

# ISSAI 1710

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## INTOSAI



*Directriz de auditoría financiera*

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*Información comparativa:  
cifras correspondientes y estados  
financieros comparativos*

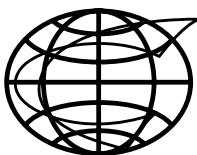
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*La presente directriz de auditoría financiera se basa en la Norma Internacional de Auditoría (NIA) 710, "Información comparativa: cifras correspondientes y estados financieros comparativos", formulada por el Consejo de Normas Internacionales de Auditoría y Aseguramiento (International Audit and Assurance Standards Board/IAASB) y publicada por la Federación Internacional de Contadores (International Federation of Accountants/IFAC). La NIA se ha incluido en la presente directriz con permiso de la IFAC.*

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*Nota de Práctica<sup>1</sup> para la Norma Internacional de Auditoría (NIA) 710*

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# Información comparativa: cifras correspondientes y estados financieros comparativos

## Fundamentos

Esta Nota de Práctica proporciona orientaciones adicionales sobre la NIA 710, “Información comparativa”, y debe leerse conjuntamente con ella. La NIA 710 entra en vigor para las auditorías de estados financieros correspondientes a períodos que comiencen a partir del 15 de diciembre de 2009. Esta Nota de Práctica será efectiva en la misma fecha que la NIA.

## Introducción a la NIA

La NIA 710 aborda las obligaciones del auditor en relación con la información comparativa en una auditoría de estados financieros. Cuando los estados financieros del ejercicio anterior hayan sido sometidos a revisión por otro auditor o no hayan sido auditados en absoluto, se aplicarán además las exigencias y orientaciones contenidas en la NIA 510<sup>2</sup> en relación con los saldos de apertura.

## Naturaleza de la información comparativa

La naturaleza de la información comparativa que se presenta en los estados financieros de una entidad depende de las exigencias contempladas en el marco de información financiera aplicable. Hay dos enfoques distintos de carácter general en torno a las obligaciones de comunicación por el auditor de dicha información comparativa: cifras correspondientes y estados financieros comparativos. El enfoque que debe adoptarse se establece con frecuencia en leyes y regulaciones, pero también puede especificarse en el contrato de auditoría.

Las diferencias esenciales entre los dos enfoques respecto de la comunicación de información de auditoría son las siguientes:

- a) Para las cifras correspondientes, la opinión de auditoría sobre los estados financieros se refiere al ejercicio actual.
- b) Para los estados financieros comparativos, la opinión de auditoría se refiere a cada ejercicio por el que se presentan los estados financieros.

La NIA 710 expone separadamente las obligaciones de comunicación del auditor para cada enfoque.

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<sup>1</sup> Todas las Notas de Práctica habrán de leerse conjuntamente con la ISSAI 1000 “Introducción general a las Directrices de auditoría financiera de la INTOSAI.”

<sup>2</sup> NIA 510, “Encargos iniciales de auditoría: saldos de apertura.”

## Contenido de la Nota de Práctica

- P1. La Nota de Práctica proporciona orientaciones adicionales para los auditores del sector público en relación con los aspectos siguientes:
- a) Alcance de la NIA.
  - b) Presentación de la información de auditoría.

## Aplicabilidad de la NIA en la auditoría del sector público

- P2. La NIA 710 es aplicable a los auditores de las entidades del sector público en el desempeño de su función de auditores de los estados financieros.

## Orientaciones adicionales sobre cuestiones ligadas al sector público

### Alcance de la NIA

- P3. Según se señala en el párrafo 2 de la NIA, el enfoque que ha de adoptarse respecto de las obligaciones de comunicación de información comparativa suele establecerse en leyes y regulaciones, por lo que los auditores del sector público deberán tener presente el contenido del mandato de auditoría y no sólo los términos del contrato.

### Presentación de la información de auditoría

- P4. Es menos probable por lo general que las situaciones descritas en los párrafos 13, 17 y 18 de la NIA tengan lugar en el sector público dado que el cometido de auditar los estados financieros puede estar atribuido a la Entidad Fiscalizadora Superior (EFS) en virtud de su mandato. Las situaciones en las que puede aplicarse el concepto del auditor anterior son las de nacionalización y privatización. Este concepto no se aplica cuando los auditores del sector público contratan con terceros la ejecución de una auditoría de estados financieros, pero la responsabilidad de la auditoría sigue recayendo en la EFS. Es menos probable todavía que tengan lugar las situaciones descritas en los párrafos 14 y 19 de la NIA, es decir que no se haya auditado el período anterior.
- P5. Si las cifras correspondientes son objeto de modificación, como se expone en el párrafo A3 de la NIA, el auditor no está obligado a hacer referencia a ellas en su informe, pero puede resultar conveniente incluir un párrafo sobre otros asuntos con arreglo a la NIA 706<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> NIA 706, "Párrafos de énfasis y párrafos sobre otros asuntos en el informe del auditor independiente."

*International Standard on Auditing*

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**Comparative Information—  
Corresponding Figures and  
Comparative Financial  
Statements**



**International Federation  
of Accountants**

International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board  
International Federation of Accountants  
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This International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 710, “Comparative Information—Corresponding Figures and Comparative Financial Statements” was prepared by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB), an independent standard-setting body within the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). The objective of the IAASB is to serve the public interest by setting high quality auditing and assurance standards and by facilitating the convergence of international and national standards, thereby enhancing the quality and uniformity of practice throughout the world and strengthening public confidence in the global auditing and assurance profession.

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**INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ON AUDITING 710**  
**COMPARATIVE INFORMATION—**  
**CORRESPONDING FIGURES AND COMPARATIVE**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(Effective for audits of financial statements for periods  
beginning on or after December 15, 2009)

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Appendix: Illustrations of Auditors' Reports

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International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 710, “Comparative Information—  
Corresponding Figures and Comparative Financial Statements” should be read  
in conjunction with ISA 200, “Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and  
the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with International Standards on Auditing.”

## **Introduction**

### **Scope of this ISA**

1. This International Standard on Auditing (ISA) deals with the auditor's responsibilities relating to comparative information in an audit of financial statements. When the financial statements of the prior period have been audited by a predecessor auditor or were not audited, the requirements and guidance in ISA 510<sup>1</sup> regarding opening balances also apply.

### **The Nature of Comparative Information**

2. The nature of the comparative information that is presented in an entity's financial statements depends on the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework. There are two different broad approaches to the auditor's reporting responsibilities in respect of such comparative information: corresponding figures and comparative financial statements. The approach to be adopted is often specified by law or regulation but may also be specified in the terms of engagement.
3. The essential audit reporting differences between the approaches are:
  - (a) For corresponding figures, the auditor's opinion on the financial statements refers to the current period only; whereas
  - (b) For comparative financial statements, the auditor's opinion refers to each period for which financial statements are presented.

This ISA addresses separately the auditor's reporting requirements for each approach.

### **Effective Date**

4. This ISA is effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2009.

### **Objectives**

5. The objectives of the auditor are:
  - (a) To obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about whether the comparative information included in the financial statements has been presented, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements for comparative information in the applicable financial reporting framework; and
  - (b) To report in accordance with the auditor's reporting responsibilities.

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<sup>1</sup> ISA 510, "Initial Audit Engagements—Opening Balances."

## Definitions

6. For purposes of the ISAs, the following terms have the meanings attributed below:
- (a) Comparative information – The amounts and disclosures included in the financial statements in respect of one or more prior periods in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.
  - (b) Corresponding figures – Comparative information where amounts and other disclosures for the prior period are included as an integral part of the current period financial statements, and are intended to be read only in relation to the amounts and other disclosures relating to the current period (referred to as “current period figures”). The level of detail presented in the corresponding amounts and disclosures is dictated primarily by its relevance to the current period figures.
  - (c) Comparative financial statements – Comparative information where amounts and other disclosures for the prior period are included for comparison with the financial statements of the current period but, if audited, are referred to in the auditor’s opinion. The level of information included in those comparative financial statements is comparable with that of the financial statements of the current period.

For purposes of this ISA, references to “prior period” should be read as “prior periods” when the comparative information includes amounts and disclosures for more than one period.

## Requirements

### Audit Procedures

7. The auditor shall determine whether the financial statements include the comparative information required by the applicable financial reporting framework and whether such information is appropriately classified. For this purpose, the auditor shall evaluate whether:
- (a) The comparative information agrees with the amounts and other disclosures presented in the prior period or, when appropriate, have been restated; and
  - (b) The accounting policies reflected in the comparative information are consistent with those applied in the current period or, if there have been changes in accounting policies, whether those changes have been properly accounted for and adequately presented and disclosed.
8. If the auditor becomes aware of a possible material misstatement in the comparative information while performing the current period audit, the auditor shall perform such additional audit procedures as are necessary in the circumstances to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to

determine whether a material misstatement exists. If the auditor had audited the prior period's financial statements, the auditor shall also follow the relevant requirements of ISA 560.<sup>2</sup> If the prior period financial statements are amended, the auditor shall determine that the comparative information agrees with the amended financial statements.

9. As required by ISA 580,<sup>3</sup> the auditor shall request written representations for all periods referred to in the auditor's opinion. The auditor shall also obtain a specific written representation regarding any restatement made to correct a material misstatement in prior period financial statements that affect the comparative information. (Ref: Para. A1)

## **Audit Reporting**

### *Corresponding Figures*

10. When corresponding figures are presented, the auditor's opinion shall not refer to the corresponding figures except in the circumstances described in paragraphs 11, 12, and 14. (Ref: Para. A2)
11. If the auditor's report on the prior period, as previously issued, included a qualified opinion, a disclaimer of opinion, or an adverse opinion and the matter which gave rise to the modification is unresolved, the auditor shall modify the auditor's opinion on the current period's financial statements. In the Basis for Modification paragraph in the auditor's report, the auditor shall either:
  - (a) Refer to both the current period's figures and the corresponding figures in the description of the matter giving rise to the modification when the effects or possible effects of the matter on the current period's figures are material; or
  - (b) In other cases, explain that the audit opinion has been modified because of the effects or possible effects of the unresolved matter on the comparability of the current period's figures and the corresponding figures. (Ref: Para. A3-A5)
12. If the auditor obtains audit evidence that a material misstatement exists in the prior period financial statements on which an unmodified opinion has been previously issued, and the corresponding figures have not been properly restated or appropriate disclosures have not been made, the auditor shall express a qualified opinion or an adverse opinion in the auditor's report on the current period financial statements, modified with respect to the corresponding figures included therein. (Ref: Para. A6)

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<sup>2</sup> ISA 560, "Subsequent Events," paragraphs 14-17.

<sup>3</sup> ISA 580, "Written Representations," paragraph 14.

#### Prior Period Financial Statements Audited by a Predecessor Auditor

13. If the financial statements of the prior period were audited by a predecessor auditor and the auditor is not prohibited by law or regulation from referring to the predecessor auditor's report on the corresponding figures and decides to do so, the auditor shall state in an Other Matter paragraph in the auditor's report:
- (a) That the financial statements of the prior period were audited by the predecessor auditor;
  - (b) The type of opinion expressed by the predecessor auditor and, if the opinion was modified, the reasons therefore; and
  - (c) The date of that report. (Ref: Para. A7)

#### Prior Period Financial Statements Not Audited

14. If the prior period financial statements were not audited, the auditor shall state in an Other Matter paragraph in the auditor's report that the corresponding figures are unaudited. Such a statement does not, however, relieve the auditor of the requirement to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that the opening balances do not contain misstatements that materially affect the current period's financial statements.<sup>4</sup>

#### *Comparative Financial Statements*

15. When comparative financial statements are presented, the auditor's opinion shall refer to each period for which financial statements are presented and on which an audit opinion is expressed. (Ref: Para. A8-A9)
16. When reporting on prior period financial statements in connection with the current period's audit, if the auditor's opinion on such prior period financial statements differs from the opinion the auditor previously expressed, the auditor shall disclose the substantive reasons for the different opinion in an Other Matter paragraph in accordance with ISA 706.<sup>5</sup> (Ref: Para. A10)

#### Prior Period Financial Statements Audited by a Predecessor Auditor

17. If the financial statements of the prior period were audited by a predecessor auditor, in addition to expressing an opinion on the current period's financial statements, the auditor shall state in an Other Matter paragraph:
- (a) that the financial statements of the prior period were audited by a predecessor auditor;

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<sup>4</sup> ISA 510, paragraph 6.

<sup>5</sup> ISA 706, "Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and Other Matter Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor's Report," paragraph 8.

(b) the type of opinion expressed by the predecessor auditor and, if the opinion was modified, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the date of that report,

unless the predecessor auditor's report on the prior period's financial statements is reissued with the financial statements.

18. If the auditor concludes that a material misstatement exists that affects the prior period financial statements on which the predecessor auditor had previously reported without modification, the auditor shall communicate the misstatement with the appropriate level of management and, unless all of those charged with governance are involved in managing the entity,<sup>6</sup> those charged with governance and request that the predecessor auditor be informed. If the prior period financial statements are amended, and the predecessor auditor agrees to issue a new auditor's report on the amended financial statements of the prior period, the auditor shall report only on the current period. (Ref: Para. A11)

#### Prior Period Financial Statements Not Audited

19. If the prior period financial statements were not audited, the auditor shall state in an Other Matter paragraph that the comparative financial statements are unaudited. Such a statement does not, however, relieve the auditor of the requirement to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that the opening balances do not contain misstatements that materially affect the current period's financial statements.<sup>7</sup>

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## Application and Other Explanatory Material

### Audit Procedures

#### *Written Representations* (Ref: Para. 9)

- A1. In the case of comparative financial statements, the written representations are requested for all periods referred to in the auditor's opinion because management needs to reaffirm that the written representations it previously made with respect to the prior period remain appropriate. In the case of corresponding figures, the written representations are requested for the financial statements of the current period only because the auditor's opinion is on those financial statements, which include the corresponding figures. However, the auditor requests a specific written representation regarding

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<sup>6</sup> ISA 260, "Communication with Those Charged with Governance," paragraph 13.

<sup>7</sup> ISA 510, paragraph 6.

any restatement made to correct a material misstatement in the prior period financial statements that affect the comparative information.

## **Audit Reporting**

### *Corresponding Figures*

#### No Reference in Auditor's Opinion (Ref: Para. 10)

- A2. The auditor's opinion does not refer to the corresponding figures because the auditor's opinion is on the current period financial statements as a whole, including the corresponding figures.

#### Modification in Auditor's Report on the Prior Period Unresolved (Ref: Para. 11)

- A3. When the auditor's report on the prior period, as previously issued, included a qualified opinion, a disclaimer of opinion, or an adverse opinion and the matter which gave rise to the modified opinion is resolved and properly accounted for or disclosed in the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, the auditor's opinion on the current period need not refer to the previous modification.
- A4. When the auditor's opinion on the prior period, as previously expressed, was modified, the unresolved matter that gave rise to the modification may not be relevant to the current period figures. Nevertheless, a qualified opinion, a disclaimer of opinion, or an adverse opinion (as applicable) may be required on the current period's financial statements because of the effects or possible effects of the unresolved matter on the comparability of the current and corresponding figures.
- A5. Illustrative examples of the auditor's report if the auditor's report on the prior period included a modified opinion and the matter giving rise to the modification is unresolved are contained in Illustrations 1 and 2 of the Appendix.

#### Misstatement in Prior Period Financial Statements (Ref: Para. 12)

- A6. When the prior period financial statements that are misstated have not been amended and an auditor's report has not been reissued, but the corresponding figures have been properly restated or appropriate disclosures have been made in the current period financial statements, the auditor's report may include an Emphasis of Matter paragraph describing the circumstances and referring to, where relevant, disclosures that fully describe the matter that can be found in the financial statements (see ISA 706).

#### Prior Period Financial Statements Audited by a Predecessor Auditor (Ref: Para. 13)

- A7. An illustrative example of the auditor's report if the prior period financial statements were audited by a predecessor auditor and the auditor is not

prohibited by law or regulation from referring to the predecessor auditor's report on the corresponding figures is contained in Illustration 3 of the Appendix.

### *Comparative Financial Statements*

#### Reference in Auditor's Opinion (Ref: Para. 15)

- A8. Because the auditor's report on comparative financial statements applies to the financial statements for each of the periods presented, the auditor may express a qualified opinion or an adverse opinion, disclaim an opinion, or include an Emphasis of Matter paragraph with respect to one or more periods, while expressing a different auditor's opinion on the financial statements of the other period.
- A9. An illustrative example of the auditor's report if the auditor is required to report on both the current and the prior period financial statements in connection with the current year's audit and the prior period included a modified opinion and the matter giving rise to the modification is unresolved, is contained in Illustration 4 of the Appendix.

#### Opinion on Prior Period Financial Statements Different from Previous Opinion (Ref: Para. 16)

- A10. When reporting on the prior period financial statements in connection with the current period's audit, the opinion expressed on the prior period financial statements may be different from the opinion previously expressed if the auditor becomes aware of circumstances or events that materially affect the financial statements of a prior period during the course of the audit of the current period. In some jurisdictions, the auditor may have additional reporting responsibilities designed to prevent future reliance on the auditor's previously issued report on the prior period financial statements.

#### Prior Period Financial Statements Audited by a Predecessor Auditor (Ref: Para. 18)

- A11. The predecessor auditor may be unable or unwilling to reissue the auditor's report on the prior period financial statements. An Other Matter paragraph of the auditor's report may indicate that the predecessor auditor reported on the financial statements of the prior period before amendment. In addition, if the auditor is engaged to audit and obtains sufficient appropriate audit evidence to be satisfied as to the appropriateness of the amendment, the auditor's report may also include the following paragraph:

As part of our audit of the 20X2 financial statements, we also audited the adjustments described in Note X that were applied to amend the 20X1 financial statements. In our opinion, such adjustments are appropriate and have been properly applied. We were not engaged to audit, review, or apply any procedures to the 20X1 financial statements of the company other than with respect to



the adjustments and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on the 20X1 financial statements taken as a whole.

## Appendix

### Illustrations of Auditors' Reports

#### Illustration 1 – Corresponding Figures (Ref: Para. A5)

**Report illustrative of the circumstances described in paragraph 11(a), as follows:**

- **The auditor's report on the prior period, as previously issued, included a qualified opinion.**
- **The matter giving rise to the modification is unresolved.**
- **The effects or possible effects of the matter on the current period's figures are material and require a modification to the auditor's opinion regarding the current period figures.**

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Appropriate Addressee]

#### **Report on the Financial Statements<sup>8</sup>**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of ABC Company, which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 20X1, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### *Management's<sup>9</sup> Responsibility for the Financial Statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards,<sup>10</sup> and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### *Auditor's Responsibility*

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on

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<sup>8</sup> The sub-title "Report on the Financial Statements" is unnecessary in circumstances when the second sub-title "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" is not applicable.

<sup>9</sup> Or other term that is appropriate in the context of the legal framework in the particular jurisdiction.

<sup>10</sup> Where management's responsibility is to prepare financial statements that give a true and fair view, this may read: "Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such ..."

Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation<sup>11</sup> of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.<sup>12</sup> An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

#### *Basis for Qualified Opinion*

As discussed in Note X to the financial statements, no depreciation has been provided in the financial statements, which constitutes a departure from International Financial Reporting Standards. This is the result of a decision taken by management at the start of the preceding financial year and caused us to qualify our audit opinion on the financial statements relating to that year. Based on the straight-line method of depreciation and annual rates of 5% for the building and 20% for the equipment, the loss for the year should be increased by xxx in 20X1 and xxx in 20X0, property, plant and equipment should be reduced by accumulated depreciation of xxx in 20X1 and xxx in 20X0, and the accumulated loss should be increased by xxx in 20X1 and xxx in 20X0.

#### *Qualified Opinion*

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, (or *give a true and fair view of*) the financial position of ABC Company as

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<sup>11</sup> In the case of footnote 10, this may read: "In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control."

<sup>12</sup> In circumstances when the auditor also has responsibility to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control in conjunction with the audit of the financial statements, this sentence would be worded as follows: "In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances." In the case of footnote 10, this may read: "In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances."

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.

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

[Form and content of this section of the auditor's report will vary depending on the nature of the auditor's other reporting responsibilities.]

[Auditor's signature]

[Date of the auditor's report]

[Auditor's address]

**Illustration 2 – Corresponding Figures (Ref: Para. A5)**

**Report illustrative of the circumstances described in paragraph 11(b), as follows:**

- **The auditor’s report on the prior period, as previously issued, included a qualified opinion.**
- **The matter giving rise to the modification is unresolved.**
- **The effects or possible effects of the matter on the current period’s figures are immaterial but require a modification to the auditor’s opinion because of the effects or possible effects of the unresolved matter on the comparability of the current period’s figures and the corresponding figures.**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT**

[Appropriate Addressee]

**Report on the Financial Statements<sup>13</sup>**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of ABC Company, which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 20X1, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

*Management’s<sup>14</sup> Responsibility for the Financial Statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards,<sup>15</sup> and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

*Auditor’s Responsibility*

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

<sup>13</sup> The sub-title “Report on the Financial Statements” is unnecessary in circumstances when the second sub-title “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” is not applicable.

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

<sup>15</sup> Where management’s responsibility is to prepare financial statements that give a true and fair view, this may read: “Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such ...”

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation<sup>16</sup> of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.<sup>17</sup> An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

#### *Basis for Qualified Opinion*

Because we were appointed auditors of ABC Company during 20X0, we were not able to observe the counting of the physical inventories at the beginning of that period or satisfy ourselves concerning those inventory quantities by alternative means. Since opening inventories affect the determination of the results of operations, we were unable to determine whether adjustments to the results of operations and opening retained earnings might be necessary for 20X0. Our audit opinion on the financial statements for the period ended December 31, 20X0 was modified accordingly. Our opinion on the current period's financial statements is also modified because of the possible effect of this matter on the comparability of the current period's figures and the corresponding figures.

#### *Qualified Opinion*

In our opinion, except for the possible effects on the corresponding figures of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, (or *give a true and fair view of*) the financial position of ABC 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.

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<sup>16</sup> In the case of footnote 15, this may read: "In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control."

<sup>17</sup> In circumstances when the auditor also has responsibility to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control in conjunction with the audit of the financial statements, this sentence would be worded as follows: "In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances." In the case of footnote 15, this may read: "In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances."

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

[Form and content of this section of the auditor's report will vary depending on the nature of the auditor's other reporting responsibilities.]

[Auditor's signature]

[Date of the auditor's report]

[Auditor's address]

### Illustration 3 – Corresponding Figures (Ref: Para. A7)

**Report illustrative of the circumstances described in paragraph 13, as follows:**

- **The prior period’s financial statements were audited by a predecessor auditor.**
- **The auditor is not prohibited by law or regulation from referring to the predecessor auditor’s report on the corresponding figures and decides to do so.**

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

[Appropriate Addressee]

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**<sup>18</sup>

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of ABC Company, which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 20X1, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### *Management’s<sup>19</sup> Responsibility for the Financial Statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards,<sup>20</sup> and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### *Auditor’s Responsibility*

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk

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<sup>18</sup> The sub-title “Report on the Financial Statements” is unnecessary in circumstances when the second sub-title “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” is not applicable.

<sup>19</sup> Or other term that is appropriate in the context of the legal framework in the particular jurisdiction.

<sup>20</sup> Where management’s responsibility is to prepare financial statements that give a true and fair view, this may read: “Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such ...”



assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation<sup>21</sup> of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.<sup>22</sup> An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

### *Opinion*

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, (or *give a true and fair view of*) the financial position of ABC 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.

### *Other Matter*

The financial statements of ABC Company for the year ended December 31, 20X0, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on March 31, 20X1.

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

[Form and content of this section of the auditor's report will vary depending on the nature of the auditor's other reporting responsibilities.]

[Auditor's signature]

[Date of the auditor's report]

[Auditor's address]

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<sup>21</sup> In the case of footnote 20, this may read: "In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control."

<sup>22</sup> In circumstances when the auditor also has responsibility to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control in conjunction with the audit of the financial statements, this sentence would be worded as follows: "In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances." In the case of footnote 20, this may read: "In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances."

**Illustration 4 – Comparative Financial Statements (Ref: Para. A9)**

**Report illustrative of the circumstances described in paragraph 15, as follows:**

- **Auditor is required to report on both the current period financial statements and the prior period financial statements in connection with the current year’s audit.**
- **The auditor’s report on the prior period, as previously issued, included a qualified opinion.**
- **The matter giving rise to the modification is unresolved.**
- **The effects or possible effects of the matter on the current period’s figures are material to both the current period financial statements and prior period financial statements and require a modification to the auditor’s opinion.**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

[Appropriate Addressee]

**Report on the Financial Statements**<sup>23</sup>

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of ABC Company, which comprise the balance sheets as at December 31, 20X1 and 20X0, and the income statements, statements of changes in equity and cash flow statements for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

*Management’s*<sup>24</sup> *Responsibility for the Financial Statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards,<sup>25</sup> and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

*Auditor’s Responsibility*

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan

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

<sup>24</sup> Or other term that is appropriate in the context of the legal framework in the particular jurisdiction.

<sup>25</sup> Where management’s responsibility is to prepare financial statements that give a true and fair view, this may read: “Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such ...”

and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation<sup>26</sup> of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.<sup>27</sup> An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

#### *Basis for Qualified Opinion*

As discussed in Note X to the financial statements, no depreciation has been provided in the financial statements, which constitutes a departure from International Financial Reporting Standards. Based on the straight-line method of depreciation and annual rates of 5% for the building and 20% for the equipment, the loss for the year should be increased by xxx in 20X1 and xxx in 20X0, property, plant and equipment should be reduced by accumulated depreciation of xxx in 20X1 and xxx in 20X0, and the accumulated loss should be increased by xxx in 20X1 and xxx in 20X0.

#### *Qualified Opinion*

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, (or *give a true and fair view of*) the financial position of ABC Company as at December 31, 20X1 and 20X0 and (of) its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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<sup>26</sup> In the case of footnote 25, this may read: "In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control."

<sup>27</sup> In circumstances when the auditor also has responsibility to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control in conjunction with the audit of the financial statements, this sentence would be worded as follows: "In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances." In the case of footnote 25, this may read: "In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances."

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

[Form and content of this section of the auditor's report will vary depending on the nature of the auditor's other reporting responsibilities.]

[Auditor's signature]

[Date of the auditor's report]

[Auditor's address]