

AU-C Section 700

Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements

(Supersedes SAS No. 122 section 700; SAS No. 131.)

Source: SAS No. 134; SAS No. 137; SAS No. 138; SAS No. 141.

Effective for audits of financial statements for periods ending on or after December 15, 2021.

Introduction

Scope of This Section

.01 This section addresses the auditor's responsibility to form an opinion on the financial statements. It also addresses the form and content of the auditor's report issued as a result of an audit of financial statements.

.02 This section applies to an audit of a complete set of general purpose financial statements and is written in that context.

.03 This section is not applicable when the auditor is forming an opinion and reporting on financial statements of employee benefit plans subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). In such circumstances, section 703, *Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements of Employee Benefit Plans Subject to ERISA* applies.

.04 Section 705, *Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report*, and section 706, *Emphasis-of-Matter Paragraphs and Other-Matter Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor's Report*, address how the form and content of the auditor's report are affected when the auditor expresses a modified opinion (a qualified opinion, an adverse opinion, or a disclaimer of opinion) or includes an emphasis-of-matter paragraph or other-matter paragraph in the auditor's report.

.05 This section does not require the communication of key audit matters. Section 701, *Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor's Report*, addresses the auditor's responsibility to communicate key audit matters when the auditor is engaged to do so.

.06 Section 800, *Special Considerations—Audits of Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance With Special Purpose Frameworks*, addresses special considerations when financial statements are prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework.¹ Section 805, *Special Considerations—Audits of Single Financial Statements and Specific Elements, Accounts, or Items of a Financial Statement*, addresses special considerations relevant to an audit of a single financial statement or of a specific element, account, or item of a financial statement. (Ref: par. .A1–.A2)

¹ See section 800, *Special Considerations—Audits of Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance With Special Purpose Frameworks*, for a definition of *special purpose framework*.

.07 The requirements of this section promote consistency and comparability in auditor reporting. Consistency in the auditor's report, when the audit has been conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS), promotes credibility in the marketplace by making more readily identifiable those audits that have been conducted in accordance with recognized standards. Consistency also helps promote users' understanding and identification of unusual circumstances when they occur.

Effective Date

.08 This section is effective for audits of financial statements for periods ending on or after December 15, 2021. [As amended, effective for audits of financial statements for periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 141.]

Objectives

.09 The objectives of the auditor are to do the following:

- a. Form an opinion on the financial statements based on an evaluation of the audit evidence obtained, including evidence obtained about comparative financial statements or comparative financial information.
- b. Express clearly the opinion on the financial statements through a written report. (Ref: par. .A3)

Definitions

.10 For purposes of GAAS, the following terms have the meanings attributed as follows:

Comparative financial statements. A complete set of financial statements² for one or more prior periods included for comparison with the financial statements of the current period.

Comparative information. Prior period information presented for purposes of comparison with current period amounts or disclosures that is not in the form of a complete set of financial statements. Comparative information includes prior period information presented as condensed financial statements or summarized financial information.

Condensed financial statements. Historical financial information³ that is presented in less detail than a complete set of financial statements, in accordance with an appropriate financial reporting framework. Condensed financial statements may be separately presented as unaudited financial information or may be presented as comparative information.

General purpose financial statements. Financial statements prepared in accordance with a general purpose framework. (Ref: par. .A4)

General purpose framework. A financial reporting framework designed to meet the common financial information needs of a wide range of users.

² See section 200, *Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance With Generally Accepted Auditing Standards*, for a definition of *financial statements*.

³ Paragraph .14 of section 200 defines the term *historical financial information*.

Unmodified opinion. The opinion expressed by the auditor when the auditor concludes that the financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.⁴

.11 Reference to *financial statements* in this section means a complete set of general purpose financial statements. The requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework determine the presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements and what constitutes a complete set of financial statements.

Requirements

Forming an Opinion on the Financial Statements

.12 The auditor should form an opinion on whether the financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. (Ref: par. .A5)

.13 In order to form that opinion, the auditor should conclude whether the auditor has obtained reasonable assurance⁵ about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. That conclusion should take into account the following: (Ref: par. .A6)

- a. The auditor's conclusion, in accordance with section 330, *Performing Audit Procedures in Response to Assessed Risks and Evaluating the Audit Evidence Obtained*, about whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained⁶
- b. The auditor's conclusion, in accordance with section 450, *Evaluation of Misstatements Identified During the Audit*, about whether uncorrected misstatements are material, individually or in the aggregate⁷
- c. The evaluations required by paragraphs .14–.17

.14 The auditor should evaluate whether the financial statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework. This evaluation should include consideration of the qualitative aspects of the entity's accounting practices, including indicators of possible bias in management's judgments. (Ref: par. .A7–.A9)

.15 In particular, in view of the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework, the auditor should evaluate whether

- a. the financial statements appropriately disclose the significant accounting policies selected and applied. In making this evaluation, the auditor should consider the relevance of the accounting policies to the entity and whether they have been presented in an understandable manner. (Ref: par. .A10)
- b. the accounting policies selected and applied are consistent with the applicable financial reporting framework and are appropriate.

⁴ Paragraph .14 of section 200 defines the term *applicable financial reporting framework*.

⁵ Paragraph .14 of section 200 defines the term *reasonable assurance*.

⁶ Paragraph .28 of section 330, *Performing Audit Procedures in Response to Assessed Risks and Evaluating the Audit Evidence Obtained*.

⁷ Paragraph .11 of section 450, *Evaluation of Misstatements Identified during the Audit*.

- c. the accounting estimates made by management are reasonable.
- d. the information presented in the financial statements is relevant, reliable, comparable, and understandable. In making this evaluation, the auditor should consider whether all required information has been included, and whether such information is appropriately classified, aggregated or disaggregated, and presented. (Ref: par. .A11)
- e. the financial statements provide adequate disclosures to enable the intended users to understand the effect of material transactions and events on the information conveyed in the financial statements. (Ref: par. .A12)
- f. the terminology used in the financial statements, including the title of each financial statement, is appropriate.

.16 The auditor's evaluation about whether the financial statements achieve fair presentation should also include consideration of the following: (Ref: par. .A13–.A15)

- a. The overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements
- b. Whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation (Ref: par. .A16)

.17 The auditor should evaluate whether the financial statements adequately refer to or describe the applicable financial reporting framework. (Ref: par. .A17–.A20)

Form of Opinion

.18 The auditor should express an unmodified opinion when the auditor concludes that the financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

.19 The auditor should modify the opinion in the auditor's report, in accordance with section 705, in the following circumstances:

- a. The auditor concludes that, based on the audit evidence obtained, the financial statements as a whole are materially misstated.
- b. The auditor is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to conclude that the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement.

.20 If the auditor concludes that the financial statements do not achieve fair presentation, the auditor should discuss the matter with management and, depending on how the matter is resolved, should determine whether it is necessary to modify the opinion in the auditor's report in accordance with section 705. (Ref: par. .A21–.A22)

Auditor's Report

.21 The auditor's report should be in writing. (Ref: par. .A23–.A24)

Auditor's Report for Audits Conducted in Accordance With GAAS*Title*

.22 The auditor's report should have a title that clearly indicates that it is the report of an independent auditor. (Ref: par. .A25)

Addressee

.23 The auditor's report should be addressed, as appropriate, based on the circumstances of the engagement. (Ref: par. .A26)

Auditor's Opinion

.24 The first section of the auditor's report should include the auditor's opinion and should have the heading "Opinion."

.25 The "Opinion" section of the auditor's report should also do the following: (Ref: par. .A27–.A29)

- a. Identify the entity whose financial statements have been audited.
- b. State that the financial statements have been audited.
- c. Identify the title of each statement that the financial statements comprise.
- d. Refer to the notes.
- e. Specify the dates of or periods covered by each financial statement that the financial statements comprise.

.26 When expressing an unmodified opinion on financial statements, the auditor's opinion should state that, in the auditor's opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, [...] in accordance with [*the applicable financial reporting framework*]. (Ref: par. .A17 and .A30–.A33)

.27 The auditor's opinion should identify the applicable financial reporting framework and its origin. (Ref: par. .A34)

Basis for Opinion

.28 The auditor's report should include a section, directly following the "Opinion" section, with the heading "Basis for Opinion," that does the following: (Ref: par. .A35)

- a. States that the audit was conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and identifies the United States of America as the country of origin of those standards (Ref: par. .A36–.A37)
- b. Refers to the section of the auditor's report that describes the auditor's responsibilities under GAAS
- c. Includes a statement that the auditor is required to be independent of the entity and to meet the auditor's other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to the audit (Ref: par. .A38–.A39)
- d. States whether the auditor believes that the audit evidence the auditor has obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for the auditor's opinion

Going Concern

.29 When applicable, the auditor should report in accordance with section 570, *The Auditor's Consideration of an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*.

Key Audit Matters

.30 When the auditor is engaged to communicate key audit matters, the auditor should do so in accordance with section 701. (Ref: par. .A40)

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

.31 The auditor's report should include a section with the heading "Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements."

.32 This section of the auditor's report should describe management's responsibility for the following:

- a. The preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error (Ref: par. .A41)
- b. When required by the applicable financial reporting framework, the evaluation of whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern [for the time period set by the applicable financial reporting framework, as applicable].

.33 The description about management's responsibility for the financial statements in the auditor's report should not reference a separate statement by management about such responsibilities, even if such a statement is included in a document containing the auditor's report. (Ref: par. .A42)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

.34 The auditor's report should include a section with the heading "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements."

.35 This section of the auditor's report should do the following: (Ref: par. .A43)

- a. State that the objectives of the auditor are to
 - i. obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and (Ref: par. .A44)
 - ii. issue an auditor's report that includes the auditor's opinion.
- b. State that reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. (Ref: par. .A45)
- c. State that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- d. State that misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.⁸ (Ref: par. .A46)

[As amended, effective for audits of financial statements for periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 138.]

⁸ Paragraph .02 of section 320, *Materiality in Planning and Performing an Audit*.

.36 The "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of the auditor's report should further describe an audit by stating that, in performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, the auditor's responsibilities are to:

- a. Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- b. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- c. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

In circumstances in which the auditor also has a responsibility to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control in conjunction with the audit of the financial statements, the auditor should omit the following: "but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed."

- d. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- e. Conclude whether, in the auditor's judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

.37 The "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of the auditor's report should also state that the auditor is required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that the auditor identified during the audit.

Other Information

.38 When applicable, the auditor should report in accordance with section 720, *The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Other Information Included in Annual Reports*. [Paragraph added, effective for audits of financial statements for periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 137.]

Other Reporting Responsibilities

.39 If the auditor addresses other reporting responsibilities in the auditor's report on the financial statements that are in addition to the auditor's responsibility under GAAS, these other reporting responsibilities should be addressed in a separate section in the auditor's report with the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" or another heading that is appropriate to the content of the section. (Ref: par. .A47–.A48) [Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 137, July 2019.]

.40 If the auditor's report contains a separate section that addresses other reporting responsibilities, the requirements of paragraphs .22–.37 of this

section should be included under a section with the heading "Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements." The "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" should follow the "Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements." (Ref: par. .A49) [Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 137, July 2019.]

Signature of the Auditor

.41 The auditor's report should include the manual or printed signature of the auditor's firm. (Ref: par. .A50–.A52) [Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 137, July 2019.]

Auditor's Address

.42 The auditor's report should name the city and state where the auditor's report is issued. (Ref: par. .A53) [Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 137, July 2019.]

Date of the Auditor's Report

.43 The auditor's report should be dated no earlier than the date on which the auditor has obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence on which to base the auditor's opinion on the financial statements, including evidence of the following: (Ref: par. .A54)

- a. All the statements and disclosures that the financial statements comprise have been prepared.
- b. Management has asserted that it has taken responsibility for those financial statements. (Ref: par. .A55–.A57)

[Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 137, July 2019.]

Auditor's Report for Audits Conducted in Accordance With Both GAAS and Another Set of Auditing Standards

.44 Paragraph .28 requires that the auditor's report state that the audit was conducted in accordance with GAAS and identify the United States of America as the country of origin of those standards. However, an auditor may indicate that the audit was also conducted in accordance with another set of auditing standards (for example, International Standards on Auditing [ISAs] or Government Auditing Standards). The auditor should not refer to having conducted an audit in accordance with another set of auditing standards in addition to GAAS unless the audit was conducted in accordance with both sets of standards in their entirety. (Ref: par. .A58) [Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 137, July 2019.]

.45 When the auditor's report refers to both GAAS and another set of auditing standards, the auditor's report should identify the other set of auditing standards as well as its origin.

[Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 137, July 2019.]

Auditor's Report for Audits Conducted in Accordance With the Standards of the PCAOB and GAAS When the Audit Is Not Within the Jurisdiction of the PCAOB

.46 When conducting an audit of financial statements in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB and the audit is not within the jurisdiction of the PCAOB, the auditor is required to also conduct the audit in accordance with GAAS. In such circumstances, when the auditor refers to the standards of the PCAOB in addition to GAAS in the auditor's report, the auditor should use the form of report required by the standards of the PCAOB, amended to state that the audit was also conducted in accordance with GAAS. (Ref: par. .A59–.A65) [Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 137, July 2019.]

Comparative Financial Statements and Comparative Information

.47 Comparative financial statements may be required by the applicable financial reporting framework, or management may elect to provide such information. When comparative financial statements are presented, the auditor's report should refer to each period for which financial statements are presented and on which an audit opinion is expressed. (Ref: par. .A66–.A67) [Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 137, July 2019.]

.48 When expressing an opinion on all periods presented, a continuing auditor should update the report on the financial statements of one or more prior periods presented on a comparative basis with those of the current period. The auditor's report on comparative financial statements should not be dated earlier than the date on which the auditor has obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence on which to support the opinion for the most recent audit. (Ref: par. .A68–.A69) [Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 137, July 2019.]

.49 If comparative information is presented but not covered by the auditor's opinion, the auditor should clearly indicate in the auditor's report the character of the auditor's work, if any, and the degree of responsibility the auditor is taking. (Ref: par. .A70–.A71) [Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 137, July 2019.]

.50 If comparative information is presented and the entity requests the auditor to express an opinion on all periods presented, the auditor should consider whether the information included for the prior periods contains sufficient detail to constitute a fair presentation in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. (Ref: par. .A72) [Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 137, July 2019.]

Audit Procedures

.51 The auditor should perform the procedures required by paragraphs .52–.54 if comparative financial statements or comparative information is presented for the prior periods. [Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 137, July 2019.]

.52 The auditor should determine whether the comparative financial statements or comparative information has been presented in accordance with the relevant requirements, if any, of the applicable financial reporting framework. [Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 137, July 2019.]

.53 The auditor should evaluate the following:

- a. Whether the comparative financial statements or comparative information agrees with the amounts and other disclosures presented in the prior period or, when appropriate, has been restated for the correction of a material misstatement or adjusted for the retrospective application of an accounting principle
- b. Whether the accounting policies reflected in the comparative financial statements or 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 disclosed⁹

[Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 137, July 2019.]

⁹ See section 708, *Consistency of Financial Statements*.

.54 If the auditor becomes aware of a possible material misstatement in the comparative financial statements or comparative information while performing the current period audit, the auditor should 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 audited the prior period's financial statements and becomes aware of a material misstatement in those financial statements, the auditor should also follow the relevant requirements of section 560, *Subsequent Events and Subsequently Discovered Facts*. If the prior period financial statements are restated, the auditor should determine that the comparative financial statements or comparative information agrees with the restated financial statements. [Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 137, July 2019.]

.55 As required by section 580, *Written Representations*, the auditor should request written representations for all periods referred to in the auditor's opinion. The auditor also should obtain a specific written representation regarding any restatement made to correct a material misstatement in a prior period that affects the comparative financial statements. (Ref: par. .A73) [Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 137, July 2019.]

.56 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 should disclose the following matters in an emphasis-of-matter or other-matter paragraph, in accordance with section 706:

- a. The date of the auditor's previous report
- b. The type of opinion previously expressed
- c. The substantive reasons for the different opinion
- d. That the auditor's opinion on the amended financial statements is different from the auditor's previous opinion (Ref: par. .A74)

[Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 137, July 2019.]

Prior Period Financial Statements Audited by a Predecessor Auditor

.57 If the financial statements of the prior period were audited by a predecessor auditor, and the predecessor auditor's report on the prior period's financial statements is not reissued,¹⁰ in addition to expressing an opinion on the current period's financial statements, the auditor should state the following in an other-matter paragraph:¹¹

- a. That the financial statements of the prior period were audited by a predecessor auditor
- b. The type of opinion expressed by the predecessor auditor and, if the opinion was modified, the reasons therefore
- c. The nature of an emphasis-of-matter paragraph or other-matter paragraph included in the predecessor auditor's report, if any
- d. The date of that report

[Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 137, July 2019.]

.58 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 should follow the

¹⁰ Paragraphs .19–.20 of section 560, *Subsequent Events and Subsequently Discovered Facts*.

¹¹ See section 706, *Emphasis-of-Matter Paragraphs and Other-Matter Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor's Report*.

communication requirements in section 510, *Opening Balances — Initial Audit Engagements, Including Reaudit Engagements*.¹² If the prior period financial statements are restated, and the predecessor auditor agrees to issue a new auditor's report on the restated financial statements of the prior period, the auditor should express an opinion only on the current period. (Ref: par. .A75) [Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 137, July 2019.]

Prior Period Financial Statements Not Audited

.59 When current period financial statements are audited and presented in comparative form with financial statements for the prior period for which a compilation or review was performed, and the report on the prior period is not reissued, the auditor should include an other-matter paragraph¹³ in the current period auditor's report that includes the following with respect to the prior period:

- a. The service performed in the prior period
- b. The date of the report on that service
- c. A description of any material modifications noted in that report
- d. For a review engagement, a statement that the service was substantially less in scope than an audit and does not provide the basis for the expression of an opinion on the financial statements as a whole (Ref: par. .A76)
- e. For a compilation engagement, a statement that no opinion or other form of assurance is expressed on the financial statements (Ref: par. .A77)

[Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 137, July 2019.]

.60 If the prior period financial statements were not audited, reviewed, or compiled, the financial statements should be clearly marked to indicate their status, and the auditor's report should include an other-matter paragraph to indicate that the auditor has not audited, reviewed, or compiled the prior period financial statements and that the auditor assumes no responsibility for them. (Ref: par. .A78) [Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 137, July 2019.]

Information Presented in the Financial Statements

.61 Information that is not required by the applicable financial reporting framework but is nevertheless presented as part of the basic financial statements should be covered by the auditor's opinion if it cannot be clearly differentiated. (Ref: par. .A79–.A80) [Paragraph renumbered by the issuance of SAS No. 137, July 2019.]

Application and Other Explanatory Material

Scope of This Section (Ref par. .06)

.A1 Section 800 also addresses the auditor's responsibilities when the auditor is reporting on financial statements prepared in accordance with a special

¹² Paragraphs .12–.13 of section 510, *Opening Balances — Initial Audit Engagements, Including Reaudit Engagements*.

¹³ See section 706.

purpose framework and is required by law or regulation to use a specific layout, form, or wording of the auditor's report. When reporting on financial statements prepared in accordance with a general purpose framework, and law or regulation requires a specific layout, form, or wording of the auditor's report, the auditor may adapt and apply the requirements in section 800.

.A2 Other AU-C sections that also contain reporting requirements include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Section 510, *Opening Balances—Initial Audit Engagements, Including Reaudit Engagements*
- Section 570, *The Auditor's Consideration of an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*
- Section 720, *The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Other Information Included in Annual Reports*
- Section 725, *Supplementary Information in Relation to the Financial Statements as a Whole*
- Section 730, *Required Supplementary Information*
- Section 810, *Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements*
- Section 910, *Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance With a Financial Reporting Framework Generally Accepted in Another Country*

[As amended, effective for audits of financial statements for periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 137.]

Objectives

Considerations Specific to Governmental Entities (Ref: par. .09)

.A3 For audits of governmental entities, the objectives of a financial statement audit are often broader than forming and expressing an opinion on the financial statements. Paragraph .A47 discusses the auditor's other reporting responsibilities.

Definitions

General Purpose Financial Statements

Considerations Specific to Governmental Entities (Ref: par. .10)

.A4 For audits of governmental entities, the term *general purpose financial statements*, in the context of this section, would be considered or referred to as basic financial statements using the terms in the governmental entity's applicable financial reporting framework.

Forming an Opinion on the Financial Statements (Ref: par. .12)

.A5 As described in section 200, *Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance With Generally Accepted Auditing Standards*, a financial reporting framework is a set of criteria used to determine measurement, recognition, presentation, and disclosure of all material items appearing in the financial statements.

Considerations Specific to Governmental Entities (Ref: par. .13)

.A6 For most state or local governmental entities, the applicable financial reporting framework is based on multiple reporting units and, therefore, requires the presentation of financial statements for the governmental entity's activities in various reporting units. Consequently, a reporting unit, or aggregation of reporting units, of the governmental entity represents an opinion unit to the auditor. In the context of this section, the auditor is responsible for forming an opinion on the financial statements for each opinion unit within a governmental entity.

Qualitative Aspects of the Entity's Accounting Practices (Ref: par. .14)

.A7 Management makes a number of judgments about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

.A8 Section 260, *The Auditor's Communication With Those Charged With Governance*, contains a discussion of the qualitative aspects of accounting practices.¹⁴ In considering the qualitative aspects of the entity's accounting practices, the auditor may become aware of possible bias in management's judgments. The auditor may conclude that the cumulative effect of a lack of neutrality, together with the effect of uncorrected misstatements, causes the financial statements as a whole to be materially misstated. Indicators of a lack of neutrality that may affect the auditor's evaluation of whether the financial statements as a whole are materially misstated include the following:

- The selective correction of misstatements brought to management's attention during the audit (for example, correcting misstatements with the effect of increasing reported earnings but not correcting misstatements that have the effect of decreasing reported earnings)
- Possible management bias in the making of accounting estimates

.A9 Section 540, *Auditing Accounting Estimates, Including Fair Value Accounting Estimates, and Related Disclosures*, addresses possible management bias in making accounting estimates. Indicators of possible management bias, themselves, do not constitute misstatements for purposes of drawing conclusions on the reasonableness of individual accounting estimates. They may, however, affect the auditor's evaluation of whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement.

Accounting Policies Appropriately Disclosed in the Financial Statements (Ref: par. .15a)

.A10 In evaluating whether the financial statements appropriately disclose the significant accounting policies selected and applied, the auditor's consideration may include matters such as the following:

- Whether the financial statements include all disclosures related to the significant accounting policies that are required by the applicable financial reporting framework
- Whether the information about the significant accounting policies that has been disclosed is relevant and therefore reflects how the recognition, measurement, and presentation criteria in the applicable financial reporting framework have been applied to classes of transactions, account balances, and disclosures in the financial

¹⁴ The appendix "Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices" of section 260, *The Auditor's Communication With Those Charged With Governance*.

statements in the particular circumstances of the entity's operations and its environment

- The clarity with which the significant accounting policies have been presented

Information Presented in the Financial Statements Is Relevant, Reliable, Comparable, and Understandable (Ref: par. .15d)

.A11 Evaluating the understandability of the financial statements may include consideration of whether the information in the financial statements is presented in a manner that facilitates users' ability to identify necessary information. This may include whether the disclosures are appropriately labeled and cross-referenced.

Disclosure of the Effect of Material Transactions and Events on the Information Conveyed in the Financial Statements (Ref: par. .15e)

.A12 It is common for financial statements prepared in accordance with a general purpose framework to present an entity's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows. Evaluating whether, in view of the applicable financial reporting framework, the financial statements provide adequate disclosures to enable the intended users to understand the effect of material transactions and events on the entity's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows may include consideration of such matters as the following:

- The extent to which the information in the financial statements is relevant and specific to the circumstances of the entity
- Whether the disclosures are adequate to assist the intended users in understanding the following:
 - The nature and extent of the entity's assets and liabilities arising from transactions or events that do not meet the criteria for recognition (or the criteria for derecognition) established by the applicable financial reporting framework
 - The methods used and the assumptions and judgments made, and changes to them, that affect amounts presented or otherwise disclosed, including relevant sensitivity analyses

Evaluating Whether the Financial Statements Achieve Fair Presentation (Ref: par. .16)

.A13 Some financial reporting frameworks acknowledge explicitly or implicitly the concept of fair presentation. As noted in section 200, a *fair presentation financial reporting framework*¹⁵ not only requires compliance with the requirements of the framework but also acknowledges explicitly or implicitly that it may be necessary for management to provide disclosures beyond those specifically required by the framework.

.A14 The auditor's evaluation about whether the financial statements achieve fair presentation, considering both presentation and disclosure, is a matter of professional judgment. This evaluation takes into account such matters as the facts and circumstances of the entity, including changes thereto,

¹⁵ Paragraph .14 of section 200.

based on the auditor's understanding of the entity and the audit evidence obtained during the audit. The evaluation also may include consideration, for example, of the disclosures needed to achieve a fair presentation arising from matters that could be material, such as the effect of evolving financial reporting requirements or the changing economic environment. In general, misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually, or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgement made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.¹⁶ [As amended, effective for audits of financial statements for periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 138.]

.A15 Evaluating whether the financial statements achieve fair presentation may include, for example, discussions with management and those charged with governance about their views on why a particular presentation was chosen, as well as alternatives that may have been considered. The discussions may include, for example, the following:

- The degree to which the amounts in the financial statements are aggregated or disaggregated, and whether the presentation of amounts or disclosures obscures useful information or results in misleading information
- Consistency with appropriate industry practice, or whether any departures are relevant to the entity's circumstances and therefore warranted

.A16 The auditor's professional judgment concerning the fairness of the presentation of the financial statements is applied within the context of the financial reporting framework. Without that framework, the auditor would have no consistent standard for evaluating the presentation of financial position, results of operations, and cash flows in financial statements.

Description of the Applicable Financial Reporting Framework (Ref: par. .17)

.A17 As explained in section 200, the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements by management and, when appropriate, those charged with governance requires the inclusion of an adequate description of the applicable financial reporting framework in the financial statements.¹⁷ That description is important because it advises users of the financial statements of the framework on which the financial statements are based.

.A18 The description may indicate that the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with that framework. Such a statement is appropriate only when the financial statements comply with all the requirements of that framework that are effective during the period covered by the financial statements.

.A19 Financial statements that are prepared in accordance with one financial reporting framework and that contain a note or supplementary statement reconciling the results to those that would be shown under another framework are not prepared in accordance with that other framework. This is because the financial statements do not include all the information in the manner required by that other framework.

.A20 The financial statements may, however, be prepared in accordance with one applicable financial reporting framework and, in addition, describe in

¹⁶ See section 320.

¹⁷ Paragraphs .A2–.A3 of section 200.

the notes to the financial statements the extent to which the financial statements comply with another framework. Such information may not be required by the applicable financial reporting framework but may be presented as part of the basic financial statements. As discussed in paragraph .61, such information is considered an integral part of the financial statements if it cannot be clearly differentiated and, accordingly, is covered by the auditor's opinion.

Form of Opinion (Ref: par. .20)

.A21 In some instances, the financial statements, although prepared in accordance with the requirements of a fair presentation framework, do not achieve fair presentation. When this is the case, it may be possible for management to include additional disclosures in the financial statements beyond those specifically required by the framework or, in unusual circumstances, to depart from a requirement in the framework in order to achieve fair presentation of the financial statements, which would be extremely rare.

.A22 The "Accounting Principles Rule" (ET sec. 1.320.001) of the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct states the following:

A member shall not (1) express an opinion or state affirmatively that the financial statements or other financial data of any entity are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or (2) state that he or she is not aware of any material modifications that should be made to such statements or data in order for them to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, if such statements or data contain any departure from an accounting principle promulgated by bodies designated by Council to establish such principles that has a material effect on the statements or data taken as a whole. If, however, the statements or data contain such a departure and the member can demonstrate that due to unusual circumstances the financial statements or data would otherwise have been misleading, the member can comply with the rule by describing the departure, its approximate effects, if practicable, and the reasons why compliance with the principle would result in a misleading statement.

Auditor's Report (Ref: par. .21)

.A23 A written report encompasses reports issued in hard copy format and those using an electronic medium.

.A24 The exhibit "Illustrations of Auditor's Reports on Financial Statements" contains illustrations of auditor's reports on financial statements incorporating the elements required by paragraphs .22–.43. With the exception of the "Opinion" and "Basis for Opinion" sections, this section does not establish requirements for ordering the elements of the auditor's report. However, this section requires the use of specific headings, which are intended to assist in making auditor's reports that refer to audits that have been conducted in accordance with GAAS more recognizable, particularly in situations in which the elements of the auditor's report are presented in an order that differs from the illustrative auditor's reports in the exhibit to this section.

Auditor's Report for Audits Conducted in Accordance With GAAS

Title (Ref: par. .22)

.A25 Section 200 provides guidance on reporting when the auditor is not independent.¹⁸

¹⁸ Paragraph .A18 of section 200.

Addressee (Ref: par. .23)

.A26 The auditor's report is normally addressed to those for whom the report is prepared. The report may be addressed to the entity whose financial statements are being audited or to those charged with governance. A report on the financial statements of an unincorporated entity may be addressed as circumstances dictate (for example, to the partners, general partner, or proprietor). Occasionally, an auditor may be retained to audit the financial statements of an entity that is not a client; in such a case, the report may be addressed to the client and not to those charged with governance of the entity whose financial statements are being audited.

Auditor's Opinion (Ref: par. .25–.27)

.A27 The auditor's report states, for example, that the auditor has "audited the financial statements of ABC Company, which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 20X1, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements." If the financial statements include a separate statement of changes in stockholders' equity accounts or a separate statement of comprehensive income, paragraph .25c requires such statements to be identified in the "Opinion" section, but they need not be referred to separately in the opinion paragraph because changes in stockholders' equity accounts and comprehensive income are considered part of the presentation of financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

.A28 The identification of the title and the dates of, or periods covered by, each statement that the financial statements comprise may also be achieved by referencing the table of contents in a document bound with or accompanying the financial statements and auditor's report thereon.

.A29 When the auditor is aware that the audited financial statements will be included in a document that contains information in addition to the financial statements and the auditor's report thereon, the auditor may consider, if the form of presentation allows, identifying the page numbers on which the audited financial statements are presented. This helps users identify the financial statements to which the auditor's report relates.

.A30 When the auditor expresses an unmodified opinion, it is not appropriate to use phrases such as "with the foregoing explanation" or "subject to" in relation to the opinion because these suggest a conditional opinion or a weakening or modification of the opinion.

.A31 The auditor's opinion covers the complete set of financial statements, as defined by the applicable financial reporting framework. For example, in the case of many general purpose frameworks, the financial statements include a balance sheet, an income statement, a statement of changes in equity, and a cash flow statement, including related notes. In some circumstances, additional or different statements, schedules, or information also might be considered an integral part of the financial statements.

.A32 The reports in the exhibit "Illustrations of Auditor's Reports on Financial Statements" include example wording that may be used to replace the [...] based on the applicable financial reporting framework.

.A33 The title of the financial statements identified in the "Opinion" section (see paragraph .25c) describes the information that is the subject of the auditor's opinion.

.A34 *Description of the applicable financial reporting framework and how it may affect the auditor's opinion (Ref: par. .27).* The identification of the applicable financial reporting framework in the auditor's opinion is intended to

advise users of the auditor's report of the context in which the auditor's opinion is expressed; it is not intended to limit the evaluation required in paragraph .16. For example, the applicable financial reporting framework may be identified as accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America or U.S. generally accepted accounting principles or International Financial Reporting Standards promulgated by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) or *International Financial Reporting Standard for Small- and Medium-Sized Entities* promulgated by the IASB.

Basis for Opinion (Ref: par. .28)

.A35 The "Basis for Opinion" section provides important context about the auditor's opinion. Accordingly, this section requires the "Basis for Opinion" section to directly follow the "Opinion" section in the auditor's report.

.A36 The reference to the standards used conveys to the users of the auditor's report that the audit has been conducted in accordance with established standards. For example, the auditor's report may refer to auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America or U.S. generally accepted auditing standards.

.A37 In accordance with section 200, the auditor does not represent compliance with GAAS in the auditor's report unless the auditor has complied with the requirements of section 200 and all other AU-C sections relevant to the audit.¹⁹

.A38 *Relevant Ethical Requirements (Ref: par. .28c)*. Section 200 explains that ethical requirements consist of the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct together with rules of state boards of accountancy and applicable regulatory agencies that are more restrictive.²⁰ When the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct applies, the auditor's other ethical responsibilities relate to the principles of professional conduct (ET sec. 0.300, "Principles of Professional Conduct").

.A39 Relevant ethical requirements may exist in several different sources, such as ethical codes and additional rules and requirements within law and regulation. When independence and other relevant ethical requirements are contained in a limited number of sources, the auditor may choose to name the relevant sources (for example, the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct, when applicable; the rule or applicable regulation; or *Government Auditing Standards* promulgated by the Comptroller General of the United States) or may refer to a term that appropriately describes those sources. Relevant ethical requirements, including those pertaining to independence, in a group audit situation may be complex. Section 600, *Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)*,²¹ provides guidance for auditors in performing work on the financial information of a component for a group audit, including those situations in which the component auditor does not meet the independence requirements that are relevant to the group audit.

Key Audit Matters (Ref: par. .30)

.A40 Section 210, *Terms of Engagement*, requires the audit engagement letter or other suitable form of written agreement to include reference to the expected form and content of any reports to be issued by the auditor.²²

¹⁹ Paragraph .22 of section 200.

²⁰ Paragraph .A15 of section 200.

²¹ Paragraphs .22–.23 of section 600, *Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)*.

²² Paragraph .10 of section 210, *Terms of Engagement*.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements (Ref: par. .31–.33)

.A41 Section 200 explains the premise relating to the responsibilities of management and, when appropriate, those charged with governance on which an audit in accordance with GAAS is conducted.²³ Management and, when appropriate, those charged with governance accept responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, including their fair presentation. Management also accepts responsibility for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The description of management's responsibilities in the auditor's report includes reference to both of these responsibilities because it helps explain to users the premise on which an audit is conducted. Section 260 uses the term *those charged with governance* to describe the persons or organizations with responsibility for overseeing the entity, and provides a discussion about the diversity of governance structures among entities.

.A42 In some instances, a document containing the auditor's report may include a separate statement by management or those charged with governance regarding their responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements. Any elaboration in the auditor's report about the responsibilities of management or those charged with governance regarding the preparation of the financial statements, or reference to a separate statement by management or those charged with governance about such responsibilities if one is included in a document containing the auditor's report, may lead users to erroneously believe that the auditor is providing assurances about representations made by management or those charged with governance about their responsibility for financial reporting, internal control, and other matters that might be discussed in the management report.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Ref: par. .34–.37)

.A43 The description of the auditor's responsibilities as required by paragraphs .34–.37 of this section may be tailored to reflect the specific nature of the entity, for example, when the auditor's report addresses consolidated financial statements.

.A44 *Objectives of the Auditor (Ref: par. .35a–c).* The auditor's report explains that the objectives of the auditor are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes the auditor's opinion. These objectives are in contrast to management's responsibilities for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements.

.A45 Because the auditor's opinion is based on obtaining reasonable assurance, the auditor's report does not constitute a guarantee. Because of the inherent limitation of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that some material misstatements of the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with GAAS. Accordingly, the subsequent discovery of a material misstatement of the financial statements resulting from fraud or error does not by itself indicate a failure to conduct an audit in accordance with GAAS.²⁴

²³ Paragraphs .05 and .A2 of section 200.

²⁴ Paragraph .A56 of section 200 and paragraph .10d of section 210.

.A46 When the applicable financial reporting framework defines materiality differently from the definition in section 320, *Materiality in Planning and Performing an Audit*, the auditor's report may need to reflect the definition or description of materiality from the applicable financial reporting framework.

Other Reporting Responsibilities (Ref: par. .39–.40)

.A47 In some circumstances, the auditor may have additional responsibilities to report on other matters that are supplementary to the auditor's responsibility under GAAS to report on the financial statements. The form and content of the "Other Reporting Responsibilities" section of the auditor's report described in paragraph .39 will vary depending on the nature of the auditor's other reporting responsibilities. For example, for audits conducted under *Government Auditing Standards*, the auditor may be required to report on internal control over financial reporting and compliance with laws, regulations, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements, which may be included in the "Other Reporting Responsibilities" section of the auditor's report.²⁵ However, when the auditor is engaged or required by law or regulation to perform a compliance audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and a governmental audit requirement, reporting requirements in section 935, *Compliance Audits*, apply.

.A48 In some cases, the relevant law or regulation may require or permit the auditor to report on these other responsibilities within the auditor's report on the financial statements. In other cases, the auditor may be required or permitted to report on them in a separate report.

.A49 These other reporting responsibilities are addressed in a separate section of the auditor's report in order to clearly distinguish them from the auditor's responsibility under GAAS to report on the financial statements. When relevant, this section of the auditor's report may contain subheadings that describe the content of the other reporting responsibility paragraphs.

Signature of the Auditor (Ref: par. .41)

.A50 In some cases, law or regulation may allow for the use of electronic signatures in the auditor's report.

.A51 In certain situations, the auditor's report may be required by law or regulation to include the personal name and signature of the auditor, in addition to the auditor's firm.

.A52 *Considerations specific to governmental entities.* This section would not preclude a governmental auditor from including the personal name and signature of the auditor in the auditor's report when, in certain situations, the governmental auditor is required by law or regulation or chooses to do so.

Auditor's Address (Ref: par. .42)

.A53 In the United States, the location of the issuing office is the city and state. In another country, it may be the city and country.

Date of the Auditor's Report (Ref: par. .43)

.A54 Section 220, *Quality Control for an Engagement Conducted in Accordance With Generally Accepted Auditing Standards*, requires that, on or before the date of the auditor's report, the engagement partner, through a review of

²⁵ See AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide *Government Auditing Standards and Single Audits* for illustrative auditor reports.

the audit documentation and discussion with the engagement team, be satisfied that sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained to support the conclusions reached and for the auditor's report to be issued.²⁶ When an engagement quality control review is performed, section 220 requires that the auditor's report not be released prior to the completion of the engagement quality control review.²⁷

.A55 The date of the auditor's report informs the user of the auditor's report that the auditor has considered the effect of events and transactions of which the auditor became aware and that occurred up to that date. The auditor's responsibility for events and transactions after the date of the auditor's report is addressed in section 560.

.A56 Because the auditor's opinion is provided on the financial statements, and the financial statements are the responsibility of management, the auditor is not in a position to conclude that sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained until evidence is obtained that all the statements and disclosures that the financial statements comprise have been prepared, and management has accepted responsibility for them.

Considerations Specific to Governmental Entities

.A57 In some circumstances, final approval of the financial statements by governmental legislative bodies (or subsets of such legislative bodies) is required before the financial statements are issued. In these circumstances, final approval by such legislative bodies (or subsets of such legislative bodies) is not necessary for the auditor to conclude that sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained. The date of approval of the financial statements, for purposes of GAAS, is the earlier date on which those with the recognized authority determine that all the statements and disclosures that the financial statements comprise have been prepared and that those with the recognized authority have asserted that they have taken responsibility for them.

Auditor's Report for Audits Conducted in Accordance With Both GAAS and Another Set of Auditing Standards (Ref: par. .43)

.A58 If the audit is performed in accordance with both GAAS and the ISAs, the auditor may find it helpful to refer to appendix B, "Substantive Differences Between the International Standards on Auditing and Generally Accepted Auditing Standards." This appendix summarizes substantive differences between the ISAs and GAAS to assist the auditor in planning and performing an engagement in accordance with the ISAs.

Auditor's Report for Audits Conducted in Accordance With the Standards of the PCAOB and GAAS When the Audit Is Not Within the Jurisdiction of the PCAOB (Ref: par. .46)

.A59 Auditors of financial statements of entities whose audits are within the jurisdiction of the PCAOB, which include issuers (as defined by the SEC) and nonissuer brokers and dealers registered with the SEC, are required to be registered with, and subject to inspection by, the PCAOB. In such circumstances, the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct requires AICPA members to

²⁶ See paragraph .19 of section 220, *Quality Control for an Engagement Conducted in Accordance With Generally Accepted Auditing Standards*, for further discussion.

²⁷ Paragraph .21 of section 220.

conduct the audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB, and the audit is not required to also be conducted in accordance with GAAS.²⁸

.A60 As discussed in paragraph .46, because the auditor is required to also conduct the audit in accordance with GAAS, it would be inappropriate for the auditor to issue a report that refers only to the standards of the PCAOB without also referring to GAAS.

.A61 When the auditor follows the standards of the PCAOB regarding the form of the auditor's report, PCAOB reporting requirements for specific circumstances, such as reporting on an integrated audit or supplementary information, may also be applicable.

.A62 The form of the auditor's report required by the standards of the PCAOB states that the audit was conducted in accordance with "the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States)." A reference to "the standards" of the PCAOB indicates that the auditor has complied not only with the PCAOB's auditing standards but also with the related professional practice standards of the PCAOB, including its independence rules; whereas a reference to "the auditing standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States)" indicates compliance with only the auditing standards of the PCAOB. The auditor of financial statements of an entity whose audits are not within the jurisdiction of the PCAOB may, nevertheless, be responsible for complying with the independence and other related professional practice standards of the PCAOB if, for example, the engagement is subject to regulatory oversight that requires compliance with those rules. Whether the auditor conducts an audit of financial statements in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB or the auditing standards of the PCAOB depends on the circumstances of the engagement.²⁹

.A63 Examples of situations in which an auditor may be engaged to conduct an audit in accordance with the standards (or auditing standards) of the PCAOB for an entity whose audit is not within the jurisdiction of the PCAOB include audits for clearing agencies and futures commission merchants registered with the U.S. Commodities Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), as well as other entities registered with the CFTC; audits of financial statements included in certain securities offering documents pursuant to Regulation A of the Securities Act of 1933; and circumstances in which a nonissuer company desires, or is required by contractual agreement, to obtain an audit of its financial statements in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB.

.A64 When an audit is being conducted in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB, the auditor would follow the relevant requirements in the PCAOB standards regarding the determination and reporting of critical audit matters. This would not affect the requirement for the auditor to state in the auditor's report that the audit was also conducted in accordance with GAAS, as required by paragraph .46 of this section.

.A65 The exhibit "Illustrations of Auditor's Reports on Financial Statements" contains an example of an auditor's report for the situation described in paragraph .46.

²⁸ See the "Compliance With Standards Rule" (ET sec. 1.310.001) and appendix A, "Council Resolution Designating Bodies to Promulgate Technical Standards," of the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct.

²⁹ See Staff Question and Answer, *Audits of Financial Statements of Non-Issuers Performed Pursuant to the Standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board* (PCAOB Staff Guidance, sec. 100.01), dated June 30, 2004, in *PCAOB Standards and Related Rules*.

Comparative Financial Statements and Comparative Information (Ref: par. .47–.48)

.A66 The level of information included for the prior periods in comparative financial statements is comparable with that of the financial statements of the current period.

.A67 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 financial statements for one or more periods while expressing a different auditor's opinion on one or more financial statements of another period presented.

Updating the Report

.A68 An updated report on prior period financial statements is distinguished from a reissuance of a previous report.³⁰ When issuing an updated report, the information considered by the continuing auditor is that which the auditor has become aware of during the audit of the current period financial statements. In addition, an updated report is issued in conjunction with the auditor's report on the current period financial statements.

Other Considerations Relating to Comparative Financial Statements

.A69 If one firm of independent auditors merges with another firm, and the new firm becomes the auditor of a former client of one of the two former firms, the new firm may accept responsibility and express an opinion on the financial statements for the prior periods, as well as on those for the current period. In such circumstances, paragraphs .47–.60 apply. The new firm may indicate in the auditor's report or as part of the signature that a merger took place and may name the firm of independent auditors that was merged with it. If the new firm decides not to express an opinion on the prior period financial statements, the guidance for the reissuance of reports in section 560 would apply.

Comparative Information (Ref: par. .49–.50)

.A70 Comparative information, which may be condensed financial statements or prior period summarized financial information, is not considered comparative financial statements because it is not a complete set of financial statements. For example, entities such as state and local governmental units frequently present total-all-funds information for the prior periods rather than information by individual funds because of space limitations or to avoid cumbersome or confusing formats. Also, not-for-profit organizations frequently present certain summarized financial information for the prior periods in total rather than by net asset class. Accordingly, the auditor need not opine on comparative information in accordance with this section.

.A71 Paragraph .49 requires the auditor to clearly indicate the character of the auditor's work, if any, and the degree of responsibility the auditor is taking in the auditor's report when comparative information is presented but not covered by the auditor's opinion on the financial statements of the current period. The requirements and guidance in section 930, *Interim Financial Information*, may be adapted to report on condensed financial statements or prior period summarized financial information that is derived from audited financial statements and is presented comparatively with the complete set of financial

³⁰ See section 560, *Subsequent Events and Subsequently Discovered Facts*.

statements of the current period.^{31,32} The exhibit to this section provides examples of auditor's reports when comparative summarized financial information for the prior period is presented.³³

.A72 If an entity requests the auditor to express an opinion on all periods presented, and comparative information is presented for one or more prior periods, in most cases, this will necessitate including additional columns or separate detail by fund or net asset class, or the auditor may need to modify the auditor's opinion, as required by section 705.

Written Representations (Ref: par. .55)

.A73 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.

Opinion on Prior Period Financial Statements Different From Previous Opinion (Ref: par. .56)

.A74 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, during the course of the audit of the current period, the auditor becomes aware of circumstances or events that materially affect the financial statements of a prior period. In some circumstances, 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.³⁴

Prior Period Financial Statements Audited by a Predecessor Auditor (Ref: par. .58)

.A75 The predecessor auditor may be unable or unwilling to reissue the auditor's report on the prior period financial statements that have been restated. In this situation, provided that the auditor has audited the adjustments to the prior period financial statements, the auditor may include an other-matter paragraph³⁵ in the auditor's report indicating that the predecessor auditor reported on the financial statements of the prior period before restatement. In addition, if the auditor is engaged to audit the adjustments and obtains sufficient appropriate audit evidence to be satisfied about the appropriateness of the restatement, the auditor's report may also include the following within the other-matter paragraph:

As part of our audit of the 20X2 financial statements, we also audited the adjustments described in Note X that were applied to restate 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

³¹ Paragraph .33 of section 930, *Interim Financial Information*.

³² See the AICPA Audit and Accounting Guides *State and Local Governments* and *Not-for-Profit Entities* for further guidance on reporting on summarized comparative financial information.

³³ Illustration 5, "An Auditor's Report on Financial Statements for a Single Year Prepared in Accordance With Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America When Comparative Summarized Financial Information Derived From Audited Financial Statements for the Prior Year is Presented," of the exhibit "Illustrations of Auditor's Reports on Financial Statements."

³⁴ See section 560.

³⁵ See section 706.

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

Prior Period Financial Statements Not Audited (Ref: par. .59–.60)

.A76 The following is an example of an other-matter paragraph when a review was performed on the prior period financial statements:

Other Matter

The 20X1 financial statements were reviewed by us (other accountants) and our (their) report thereon, dated March 1, 20X2, stated we (they) were not aware of any material modifications that should be made to those statements for them to be in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit and does not provide a basis for the expression of an opinion on the financial statements as a whole.

.A77 The following is an example of an other-matter paragraph when a compilation was performed on the prior period financial statements:

Other Matter

We (other accountants) performed a compilation engagement with respect to the 20X1 financial statements and our (their) report thereon, dated March 1, 20X2, stated we (they) did not audit or review those financial statements and, accordingly, express no opinion or other form of assurance on them.

.A78 If the prior period financial statements were not audited, reviewed, or compiled, the following is an example of an other-matter paragraph:

Other Matter

The accompanying balance sheet of X Company as of December 31, 20X1, and the related statements of income and cash flows for the year then ended were not audited, reviewed, or compiled by us, and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on them.

Information Presented in the Financial Statements (Ref: par. .61)

.A79 In some circumstances, the entity may be required by law, regulation, or standards, or may voluntarily choose, to include in the basic financial statements information that is not required by the applicable financial reporting framework. The auditor's opinion covers information that cannot be clearly differentiated from the financial statements because of its nature and how it is presented.

.A80 If the information included in the basic financial statements is not required by the applicable financial reporting framework and is not necessary for fair presentation but is clearly differentiated, then such information may be identified as "unaudited" or as "not covered by the auditor's report."

.A81

Exhibit—Illustrations of Auditor's Reports on Financial Statements (Ref: par. .A24, .A32, .A65, and .A71)

Illustration 1—An Auditor's Report on Comparative Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance With Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America

Illustration 2—An Auditor's Report on Comparative Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance With Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America, Including Communication of Key Audit Matters

Illustration 3—An Auditor's Report on Financial Statements for a Single Year Prepared in Accordance With Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America

Illustration 4—An Auditor's Report on Comparative Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance With Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America When the Audit Has Been Conducted in Accordance With Both Auditing Standards Generally Accepted in the United States of America and International Standards on Auditing

Illustration 5—An Auditor's Report on Financial Statements for a Single Year Prepared in Accordance With Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America When Comparative Summarized Financial Information Derived From Audited Financial Statements for the Prior Year Is Presented

Illustration 6—An Auditor's Report on Financial Statements for a Single Year Prepared in Accordance With Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America When Comparative Summarized Financial Information Derived From Unaudited Financial Statements for the Prior Year Is Presented

Illustration 7—An Auditor's Report on Comparative Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance With Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America When the Audit Has Been Conducted by a Registered Firm in Accordance With Both Auditing Standards Generally Accepted in the United States of America and the Auditing and Professional Practice Standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board

Illustration 8—An Auditor's Report on Comparative Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance With Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America When the Audit Has Been Conducted by a Non-registered Firm in Accordance With Both Auditing Standards Generally Accepted in the United States of America and the Auditing Standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board

Illustration 1—An Auditor's Report on Comparative Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance With Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America

Circumstances include the following:

- Audit of a complete set of general purpose financial statements (comparative). The audit is not a group audit.
- Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.
- The terms of the audit engagement reflect the description of management's responsibility for the financial statements in section 210, *Terms of Engagement*.
- The auditor has concluded that an unmodified (that is, "clean") opinion is appropriate based on the audit evidence obtained.
- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that there are no conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time in accordance with section 570, *The Auditor's Consideration of an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*.
- The auditor has obtained all the other information prior to the date of the auditor's report and has not identified an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information included in the annual report.
- The auditor has not been engaged to communicate key audit matters.

Independent Auditor's Report

[Appropriate Addressee]

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements¹

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ABC Company, which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 20X1 and 20X0, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ABC Company as of December 31, 20X1 and 20X0, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). 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 required to be

¹ The subtitle "Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements" is unnecessary in circumstances in which the second subtitle, "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements," is not applicable.

independent of ABC Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about ABC Company's ability to continue as a going concern for *[insert the time period set by the applicable financial reporting framework]*.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 ABC Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.²
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about

² In circumstances in which the auditor also has a responsibility to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control in conjunction with the audit of the financial statements, omit the following: "but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of ABC Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed."

ABC Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control–related matters that we identified during the audit.

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

[Reporting in accordance with the reporting requirements in section 720, The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Other Information Included in Annual Reports (refer to illustration 1, "The Auditor Has Not Identified an Uncorrected Material Misstatement of the Other Information," in the exhibit of section 720)]

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

[Signature of the auditor's firm]

[City and state where the auditor's report is issued]

[Date of the auditor's report]

Illustration 2—An Auditor's Report on Comparative Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance With Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America, Including Communication of Key Audit Matters

Circumstances include the following:

- Audit of a complete set of general purpose financial statements (comparative). The audit is not a group audit.
- Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.
- The terms of the audit engagement reflect the description of management's responsibility for the financial statements in section 210, *Terms of Engagement*.
- The auditor has concluded that an unmodified (that is, "clean") opinion is appropriate based on the audit evidence obtained.
- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that there are no conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time in accordance with section 570, *The Auditor's Consideration of an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*.
- The auditor has obtained all the other information prior to the date of the auditor's report and has not identified an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information included in the annual report.
- The auditor has been engaged to communicate key audit matters.

Independent Auditor's Report

[Appropriate Addressee]

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements³

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ABC Company, which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 20X1 and 20X0, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ABC Company as of December 31, 20X1 and 20X0, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the

³ The subtitle "Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements" is unnecessary in circumstances in which the second subtitle, "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements," is not applicable.

Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of ABC Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that were communicated with those charged with governance and, 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 section 701, Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor's Report]

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about ABC Company's ability to continue as a going concern for *[insert the time period set by the applicable financial reporting framework]*.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 ABC Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.⁴

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about ABC Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control–related matters that we identified during the audit.

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

[Reporting in accordance with the reporting requirements in section 720, The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Other Information Included in Annual Reports (refer to illustration 1, "The Auditor Has Not Identified an Uncorrected Material Misstatement of the Other Information," in the exhibit of section 720)]

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

[Signature of the auditor's firm]

[City and state where the auditor's report is issued]

[Date of the auditor's report]

⁴ In circumstances in which the auditor also has responsibility to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control in conjunction with the audit of the financial statements, omit the following: "but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of ABC Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed."

Illustration 3—An Auditor’s Report on Financial Statements for a Single Year Prepared in Accordance With Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America

Circumstances include the following:

- Audit of a complete set of general purpose financial statements (single year). The audit is not a group audit.
- Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.
- The terms of the audit engagement reflect the description of management's responsibility for the financial statements in section 210, *Terms of Engagement*.
- The auditor has concluded that an unmodified (that is, "clean") opinion is appropriate based on the audit evidence obtained.
- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that there are no conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time in accordance with section 570, *The Auditor's Consideration of an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*.
- The auditor has obtained all the other information prior to the date of the auditor's report and has not identified an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information included in the annual report.
- The auditor has not been engaged to communicate key audit matters.

Independent Auditor's Report

[Appropriate Addressee]

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements⁵

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ABC Company, which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 20X1, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ABC Company as of December 31, 20X1, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). 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 required to be

⁵ The subtitle "Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements" is unnecessary in circumstances in which the second subtitle, "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements," is not applicable.

independent of ABC Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about ABC Company's ability to continue as a going concern for *[insert the time period set by the applicable financial reporting framework]*.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 ABC Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.⁶
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about

⁶ In circumstances in which the auditor also has responsibility to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control in conjunction with the audit of the financial statements, omit the following: "but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of ABC Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed."

ABC Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control–related matters that we identified during the audit.

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

[Reporting in accordance with the reporting requirements in section 720, The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Other Information Included in Annual Reports (see illustration 1, "The Auditor Has Not Identified an Uncorrected Material Misstatement of the Other Information," in the exhibit of section 720)]

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

[Signature of the auditor's firm]

[City and state where the auditor's report is issued]

[Date of the auditor's report]

Illustration 4—An Auditor’s Report on Comparative Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance With Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America When the Audit Has Been Conducted in Accordance With Both Auditing Standards Generally Accepted in the United States of America and International Standards on Auditing

Circumstances include the following:

- Audit of a complete set of general purpose financial statements (comparative). The audit is a group audit. The auditor is not making reference to a component auditor in the auditor's report.
- Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.
- The financial statements are audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and International Standards on Auditing (ISAs).⁷
- The terms of the audit engagement reflect the description of management's responsibility for the financial statements in section 210, *Terms of Engagement*, and ISA 210, *Agreeing the Terms of Audit Engagements*.
- The auditor has concluded that an unmodified (that is, "clean") opinion is appropriate based on the audit evidence obtained.
- The relevant ethical requirements that apply to the audit comprise relevant ethical requirements in the United States of America and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*.
- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that there are no conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time in accordance with section 570, *The Auditor's Consideration of an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*.
- Those responsible for oversight of the financial statements differ from those responsible for the preparation of the financial statements.
- The auditor has obtained all the other information prior to the date of the auditor's report and has not identified an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information included in the annual report.
- The auditor has not been engaged to communicate key audit matters.

⁷ Paragraph 50 of International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 700 (Revised), *Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements*, allows the auditor to use the layout or wording of the national auditing standards (in this case, GAAS), provided that (1) there are no conflicts between the requirements in GAAS and the ISAs that would lead to a different conclusion with respect to the opinion, and (2) the layout or wording addresses, and is not inconsistent with, certain of the required minimum reporting elements in ISA 700 (Revised).

Independent Auditor's Report

[Appropriate Addressee]

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements⁸***Opinion***

We have audited the financial statements of ABC Company, which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 20X1 and 20X0, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ABC Company as of December 31, 20X1 and 20X0, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and 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 ABC Company, and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits, which include relevant ethical requirements in the United States of America and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged With Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about ABC Company's ability to continue as a going concern for [insert the time period set by the applicable financial reporting framework]; to disclose, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and to use the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate ABC Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing ABC Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance

⁸ The subtitle "Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements" is unnecessary in circumstances in which the second subtitle, "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements," is not applicable.

with GAAS and ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and ISAs, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 ABC Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.⁹
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about ABC Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the ABC Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the group audit of ABC Company. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.¹⁰

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control–related matters that we identified during the audit.

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

[Reporting in accordance with the reporting requirements in section 720, The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Other Information Included in Annual Reports (see illustration 1, "The Auditor Has Not Identified an Uncorrected Material Misstatement of the Other Information," in the exhibit of section 720)]

⁹ In circumstances in which the auditor also has responsibility to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control in conjunction with the audit of the financial statements, omit the following: "but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of ABC Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed."

¹⁰ This has been included to comply with paragraph 50(k) of ISA 700 (Revised).

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

[Signature of the auditor's firm]

[City and state where the auditor's report is issued]

[Date of the auditor's report]

Illustration 5—An Auditor’s Report on Financial Statements for a Single Year Prepared in Accordance With Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America When Comparative Summarized Financial Information Derived From Audited Financial Statements for the Prior Year Is Presented

Circumstances include the following:

- Audit of a complete set of general purpose financial statements (single year). The audit is not a group audit.
- Prior year summarized comparative financial information derived from audited financial statements is presented.
- Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.
- The terms of the audit engagement reflect the description of management's responsibility for the financial statements in section 210, *Terms of Engagement*.
- The auditor has concluded that an unmodified (that is, "clean") opinion is appropriate based on the audit evidence obtained.
- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that there are no conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time in accordance with section 570, *The Auditor's Consideration of an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*.
- The auditor has obtained all the other information prior to the date of the auditor's report and has not identified an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information included in the annual report.
- The auditor has not been engaged to communicate key audit matters.

Independent Auditor's Report

[Appropriate Addressee]

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements¹¹

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of XYZ Not-for-Profit Organization, which comprise the statement of financial position as of September 30, 20X1, and the related statements of activities and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of XYZ Not-for-Profit Organization as of September 30, 20X1, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

¹¹ The subtitle "Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements" is unnecessary in circumstances in which the second subtitle, "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements," is not applicable.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). 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 required to be independent of XYZ Not-for-Profit Organization and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about XYZ Not-for-Profit Organization's ability to continue as a going concern for [insert the time period set by the applicable financial reporting framework].

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 XYZ Not-for-Profit Organization's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.¹²

¹² In circumstances in which the auditor also has responsibility to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control in conjunction with the audit of the financial statements, omit the following: "but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of XYZ Not-for-Profit Organization's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed."

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about XYZ Not-for-Profit Organization's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Report on Summarized Comparative Information

We have previously audited XYZ Not-for-Profit Organization's 20X0 financial statements, and we expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those audited financial statements in our report dated December 15, 20X0. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended September 30, 20X0, is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

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

[Reporting in accordance with the reporting requirements in section 720, The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Other Information Included in Annual Reports (see illustration 1, "The Auditor Has Not Identified an Uncorrected Material Misstatement of the Other Information," in the exhibit of section 720)]

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

[Signature of the auditor's firm]

[City and state where the auditor's report is issued]

[Date of the auditor's report]

Illustration 6—An Auditor’s Report on Financial Statements for a Single Year Prepared in Accordance With Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America When Comparative Summarized Financial Information Derived From Unaudited Financial Statements for the Prior Year Is Presented

Circumstances include the following:

- Audit of a complete set of general purpose financial statements (single year). The audit is not a group audit.
- Prior year summarized comparative financial information derived from unaudited financial statements is presented.
- Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.
- The terms of the audit engagement reflect the description of management’s responsibility for the financial statements in section 210, *Terms of Engagement*.
- The auditor has concluded that an unmodified (that is, "clean") opinion is appropriate based on the audit evidence obtained.
- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that there are no conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time in accordance with section 570, *The Auditor’s Consideration of an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*.
- The auditor has obtained all the other information prior to the date of the auditor’s report and has not identified an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information included in the annual report.
- The auditor has not been engaged to communicate key audit matters.

Independent Auditor’s Report

[Appropriate Addressee]

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements¹³

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of XYZ Not-for-Profit Organization, which comprise the statement of financial position as of September 30, 20X1, and the related statements of activities and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of XYZ Not-for-Profit Organization as of September 30, 20X1, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

¹³ The subtitle "Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements" is unnecessary in circumstances in which the second subtitle, "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements," is not applicable.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). 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 required to be independent of XYZ Not-for-Profit Organization and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about XYZ Not-for-Profit Organization's ability to continue as a going concern for [insert the time period set by the applicable financial reporting framework].

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 XYZ Not-for-Profit Organization's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.¹⁴

¹⁴ In circumstances in which the auditor also has responsibility to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control in conjunction with the audit of the financial statements, omit the following: "but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of XYZ Not-for-Profit Organization's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed."

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about XYZ Not-for-Profit Organization's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control–related matters that we identified during the audit.

Report on Summarized Comparative Information

The summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended September 30, 20X0, derived from those unaudited financial statements, has not been audited, reviewed, or compiled, and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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

[Reporting in accordance with the reporting requirements in section 720, The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Other Information Included in Annual Reports (see illustration 1, "The Auditor Has Not Identified an Uncorrected Material Misstatement of the Other Information," in the exhibit of section 720)]

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

[Signature of the auditor's firm]

[City and state where the auditor's report is issued]

[Date of the auditor's report]

Illustration 7—An Auditor’s Report on Comparative Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance With Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America When the Audit Has Been Conducted by a Registered Firm in Accordance With Both Auditing Standards Generally Accepted in the United States of America and the Auditing and Professional Practice Standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board

Circumstances include the following:

- Audit of a complete set of general purpose financial statements (comparative) of an entity whose audit is not within the jurisdiction of the PCAOB as defined by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended. The audit is not a group audit.
- The firm is registered with the PCAOB and for purposes of this engagement is required by regulation to be in compliance with the independence standards and other professional practice standards of the PCAOB and SEC.
- Management is not required to report on the entity's internal control over financial reporting.
- The financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

*[To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of X Company]*¹⁵

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of X Company (the Company) as of December 31, 20X2 and 20X1, the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 20X2, and the related notes *[and schedules]* (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of *[at]* December 31, 20X2 and 20X1, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 20X2, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

¹⁵ See paragraph .07 of PCAOB Auditing Standard (AS) 3101, *The Auditor's Report on an Audit of Financial Statements When the Auditor Expresses an Unqualified Opinion*, in *PCAOB Standards and Related Rules*. Staff Guidance *Changes to the Auditor's Report Effective for Audits of Fiscal Years Ending on or After December 15, 2017* (PCAOB Staff Guidance sec. 300.04), states that

AS 3101 requires the auditor's report to be addressed to the shareholders and the board of directors, or equivalents for companies not organized as corporations. For example, if a company is not organized as a corporation, the auditor's report would generally be addressed to (1) the plan administrator and plan participants for a benefit plan; (2) the directors (or equivalent) and equity owners for a broker or dealer; and (3) the trustees and unit holders or other investors for an investment company organized as a trust. The auditor's report may include additional addressees. Since inclusion of additional addressees is voluntary, auditors can assess, based on the individual circumstances, whether to include additional addressees in the auditor's report.

All AS sections can be found in *PCAOB Standards and Related Rules*.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB") and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB and in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.¹⁶

Critical Audit Matters (if Applicable)

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee¹⁷ and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2)

¹⁶ As described in paragraphs .59–.60 of AS 3105, *Departures from Unqualified Opinions and Other Reporting Circumstances*, this section should be revised in situations in which management is required to report on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting but such report is not required to be audited, and the auditor has not been engaged to perform an audit of management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. The following paragraphs should replace the second paragraph in the "Basis for Opinion" section in those circumstances. A similar paragraph may voluntarily be included in the auditor's report in situations in which management is not required to report on internal control over financial reporting and neither is the auditor.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB and in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

¹⁷ AS 1301, *Communications with Audit Committees*, defines "audit committee" as

A committee (or equivalent body) established by and among the board of directors of a company for the purpose of overseeing the accounting and financial reporting processes of the company and audits of the financial statements of the company; if no such committee exists with respect to the company, the entire board of directors of the company.

For audits of nonissuers, if no such committee or board of directors (or equivalent body) exists with respect to the company, the person(s) who oversee the accounting and financial reporting processes of the company and audits of the financial statements of the company.

involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

[Include critical audit matters]

[Signature]

We have served as the Company's auditor since *[year]*.¹⁸

[City and State or Country]

[Date]

¹⁸ As discussed in Staff Guidance *Changes to the Auditor's Report Effective for Audits of Fiscal Years Ending on or After December 15, 2017*, AS 3101 does not specify a required location within the auditor's report for the statement on auditor tenure. The sample auditor's report includes the statement on auditor tenure at the end of the report; however, auditors have discretion to present auditor tenure in the part of the auditor's report they consider appropriate.

Illustration 8—An Auditor’s Report on Comparative Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance With Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America When the Audit Has Been Conducted by a Nonregistered Firm in Accordance With Both Auditing Standards Generally Accepted in the United States of America and the Auditing Standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board

Circumstances include the following:

- Audit of a complete set of general purpose financial statements (comparative) of an entity whose audit is not within the jurisdiction of the PCAOB as defined by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended.
- The firm is not registered with the PCAOB and for purposes of this engagement is not required to be in compliance with the independence standards and other professional practice standards of the PCAOB and SEC.
- Management is not required to report on the entity's internal control over financial reporting.
- The financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Report of Independent Public Accounting Firm

*[To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of X Company]*¹⁹

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of X Company (the Company) as of December 31, 20X2 and 20X1, the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 20X2, and the related notes *[and schedules]* (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of *[at]* December 31, 20X2 and 20X1, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 20X2, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial

¹⁹ See paragraph .07 of PCAOB Auditing Standard (AS) 3101, *The Auditor's Report on an Audit of Financial Statements When the Auditor Expresses an Unqualified Opinion*, in *PCAOB Standards and Related Rules*. Staff Guidance *Changes to the Auditor's Report Effective for Audits of Fiscal Years Ending on or After December 15, 2017* (PCAOB Staff Guidance sec. 300.04), states that

AS 3101 requires the auditor's report to be addressed to the shareholders and the board of directors, or equivalents for companies not organized as corporations. For example, if a company is not organized as a corporation, the auditor's report would generally be addressed to (1) the plan administrator and plan participants for a benefit plan, (2) the directors (or equivalent) and equity owners for a broker or dealer, and (3) the trustees and unit holders or other investors for an investment company organized as a trust. The auditor's report may include additional addressees. Since inclusion of additional addressees is voluntary, auditors can assess, based on the individual circumstances, whether to include additional addressees in the auditor's report.

statements based on our audits. We are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the auditing standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) and in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.²⁰

Critical Audit Matters (if applicable)

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee²¹ and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the

²⁰ As described in paragraphs .59–.60 of AS 3105, *Departures from Unqualified Opinions and Other Reporting Circumstances*, this section should be revised in situations in which management is required to report on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting but such report is not required to be audited, and the auditor has not been engaged to perform an audit of management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. The following paragraphs should replace the second paragraph in the "Basis for Opinion" section in those circumstances. A similar paragraph may voluntarily be included in the auditor's report in situations in which management is not required to report on internal control over financial reporting and neither is the auditor.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the auditing standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) and in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

²¹ AS 1301, *Communications with Audit Committees*, defines "audit committee" as

A committee (or equivalent body) established by and among the board of directors of a company for the purpose of overseeing the accounting and financial reporting processes of the company and audits of the financial statements of the company; if no such committee exists with respect to the company, the entire board of directors of the company.

For audits of nonissuers, if no such committee or board of directors (or equivalent body) exists with respect to the company, the person(s) who oversee the accounting and financial reporting processes of the company and audits of the financial statements of the company.

critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

[Include critical audit matters]

[Signature]

We have served as the Company's auditor since *[year]*.²²

[City and State or Country]

[Date]

[As amended, effective for audits of financial statements for periods ending on or after December 15, 2021, by SAS No. 137. Revised, January 2020, to reflect conforming changes necessary due to the issuance of SAS No. 138.]

²² As discussed in Staff Guidance *Changes To The Auditor's Report Effective For Audits of Fiscal Years Ending On or After December 15, 2017*, AS 3101 does not specify a required location within the auditor's report for the statement on auditor tenure. The example auditor's report includes the statement on auditor tenure at the end of the report; however, auditors have discretion to present auditor tenure in the part of the auditor's report they consider appropriate.