable law or regulation.

### **Responding When the Auditor Concludes That a Material Misstatement of the Other Information Exists**

*Responding When the Auditor Concludes That a Material Misstatement Exists in Other Information Obtained prior to the Date of the Auditor's Report* (Ref: Para. 18)

- A44. The actions the auditor takes if the other information is not corrected after communicating with those charged with governance are a matter of the auditor's professional judgment. The auditor may take into account whether the rationale given by management and those charged with governance for not making the correction raises doubt about the integrity or honesty of management or those charged with governance, such as when the auditor suspects an intention to mislead. The auditor may also consider it appropriate to seek legal advice. In some cases, the auditor may

be required by law, regulation or other professional standards to communicate the matter to a regulator or relevant professional body.

A44-1. If the auditor concludes that a material misstatement of the other information exists, and the auditor is unable to resolve the matter through discussion with those charged with governance, the auditor considers requesting those charged with governance to consult with a qualified third party, such as the entity's legal counsel and considers the advice received.

#### Further Actions Available to the Auditor When a Material Inconsistency or Material Misstatement in Other Information is not Corrected

A44-2. In the UK, the auditor of a limited company may use the auditor's right to be heard at any general meeting of the members on any part of the business of the meeting which concerns the auditor as auditor.<sup>14a</sup>

#### Reporting Implications (Ref: Para. 18(a))

A45. In rare circumstances, a disclaimer of opinion on the financial statements may be appropriate when the refusal to correct the material misstatement of the other information casts such doubt on the integrity of management and those charged with governance as to call into question the reliability of audit evidence in general.

#### Withdrawal from the Engagement (Ref: Para. 18(b))

A46. Withdrawal from the engagement, where withdrawal is possible under applicable law or regulation, may be appropriate when the circumstances surrounding the refusal to correct the material misstatement of the other information cast such doubt on the integrity of management and those charged with governance as to call into question the reliability of representations obtained from them during the audit.

A46-1. In the case of auditors of limited companies in the UK, the requirements for the auditor to make a statement on ceasing to hold office as auditor apply.<sup>14b</sup> In addition, in the UK the auditor may need to notify the relevant audit authority.<sup>14c</sup>

#### Considerations specific to public sector entities (Ref: Para. 18(b))

A47. In the public sector, withdrawal from the engagement may not be possible. In such cases, the auditor may issue a report to the legislature providing details of the matter or may take other appropriate actions.

#### *Responding When the Auditor Concludes That a Material Misstatement Exists in Other Information Obtained after the Date of the Auditor's Report* (Ref: Para. 19)

A48. If the auditor concludes that a material misstatement exists in other information obtained after the date of the auditor's report, and such a material misstatement has been corrected, the auditor's procedures necessary in the circumstances include determining that the correction has been made (in accordance with paragraph 17(a)) and may include reviewing the steps taken by management to communicate with those in receipt of the other information, if previously issued, to inform them of the revision.

<sup>14a</sup> In the UK, Section 502 of the Companies Act 2006.

<sup>14b</sup> In the UK, Section 519 of the Companies Act 2006.

<sup>14c</sup> In the UK, Section 522 of the Companies Act 2006.

- A49. If those charged with governance do not agree to revise the other information, taking appropriate action to seek to have the uncorrected misstatement appropriately brought to the attention of users for whom the auditor's report is prepared requires the exercise of professional judgment, and may be affected by relevant law or regulation in the jurisdiction. Accordingly, the auditor may consider it appropriate to seek legal advice about the auditor's legal rights and obligations.
- A50. When a material misstatement of the other information remains uncorrected, appropriate actions that the auditor may take to seek to have the uncorrected material misstatement appropriately brought to the attention of users for whom the auditor's report is prepared, when permitted by law or regulation, include, for example:
- Providing a new or amended auditor's report to management including a modified section in accordance with paragraph 22, and requesting management to provide this new or amended auditor's report to users for whom the auditor's report is prepared. In doing so, the auditor may need to consider the effect, if any, on the date of the new or amended auditor's report, in view of the requirements of the ISAs (UK) or applicable law or regulation. The auditor may also review the steps taken by management to provide the new or amended auditor's report to such users;
  - Bringing the material misstatement of the other information to the attention of the users for whom the auditor's report is prepared (for example, by addressing the matter in a general meeting of shareholders);
  - Communicating with a regulator or relevant professional body about the uncorrected material misstatement; or
  - Considering the implications for engagement continuance (see also paragraph A46).

### **Responding When a Material Misstatement in the Financial Statements Exists or the Auditor's Understanding of the Entity and Its Environment Needs to Be Updated**

(Ref: Para. 20)

- A51. In reading the other information, the auditor may become aware of new information that has implications for:
- The auditor's understanding of the entity and its environment, the financial reporting framework and the entity's system of internal control and, accordingly, may indicate the need to revise the auditor's risk assessment.<sup>15</sup>
  - The auditor's responsibility to evaluate the effect of identified misstatements on the audit and of uncorrected misstatements, if any, on the financial statements.<sup>16</sup>
  - The auditor's responsibilities relating to subsequent events.<sup>17</sup>

### **Reporting** (Ref: Para. 21–24)

- A52. For an audit of financial statements of an entity other than a publicly traded entity, the auditor may consider that the identification in the auditor's report of other information

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<sup>15</sup> ISA (UK) 315 (Revised July 2020), paragraphs 19–26 and 37.

<sup>16</sup> ISA (UK) 450 (Revised June 2016), *Evaluation of Misstatements Identified during the Audit*.

<sup>17</sup> ISA (UK) 560, paragraphs 10 and 14.

that the auditor expects to obtain after the date of the auditor's report would be appropriate in order to provide additional transparency about the other information that is subject to the auditor's responsibilities under this ISA (UK). The auditor may consider it appropriate to do so, for example, when management is able to represent to the auditor that such other information will be issued after the date of the auditor's report.

#### *Illustrative Statements* (Ref: Para. 21–22)

A53. Illustrative examples of the "Other Information" section of the auditor's report are included in Appendix 2.<sup>17a</sup>

A53-1. When the auditor is required to express an opinion on some or all of the other information in accordance with law or regulation, the statement required by paragraph 22(c) is modified to state that the auditor's opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, the auditor does not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in the auditor's report, any form of assurance thereon.

#### *Reporting Implications When the Auditor's Opinion on the Financial Statements Is Qualified or Adverse* (Ref: Para. 23)

A54. A qualified or adverse auditor's opinion on the financial statements may not have an impact on the statement required by paragraph 22(e) if the matter in respect of which the auditor's opinion has been modified is not included or otherwise addressed in the other information and the matter does not affect any part of the other information. For example, a qualified opinion on the financial statements because of non-disclosure of directors' remuneration as required by the applicable financial reporting framework may have no implications for the reporting required under this ISA (UK). In other circumstances, there may be implications for such reporting as described in paragraphs A55–A58.

##### Qualified Opinion Due to a Material Misstatement in the Financial Statements

A55. In circumstances when the auditor's opinion is qualified, consideration may be given as to whether the other information is also materially misstated for the same matter as, or a related matter to, the matter giving rise to the qualified opinion on the financial statements.

##### Qualified Opinion Due to Limitation of Scope

A56. When there is a limitation of scope with respect to a material item in the financial statements, the auditor will not have obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence about that matter. In these circumstances, the auditor may be unable to conclude whether or not the amounts or other items in the other information related to this matter result in a material misstatement of the other information. Accordingly, the auditor may need to modify the statement required by paragraph 22(e) to refer to the auditor's inability to consider management's description of the matter in the other information in respect of which the auditor's opinion on the financial statements has been qualified as explained in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph. The auditor

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<sup>17a</sup> The examples in the Appendix have not been tailored for the UK. Illustrative auditor's reports tailored for use with audits conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) are given in the current version of the FRC's Bulletin: Illustrative Auditor's Reports on United Kingdom Private Sector Financial Statements.

is nevertheless required to report any other uncorrected material misstatements of the other information that have been identified.

#### Adverse Opinion

A57. An adverse opinion on the financial statements relating to a specific matter(s) described in the Basis for Adverse Opinion paragraph does not justify the omission of reporting of material misstatements of the other information that the auditor has identified in the auditor's report in accordance with paragraph 22(e)(ii). When an adverse opinion has been expressed on the financial statements, the auditor may need to appropriately modify the statement required by paragraph 22(e) for example, to indicate that amounts or items in the other information is materially misstated for the same matter as, or a related matter to, the matter giving rise to the adverse opinion on the financial statements.

#### Disclaimer of Opinion

A58. When the auditor disclaims an opinion on the financial statements, providing further details about the audit, including a section to address other information may overshadow the disclaimer of opinion on the financial statements as a whole. Accordingly, in those circumstances, as required by ISA (UK) 705 (Revised June 2016), the auditor's report does not include a section addressing the reporting requirements under this ISA (UK).

#### Location of the Description of the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Other Information (Ref: Para. 23-1)

A58-1. Including the information required by paragraph 22(d) of this ISA (UK) in an appendix to the auditor's report or referring to a website of the Competent Authority containing such information may be a useful way of streamlining the content of the auditor's report. However, because the description of the auditor's responsibilities for the other information contains information that is necessary to inform users' expectations of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK), a reference is required to be included in the auditor's report indicating where such information can be accessed.

A58-2. Paragraph 23-1(c) of this ISA (UK) explains that the auditor may refer to a description of the auditor's responsibilities located on a website of the Competent Authority. The information on the website that is incorporated in the auditor's report by way of a specific reference to the website location where such information can be found may describe the auditor's work, or the audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) more broadly, but it cannot be inconsistent with the description required in paragraph 22(d) of this ISA (UK). This means that the wording of the description of the auditor's responsibilities for the other information on the website may be more detailed, or may address other matters relating to other information, provided that such wording reflects and does not contradict the matters addressed in paragraph 22(d).

#### *Other Reporting Responsibilities* (Ref: Para. 23-2)

A58-3. As explained in ISA (UK) 250 (Revised November 2019),<sup>17b</sup> the auditor may be required, in accordance with law or regulation, to report as part of the audit of the financial statements, on whether the entity complies with certain provisions of laws or regulations. For example, where a company is required to prepare a directors'

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<sup>17b</sup> ISA (UK) 250 (Revised November 2019), paragraph A5.

report, strategic report, or a separate corporate governance statement the auditor may be required to report on certain aspects of the other information in the auditor's report.

A58-4. Paragraph 23-2(a) of this ISA (UK) requires the auditor to include a description of the auditor's other reporting responsibilities relating to the other information. In some circumstances, it may be appropriate for the auditor to include a specific reference within the auditor's report to the website of the Competent Authority where the description of the auditor's responsibilities for the other information also addresses those other reporting responsibilities of the auditor with respect to other information.

#### Strategic Report and Directors' Report

A58-5. Under Companies Act legislation,<sup>17c</sup> the auditor is required to state in the auditor's report whether:

- In the auditor's opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements<sup>17d</sup> and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.<sup>17e</sup>
- In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, the auditor has identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.<sup>17f</sup>

If the auditor identifies any material misstatements in the strategic or directors' report, the auditor is required to give an indication of the nature of each of the misstatements.<sup>17g</sup>

A58-6. Other entities have similar legislative requirements for the auditor to report on certain aspects of the other information (e.g., trustee's reports for charitable entities).

#### Corporate Governance Statement

A58-7. Legislation<sup>17h</sup> requires certain entities to include a Corporate Governance Statement, either:

- As a specific section of the directors' report; or
- In a separate report which is either:
  - Published together with, and in the same manner as, its annual report; or
  - By means of a cross reference in its directors' report to where such document is publicly available on the company's website.

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<sup>17c</sup> Section 496 of the Companies Act 2006.

<sup>17d</sup> Section 496(1)(a)(i) of the Companies Act 2006.

<sup>17e</sup> Section 496(1)(a)(ii) of the Companies Act 2006.

<sup>17f</sup> Section 496(1)(b) of the Companies Act 2006.

<sup>17g</sup> Section 496(1)(c) of the Companies Act 2006.

<sup>17h</sup> In the UK, Section 497A of the Companies Act 2006. Similar requirements apply to other types of entities (e.g., building societies).

A58-8. For entities that include a Corporate Governance Statement as a separate report, the auditor is required to state in the auditor's report:

- Whether certain information given in the statement is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.<sup>17i</sup>
- Whether the auditor has identified material misstatements in the information in the statement<sup>17j</sup> and, where applicable, give an indication of the nature of the misstatements.<sup>17k</sup>
- Whether, in the auditor's opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, certain rules about the company's corporate governance code and practices and about its administrative, management and supervisory bodies and their committees have been complied with, if applicable.<sup>17l</sup>

#### Reporting by Exception

A58-9. Not all legislative requirements require the auditor to include a statement in the auditor's report every time. Some legislation requires the auditor to report only by exception. For example, where a company is required to prepare a corporate governance statement and fails to either prepare a separate statement or include it within the director's report, legislation requires the auditor to state that fact in the auditor's report.<sup>17m</sup>

#### Entities that Apply the UK Corporate Governance Code

A58-10. As explained in paragraph A36-11 of this ISA (UK), the FCA's UK Listing Rules impose additional obligations on the auditor with respect to corporate governance disclosures in the annual report. Where applicable, the auditor includes a statement in accordance with paragraph 22(e)(ii) describing why the auditor believes that any of the elements specified for auditor review by the FCA's UK Listing Rules is materially inconsistent with the auditor's knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise contains a material misstatement of the other information. If a section of the annual report describing the work of the audit committee does not appropriately disclose any matters communicated by the auditor to the audit committee that in the auditor's judgment should have been disclosed, or if the annual report does not contain such a section, the auditor includes any such information in the auditor's report.

A58-11. If there is departure from a provision of the UK Corporate Governance Code but there is appropriate disclosure of this fact and the reasons for departure, as envisaged by the FCA's UK Listing Rules,<sup>17n</sup> the auditor does not need to refer to the departure in the auditor's report. However, where the auditor considers that there is not appropriate disclosure of a departure from a provision in the UK Corporate

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<sup>17i</sup> Section 497A(1)(a) of the Companies Act 2006.

<sup>17j</sup> Section 497A(1)(b) of the Companies Act 2006.

<sup>17k</sup> Section 497A(1)(c) of the Companies Act 2006.

<sup>17l</sup> Section 497A(1)(d) of the Companies Act 2006.

<sup>17m</sup> Section 498A of the Companies Act 2006.

<sup>17n</sup> UKLR 6.6.20R of the FCA's UK Listing Rules.

Governance Code the auditor reports this in the auditor's report in accordance with this ISA (UK).

*Reporting Prescribed by Law or Regulation* (Ref: Para. 24)

A59. ISA (UK) 200 (Revised June 2016)<sup>18</sup> explains that the auditor may be required to comply with legal or regulatory requirements in addition to the ISAs (UK). Where this is the case, the auditor may be obliged to use a specific layout or wording in the auditor's report that differs from that described in this ISA (UK). Consistency in the auditor's report, when the audit has been conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK), promotes credibility in the global marketplace by making more readily identifiable those audits that have been conducted in accordance with globally recognized standards. When the differences between the legal or regulatory requirements to report with respect to the other information and this ISA (UK) relate only to the layout and wording in the auditor's report and, at a minimum, each of the elements identified in paragraph 24 is included in the auditor's report, the auditor's report may refer to International Standards on Auditing. Accordingly, in such circumstances the auditor is considered to have complied with the requirements of this ISA (UK), even when the layout and wording used in the auditor's report are specified by legal or regulatory reporting requirements.

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<sup>18</sup> ISA (UK) 200 (Revised June 2016), paragraph A60.

### Examples of Amounts or Other Items that May Be Included in the Other Information

The following are examples of amounts and other items that may be included in other information. This list is not intended to be exhaustive.

#### Amounts

- Items in a summary of key financial results, such as net income, earnings per share, dividends, sales and other operating revenues, and purchases and operating expenses.
- Selected operating data, such as income from continuing operations by major operating area, or sales by geographical segment or product line.
- Special items, such as asset dispositions, litigation provisions, asset impairments, tax adjustments, environmental remediation provisions, and restructuring and reorganization expenses.
- Liquidity and capital resource information, such as cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities; dividends; and debt, capital lease and minority interest obligations.
- Capital expenditures by segment or division.
- Amounts involved in, and related financial effects of, off-balance sheet arrangements.
- Amounts involved in guarantees, contractual obligations, legal or environmental claims, and other contingencies.
- Financial measures or ratios, such as gross margin, return on average capital employed, return on average shareholders' equity, current ratio, interest coverage ratio and debt ratio. Some of these may be directly reconcilable to the financial statements.

#### Other Items

- Explanations of critical accounting estimates and related assumptions.
- Identification of related parties and descriptions of transactions with them.
- Articulation of the entity's policies or approach to manage commodity, foreign exchange or interest rate risks, such as through the use of forward contracts, interest rate swaps, or other financial instruments.
- Descriptions of the nature of off-balance sheet arrangements.
- Descriptions of guarantees, indemnifications, contractual obligations, litigation or environmental liability cases, and other contingencies, including management's qualitative assessments of the entity's related exposures.
- Descriptions of changes in legal or regulatory requirements, such as new tax or environmental regulations, that have materially impacted the entity's operations or fiscal position, or will have a material impact on the entity's future financial prospects.

- Management's qualitative assessments of the impacts of new financial reporting standards that have come into effect during the period, or will come into effect in the following period, on the entity's financial results, financial position and cash flows.
- General descriptions of the business environment and outlook.
- Overview of strategy.
- Descriptions of trends in market prices of key commodities or raw materials.
- Contrasts of supply, demand and regulatory circumstances between geographic regions.
- Explanations of specific factors influencing the entity's profitability in specific segments.

## Appendix 2

(Ref: Para. 21–22, A53–A53-1)

### Illustrations of Auditor's Reports Relating to Other Information

The examples in the Appendix have not been tailored for the UK. Illustrative auditor's reports tailored for use with audits conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) are given in the current version of the FRC's Bulletin: Illustrative Auditor's Reports on United Kingdom Private Sector Financial Statements.

Illustrations 2, 3 and 4 would not be relevant for audits of financial statements in the UK as the auditor is required to obtain all of the other information prior to the date of the auditor's report.

- Illustration 1: An auditor's report of any entity containing an unmodified opinion when the auditor has obtained all of the other information prior to the date of the auditor's report and has not identified a material misstatement of the other information.
- Illustration 2: An auditor's report of a publicly traded entity containing an unmodified opinion when the auditor has obtained part of the other information prior to the date of the auditor's report, has not identified a material misstatement of the other information, and expects to obtain other information after the date of the auditor's report.
- Illustration 3: An auditor's report of an entity other than a publicly traded entity containing an unmodified opinion when the auditor has obtained part of the other information prior to the date of the auditor's report, has not identified a material misstatement of the other information, and expects to obtain other information after the date of the auditor's report.
- Illustration 4: An auditor's report of a publicly traded entity containing an unmodified opinion when the auditor has obtained no other information prior to the date of the auditor's report but expects to obtain other information after the date of the auditor's report.
- Illustration 5: An auditor's report of any entity containing an unmodified opinion when the auditor has obtained all of the other information prior to the date of the auditor's report and has concluded that a material misstatement of the other information exists.
- Illustration 6: An auditor's report of any entity containing a qualified opinion when the auditor has obtained all of the other information prior to the date of the auditor's report and there is a limitation of scope with respect to a material item in the consolidated financial statements which also affects the other information.
- Illustration 7: An auditor's report of any entity containing an adverse opinion when the auditor has obtained all of the other information prior to the date of the auditor's report and the adverse opinion on the consolidated financial statements also affects the other information.

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

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

- Audit of a complete set of financial statements of any entity using a fair presentation framework. The audit is not a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised)<sup>1</sup> does not apply).
- The financial statements are prepared by management of the entity in accordance with IFRSs (a general purpose framework).
- The terms of the audit engagement reflect the description of management’s responsibility for the financial statements in ISA 210.
- The auditor has concluded an unmodified (i.e., “clean”) opinion is appropriate based on the audit evidence obtained.
- The relevant ethical requirements that apply to the audit are those of the jurisdiction.
- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 2024).<sup>2</sup>
- Key audit matters have been communicated in accordance with ISA 701.<sup>3</sup>
- The auditor has obtained all of the other information prior to the date of the auditor’s report and has not identified a material misstatement of the other information.
- Those responsible for oversight of the financial statements differ from those responsible for the preparation of the financial statements.
- In addition to the audit of the financial statements, the auditor has other reporting responsibilities required under local law.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT**

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

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements<sup>4</sup>**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of ABC Company (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 20X1, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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<sup>1</sup> ISA 600 (Revised), *Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)*.

<sup>2</sup> ISA 570 (Revised 2024).

<sup>3</sup> ISA 701, *Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor’s Report*. The Key Audit Matters section is required for publicly traded entities only.

<sup>4</sup> The sub-title “Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements” is unnecessary in circumstances when the second sub-title “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” is not applicable.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, (or *give a true and fair view of*) the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 20X1, and (of) its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in [*jurisdiction*], and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Going Concern**

#### *No Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern*<sup>5</sup>

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

Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report and are not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

### **[Key Audit Matters]**<sup>6</sup>

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

[*Description of each key audit matter in accordance with ISA 701.*]

### **Other Information [or another title if appropriate, such as "Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon"]**

Management<sup>7</sup> is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the [information included in the X report,<sup>8</sup> but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.]

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to

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<sup>5</sup> This additional sub-title may be useful to enhance intended users' understanding about the nature of the matters addressed in the Going Concern section of the auditor's report.

<sup>6</sup> The Key Audit Matters section is required for publicly traded entities only.

<sup>7</sup> Or other terms that are appropriate in the context of the legal framework of the particular jurisdiction.

<sup>8</sup> A more specific description of the other information, such as "the management report and chairman's statement," may be used to identify the other information.

be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements<sup>9</sup>**

*[Reporting in accordance with ISA 700 (Revised)<sup>10</sup> – see Illustration 1 in ISA 700 (Revised).]*

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

*[Reporting in accordance with ISA 700 (Revised) – see Illustration 1 in ISA 700 (Revised).]*

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

*[Reporting in accordance with ISA 700 (Revised) – see Illustration 1 in ISA 700 (Revised).]*

[The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor’s report is [name].<sup>11</sup>]

*[Signature in the name of the audit firm, the personal name of the auditor, or both, as appropriate for the particular jurisdiction]*

*[Auditor Address]*

*[Date]*

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<sup>9</sup> Throughout these illustrative auditor’s reports, the terms management and those charged with governance may need to be replaced by another term that is appropriate in the context of the legal framework in the particular jurisdiction.

<sup>10</sup> ISA 700 (Revised), *Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements*.

<sup>11</sup> The name of the engagement partner is included in the auditor’s report for audits of complete sets of general purpose financial statements of publicly traded entities unless, in rare circumstances, such disclosure is reasonably expected to lead to a significant personal security threat (see ISA 700 (Revised), paragraph 46).

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

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

- Audit of a complete set of financial statements of a publicly traded entity using a fair presentation framework. The audit is not a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) does not apply).
- The financial statements are prepared by management of the entity in accordance with IFRSs (a general purpose framework).
- The terms of the audit engagement reflect the description of management’s responsibility for the financial statements in ISA 210.
- The auditor has concluded an unmodified (i.e., “clean”) opinion is appropriate based on the audit evidence obtained.
- The relevant ethical requirements that apply to the audit are those of the jurisdiction.
- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 2024).
- Key audit matters have been communicated in accordance with ISA 701.
- The auditor has obtained part of the other information prior to the date of the auditor’s report, has not identified a material misstatement of the other information, and expects to obtain other information after the date of the auditor’s report.
- Those responsible for oversight of the financial statements differ from those responsible for the preparation of the financial statements.
- In addition to the audit of the financial statements, the auditor has other reporting responsibilities required under local law.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT**

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

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements<sup>12</sup>**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of ABC Company (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 20X1, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, (or *give a true and fair view of*) the financial position of the Company as at December 31,

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<sup>12</sup> The sub-title “Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements” is unnecessary in circumstances when the second sub-title “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” is not applicable.

20X1, and (of) its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in [jurisdiction], and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Going Concern**

#### *No Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern*<sup>13</sup>

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

Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report and are not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

[Description of each key audit matter in accordance with ISA 701.]

### **Other Information [or another title if appropriate, such as "Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon"]**

Management<sup>14</sup> is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the X report<sup>15</sup> (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the Y report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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<sup>13</sup> This additional sub-title may be useful to enhance intended users' understanding about the nature of the matters addressed in the Going Concern section of the auditor's report.

<sup>14</sup> Or other terms that are appropriate in the context of the legal framework of the particular jurisdiction.

<sup>15</sup> A more specific description of the other information, such as "the management report and chair's statement," may be used to identify the other information.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

[When we read the Y report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and *[describe actions applicable in the jurisdiction]*.]<sup>16</sup>

### **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements**<sup>17</sup>

*[Reporting in accordance with ISA 700 (Revised) – see Illustration 1 in ISA 700 (Revised).]*

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

*[Reporting in accordance with ISA 700 (Revised) – see Illustration 1 in ISA 700 (Revised).]*

## **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

*[Reporting in accordance with ISA 700 (Revised) – see Illustration 1 in ISA 700 (Revised).]*

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is *[name]*.<sup>18</sup>

*[Signature in the name of the audit firm, the personal name of the auditor, or both, as appropriate for the particular jurisdiction]*

*[Auditor Address]*

*[Date]*

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<sup>16</sup> This additional paragraph may be useful when the auditor has identified an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information obtained after the date of the auditor's report and has a legal obligation to take specific action in response.

<sup>17</sup> Or other terms that are appropriate in the context of the legal framework of the particular jurisdiction.

<sup>18</sup> The name of the engagement partner is included in the auditor's report for audits of complete sets of general purpose financial statements of publicly traded entities unless, in rare circumstances, such disclosure is reasonably expected to lead to a significant personal security threat (see ISA 700 (Revised), paragraph 46).

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

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

- Audit of a complete set of financial statements of an entity other than a publicly traded entity using a fair presentation framework. The audit is not a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) does not apply).
- The financial statements are prepared by management of the entity in accordance with IFRSs (a general purpose framework).
- The terms of the audit engagement reflect the description of management’s responsibility for the financial statements in ISA 210.
- The auditor has concluded an unmodified (i.e., “clean”) opinion is appropriate based on the audit evidence obtained.
- The relevant ethical requirements that apply to the audit are those of the jurisdiction.
- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 2024).
- The auditor is not required, and has otherwise not decided, to communicate key audit matters in accordance with ISA 701.
- The auditor has obtained part of the other information prior to the date of the auditor’s report, has not identified a material misstatement of the other information, and expects to obtain other information after the date of the auditor’s report.
- Those responsible for oversight of the financial statements differ from those responsible for the preparation of the financial statements.
- The auditor has no other reporting responsibilities required under law or regulation.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT**

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

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of ABC Company (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 20X1, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, (or *give a true and fair view of*) the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 20X1, and (of) its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

## **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in [jurisdiction], and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## **Going Concern**

### *No Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern*<sup>19</sup>

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

Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report and are not a guarantee as to the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Management<sup>20</sup> is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor’s report is [information included in the X report,<sup>21</sup> but does not include the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon].

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor’s report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements**<sup>22</sup>

*[Reporting in accordance with ISA 700 (Revised) – see Illustration 1 in ISA 700 (Revised).]*

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

*[Reporting in accordance with ISA 700 (Revised) – see Illustration 1 in ISA 700 (Revised).]*

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<sup>19</sup> This additional sub-title may be useful to enhance intended users’ understanding about the nature of the matters addressed in the Going Concern section of the auditor’s report.

<sup>20</sup> Or other terms that are appropriate in the context of the legal framework of the particular jurisdiction.

<sup>21</sup> A more specific description of the other information, such as “the management report and chair’s statement,” may be used to identify the other information.

<sup>22</sup> Or other terms that are appropriate in the context of the legal framework of the particular jurisdiction.

*[Signature in the name of the audit firm, the personal name of the auditor, or both, as appropriate for the particular jurisdiction]*

*[Auditor Address]*

*[Date]*

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

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

- Audit of a complete set of financial statements of a publicly traded entity using a fair presentation framework. The audit is not a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) does not apply).
- The financial statements are prepared by management of the entity in accordance with IFRSs (a general purpose framework).
- The terms of the audit engagement reflect the description of management’s responsibility for the financial statements in ISA 210.
- The auditor has concluded an unmodified (i.e., “clean”) opinion is appropriate based on the audit evidence obtained.
- The relevant ethical requirements that apply to the audit are those of the jurisdiction.
- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 2024).
- Key audit matters have been communicated in accordance with ISA 701.
- The auditor has obtained no other information prior to the date of the auditor’s report but expects to obtain other information after the date of the auditor’s report.
- Those responsible for oversight of the financial statements differ from those responsible for the preparation of the financial statements.
- In addition to the audit of the financial statements, the auditor has other reporting responsibilities required under local law.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT**

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

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements<sup>23</sup>**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of ABC Company (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 20X1, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, (or *give a true and fair view of*) the financial position of the Company as at December 31,

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<sup>23</sup> The sub-title “Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements” is unnecessary in circumstances when the second sub-title “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” is not applicable.

20X1, and (of) its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in [jurisdiction], and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Going Concern**

#### *No Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern*<sup>24</sup>

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

Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report and are not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

[Description of each key audit matter in accordance with ISA 701.]

### **Other Information [or another title if appropriate, such as "Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon"]**

Management<sup>25</sup> is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the [information included in the X report,<sup>26</sup> but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon]. The X report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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<sup>24</sup> This additional sub-title may be useful to enhance intended users' understanding about the nature of the matters addressed in the Going Concern section of the auditor's report.

<sup>25</sup> Or other terms that are appropriate in the context of the legal framework of the particular jurisdiction.

<sup>26</sup> A more specific description of the other information, such as "the management report and chair's statement," may be used to identify the other information.

[When we read the X report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and *[describe actions applicable in the jurisdiction]*.]<sup>27</sup>

### **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements**<sup>28</sup>

*[Reporting in accordance with ISA 700 (Revised) – see Illustration 1 in ISA 700 (Revised).]*

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

*[Reporting in accordance with ISA 700 (Revised) – see Illustration 1 in ISA 700 (Revised).]*

## **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

*[Reporting in accordance with ISA 700 (Revised) – see Illustration 1 in ISA 700 (Revised).]*

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor’s report is *[name]*.

*[Signature in the name of the audit firm, the personal name of the auditor, or both, as appropriate for the particular jurisdiction]*

*[Auditor Address]*

*[Date]*

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<sup>27</sup> This additional paragraph may be useful when the auditor has identified an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information obtained after the date of the auditor's report and has a legal obligation to take specific action in response.

<sup>28</sup> Or other terms that are appropriate in the context of the legal framework of the particular jurisdiction.

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

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

- Audit of a complete set of financial statements of any entity using a fair presentation framework. The audit is not a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) does not apply).
- The financial statements are prepared by management of the entity in accordance with IFRSs (a general purpose framework).
- The terms of the audit engagement reflect the description of management’s responsibility for the financial statements in ISA 210.
- The auditor has concluded an unmodified (i.e., “clean”) opinion is appropriate based on the audit evidence obtained.
- The relevant ethical requirements that apply to the audit are those of the jurisdiction.
- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 2024).
- Key audit matters have been communicated in accordance with ISA 701.
- The auditor has obtained all of the other information prior to the date of the auditor’s report and has concluded that a material misstatement of the other information exists
- Those responsible for oversight of the financial statements differ from those responsible for the preparation of the financial statements.
- The auditor has no other reporting responsibilities required under law or regulation.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT**

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

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of ABC Company (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 20X1, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, (or *give a true and fair view of*) the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 20X1, and (of) its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in [*jurisdiction*], and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in

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

## **Going Concern**

### *No Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern<sup>29</sup>*

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

Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report and are not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

### **Other Information [or another title if appropriate, such as "Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon"]**

Management<sup>30</sup> is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the [information included in the X report,<sup>31</sup> but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.]

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. As described below, we have concluded that such a material misstatement of the other information exists.

*[Description of material misstatement of the other information]*

### **[Key Audit Matters<sup>32</sup>**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

*[Description of each key audit matter in accordance with ISA 701.]*

### **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements<sup>33</sup>**

*[Reporting in accordance with ISA 700 (Revised) – see Illustration 1 in ISA 700 (Revised).]*

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<sup>29</sup> This additional sub-title may be useful to enhance intended users' understanding about the nature of the matters addressed in the Going Concern section of the auditor's report.

<sup>30</sup> Or other terms that are appropriate in the context of the legal framework of the particular jurisdiction.

<sup>31</sup> A more specific description of the other information, such as "the management report and chairman's statement," may be used to identify the other information.

<sup>32</sup> The Key Audit Matters section is required for publicly traded entities only.

<sup>33</sup> Or other terms that are appropriate in the context of the legal framework of the particular jurisdiction.

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

*[Reporting in accordance with ISA 700 (Revised) – see Illustration 1 in ISA 700 (Revised).]*

[The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is *[name]*.<sup>34</sup>]

*[Signature in the name of the audit firm, the personal name of the auditor, or both, as appropriate for the particular jurisdiction]*

*[Auditor Address]*

*[Date]*

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<sup>34</sup> The name of the engagement partner is included in the auditor's report for audits of complete sets of general purpose financial statements of publicly traded entities unless, in rare circumstances, such disclosure is reasonably expected to lead to a significant personal security threat (see ISA 700 (Revised), paragraph 46).

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

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

- Audit of a complete set of consolidated financial statements of any entity using a fair presentation framework. The audit is a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) applies).
- The consolidated financial statements are prepared by management of the entity in accordance with IFRSs (a general purpose framework).
- The terms of the audit engagement reflect the description of management’s responsibility for the consolidated financial statements in ISA 210.
- The auditor was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding an investment in a foreign associate. The possible effects of the inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence are deemed to be material but not pervasive to the consolidated financial statements (i.e., a qualified opinion is appropriate).
- The relevant ethical requirements that apply to the audit are those of the jurisdiction.
- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 2024).
- Key audit matters have been communicated in accordance with ISA 701.
- The auditor has obtained all of the other information prior to the date of the auditor’s report and the matter giving rise to the qualified opinion on the consolidated financial statements also affects the other information
- Those responsible for oversight of the consolidated financial statements differ from those responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.
- The auditor has no other reporting responsibilities required under law or regulation.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT**

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

### **Qualified Opinion**

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of ABC Company and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 20X1, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section of our report, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, (or *give a true and fair view of*) the financial position of the Group as at December 31, 20X1, and (of) its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated

cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

### **Basis for Qualified Opinion**

The Group's investment in XYZ Company, a foreign associate acquired during the year and accounted for by the equity method, is carried at xxx on the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 20X1, and ABC's share of XYZ's net income of xxx is included in ABC's income for the year then ended. We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the carrying amount of ABC's investment in XYZ as at December 31, 20X1 and ABC's share of XYZ's net income for the year because we were denied access to the financial information, management, and the auditors of XYZ. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments to these amounts were necessary.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in [jurisdiction], and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

### **Going Concern**

#### *No Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern*<sup>35</sup>

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

Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report and are not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

#### **Other Information [or another title if appropriate, such as "Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon"]**

Management<sup>36</sup> is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the [information included in the X report,<sup>37</sup> but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.]

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially

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<sup>35</sup> This additional sub-title may be useful to enhance intended users' understanding about the nature of the matters addressed in the Going Concern section of the auditor's report.

<sup>36</sup> Or other terms that are appropriate in the context of the legal framework of the particular jurisdiction.

<sup>37</sup> A more specific description of the other information, such as "the management report and chairman's statement," may be used to identify the other information.

inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. As described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section above, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence about the carrying amount of ABC's investment in XYZ as at December 31, 20X1 and ABC's share of XYZ's net income for the year. Accordingly, we are unable to conclude whether or not the other information is materially misstated with respect to this matter.

### **[Key Audit Matters]<sup>38</sup>**

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

*[Description of each key audit matter in accordance with ISA 701.]*

### **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements<sup>39</sup>**

*[Reporting in accordance with ISA 700 (Revised) – see Illustration 2 in ISA 700 (Revised).]*

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

*[Reporting in accordance with ISA 700 (Revised) – see Illustration 2 in ISA 700 (Revised).]*

[The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is *[name]*.<sup>40</sup>]

*[Signature in the name of the audit firm, the personal name of the auditor, or both, as appropriate for the particular jurisdiction]*

*[Auditor Address]*

*[Date]*

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<sup>38</sup> The Key Audit Matters section is required for publicly traded entities only.

<sup>39</sup> Or other terms that are appropriate in the context of the legal framework of the particular jurisdiction.

<sup>40</sup> The name of the engagement partner is included in the auditor's report for audits of complete sets of general purpose financial statements of publicly traded entities unless, in rare circumstances, such disclosure is reasonably expected to lead to a significant personal security threat (see ISA 700 (Revised), paragraph 46).

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

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

- Audit of a complete set of consolidated financial statements of any entity using a fair presentation framework. The audit is a group audit (i.e., ISA 600 (Revised) applies).
- The consolidated financial statements are prepared by management of the entity in accordance with IFRSs (a general purpose framework).
- The terms of the audit engagement reflect the description of management’s responsibility for the consolidated financial statements in ISA 210.
- The consolidated financial statements are materially misstated due to the non-consolidation of a subsidiary. The material misstatement is deemed to be pervasive to the consolidated financial statements. The effects of the misstatement on the consolidated financial statements have not been determined because it was not practicable to do so (i.e., an adverse opinion is appropriate).
- The relevant ethical requirements that apply to the audit are those of the jurisdiction.
- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised 2024).
- Key audit matters have been communicated in accordance with ISA 701.
- The auditor has obtained all of the other information prior to the date of the auditor’s report and the matter giving rise to the adverse opinion on the consolidated financial statements also affects the other information
- Those responsible for oversight of the consolidated financial statements differ from those responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.
- The auditor has no other reporting responsibilities required under law or regulation.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT**

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

### **Adverse Opinion**

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of ABC Company and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 20X1, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter discussed in the *Basis for Adverse Opinion* section of our report, the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not present fairly (or *do not give a true and fair view of*) the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 20X1, and (*of*) its consolidated financial performance and its

consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

### **Basis for Adverse Opinion**

As explained in Note X, the Group has not consolidated subsidiary XYZ Company that the Group acquired during 20X1 because it has not yet been able to determine the fair values of certain of the subsidiary's material assets and liabilities at the acquisition date. This investment is therefore accounted for on a cost basis. Under IFRSs, the Group should have consolidated this subsidiary and accounted for the acquisition based on provisional amounts. Had XYZ Company been consolidated, many elements in the accompanying consolidated financial statements would have been materially affected. The effects on the consolidated financial statements of the failure to consolidate have not been determined.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in [jurisdiction], and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our adverse opinion.

### **Going Concern**

#### *No Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern*<sup>41</sup>

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

Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report and are not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

#### **Other Information [or another title if appropriate, such as "Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon"]**

Management<sup>42</sup> is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the [information included in the X report,<sup>43</sup> but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.]

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we

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<sup>41</sup> This additional sub-title may be useful to enhance intended users' understanding about the nature of the matters addressed in the Going Concern section of the auditor's report.

<sup>42</sup> Or other terms that are appropriate in the context of the legal framework of the particular jurisdiction.

<sup>43</sup> A more specific description of the other information, such as "the management report and chairman's statement," may be used to identify the other information.

conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. As described in the *Basis for Adverse Opinion* section above, the Group should have consolidated XYZ Company and accounted for the acquisition based on provisional amounts. We have concluded that the other information is materially misstated for the same reason with respect to the amounts or other items in the X report affected by the failure to consolidate XYZ Company.

#### **[Key Audit Matters<sup>44</sup>**

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

*[Description of each key audit matter in accordance with ISA 701.]*

#### **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements<sup>45</sup>**

*[Reporting in accordance with ISA 700 (Revised) – see Illustration 2 in ISA 700 (Revised).]*

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

*[Reporting in accordance with ISA 700 (Revised) – see Illustration 2 in ISA 700 (Revised).]*

[The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor’s report is [name].<sup>46</sup>]

*[Signature in the name of the audit firm, the personal name of the auditor, or both, as appropriate for the particular jurisdiction]*

*[Auditor Address]*

*[Date]*

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<sup>44</sup> The Key Audit Matters section is required for publicly traded entities only.

<sup>45</sup> Or other terms that are appropriate in the context of the legal framework of the particular jurisdiction.

<sup>46</sup> The name of the engagement partner is included in the auditor’s report for audits of complete sets of general purpose financial statements of publicly traded entities unless, in rare circumstances, such disclosure is reasonably expected to lead to a significant personal security threat (see ISA 700 (Revised), paragraph 46).



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