

الإنٹوساي



توجيهات حول التدقيق المالي -

اعتبارات خاصة - عمليات التدقيق في
البيانات المالية لهدف خاص وفي العناصر
والحسابات والبنود الخاصة ببيان مالي معيّن

اعتمد في إعداد هذه التوجيهات حول التدقيق المالي على الوثيقة النهائية لمعيار التدقيق الدولي 800 (المعدل) "اعتبارات خاصة - عمليات التدقيق في البيانات المالية لهدف خاص وفي العناصر والحسابات والبنود الخاصة ببيان مالي معيّن"، التي صادق عليها المجلس الدولي لمعايير التدقيق والتأكد كأساس لإعداد معيار التدقيق الدولي 800 المقترح (المعدل والمعاد صياغته)، وقد تم إدراج الوثيقة النهائية لمعيار التدقيق الدولي 800 (المعدل) ضمن هذه التوجيهات بترخيص من الاتحاد الدولي للمحاسبين.

جدول المحتويات

الخلفية

وصف معيار التدقيق الدولي

P1

محتويات المذكرة التطبيقية

P2

قابلية تطبيق معيار التدقيق الدولي في التدقيق في القطاع العام

توجيهات إضافية تتعلق بقضايا القطاع العام

P3

اعتبارات عامة

اعتبارات تدرس عند تحديد مدى قبول إطار

P6

عمل التقرير المالي المعمول به

P9

اعتبارات تتعلق بتكوين الرأي وإعداد التقرير

P11

وصف إطار عمل التقرير المالي المعمول به

P12

القيود المفروضة على التوزيع أو الاستعمال

عمليات التدقيق في عناصر أو حسابات أو بنود معينة

P14

في بيان مالي ما (يُشار إليها مجمعة كـ "عناصر")

مذكرة تطبيقية¹ تتعلق بمعيار التدقيق الدولي 800 (المعدل) - اعتبارات خاصة - عمليات التدقيق في البيانات المالية لهدف خاص وفي العناصر والحسابات والبنود الخاصة ببيان مالي معيّن²

الخلفية

تقدّم هذه المذكرة التطبيقية توجيهات إضافية لمدقي القطاع العام بخصوص معيار التدقيق الدولي 800 (المعدل) "اعتبارات خاصة - عمليات التدقيق في البيانات المالية لهدف خاص وفي العناصر والحسابات والبنود الخاصة ببيان مالي معيّن". وتقرأ هذه المذكرة مع هذا المعيار وتصبح سارية بتاريخ سريانه.

وصف معيار التدقيق الدولي

يتضمّن معيار التدقيق الدولي 800 (المعدل) اعتبارات إضافية في عملية تدقيق في البيانات المالية لهدف خاص. يوضّح معيار التدقيق الدولي 200 "الهدف العام للمدقق المستقل وتنفيذ عملية التدقيق وفقا لمعايير التدقيق الدولية". ان هذه المعايير تصاغ في سياق البيانات المالية وينبغي تكييفها حسب ما تقتضيه الظروف عند تطبيقها على عمليات التدقيق في معلومات مالية تاريخية أخرى. كما يتضمّن معيار التدقيق الدولي 800 (المعدل) أيضا اعتبارات إضافية تتعلق بعملية التدقيق في عنصر او حساب او بند معيّن لبيان مالي ما. وقد تمت المصادقة على معيار التدقيق الدولي 800 (المعدل) في أكتوبر 2006 كأساس لإعداد المعيار 800 (المعدل) والمعاد صياغته، ولن يصبح هذا المعيار ساريا قبل تاريخ 15 ديسمبر 2008.

¹ تقرأ كل المذكرات التطبيقية مع الاعتبارات العامة في توجيهات التدقيق المالي.

² استفادت هذه المذكرة من مسودة عرض المعيار الدولي 800 [المقترح] (المعاد والمعاد صياغته) الصادرة عن المجلس الدولي لمعايير التدقيق والتأكيد (IAASB) في أكتوبر 2006. وقد تحتاج هذه المذكرة الى تحيين عندما يصادق المجلس على المعيار الدولي 800 النهائي (المعدل) والمعاد صياغته) ويصدره.

محتويات المذكرة التطبيقية

P1. تتبع هذه المذكرة التطبيقية في محتواها عناوين المعيار وتقدم توجيهات إضافية

لمدققي القطاع العام بخصوص:

أ. الاعتبارات العامة.

ب. عمليات التدقيق في بيانات مالية لهدف خاص.

ج. اعتبارات تدرس عند تحديد مدى قبول إطار التقرير المالي المعمول به.

د. اعتبارات تتعلق بتكوين الرأي وإعداد التقرير.

هـ. وصف إطار التقرير المالي المعمول به.

و. القيود المفروضة على التوزيع والاستعمال.

ز. عمليات التدقيق في عناصر او حسابات او بنود معيَّنة في بيان مالي ما.

قابلية تطبيق معيار التدقيق الدولي في التدقيق في القطاع العام

P2. ينطبق المعيار الدولي 800 [المقترح] (المعدّل والمعاد صياغته) على مدققي

هيئات القطاع العام باعتبارهم مدققين للبيانات المالية لهدف خاص.

توجيهات إضافية تتعلق بقضايا القطاع العام

اعتبارات عامة

P3. إن أهداف عملية التدقيق في البيانات المالية في القطاع العام غالبا ما تتجاوز مجرد التعبير عن رأي بخصوص ما اذا كانت البيانات المالية معدّة، من كل الجوانب المادية، وفقا لإطار إعداد التقارير المالية الجاري به العمل (اي نطاق معايير التدقيق الدولية). فصلاحيات التدقيق او التزامات هيئات القطاع العام والناجمة عن قوانين او تنظيمات او عن توجيهات وزارية او عن متطلبات السياسة الحكومية، او عن قرارات السلطة التشريعية، يمكن ان تفرز أهدافا إضافية. ويمكن ان تشمل هذه الأهداف مسؤوليات تتعلق بالتدقيق وإعداد التقارير، مثل التقرير مدقق القطاع العام حول وجود حالات من عدم الالتزام بالصلاحيات، بما في ذلك تلك المتعلقة بالميزانية والمساءلة و/او التقارير حول فعالية الرقابة الداخلية. ويمكن ان تتضمن مهامّ التقرير حول البيانات

المالية لهدف خاص مثل هذه الأهداف الإضافية أيضا. لكن، وحتى في غياب مثل هذه الأهداف الإضافية، فقد يكون هناك توقعات عامة لدى الجمهور بخصوص تقارير مدقق القطاع العام حول عدم الالتزام بالصلاحيات او حول فعالية الرقابة الداخلية. لذلك فإن على مدقق القطاع العام ان يضع هذه التوقعات نصب عينيه وان يكون متيقظا للمخاطر التي قد ينجم عنها عدم التزام او مخاطر بخصوص فعالية الرقابة الداخلية لدى التخطيط لعملية التدقيق وتنفيذها.

P4. وفقا لما نصت عليه الفقرة 5 من معيار التدقيق الدولي 800 (المُعدّل) فإن "البيانات المالية لهدف خاص" هي بيانات مالية تم إعدادها وفقا لإطار التقرير المالي المُصمّم لتلبية حاجات مستعملين معيّنين من المعلومات المالية ("إطار لهدف خاص").

P5. بالإضافة الى إعداد بيانات مالية لهدف عام، يمكن لمدقق القطاع العام ان يعدّ بيانات مالية لأطراف أخرى (مثل الأجهزة الحكومية، او السلطة التشريعية، او أطراف أخرى تقوم بوظيفة إشرافية) باستطاعتها ان تطلب بيانات مالية لتلبية حاجاتها الخاصة من المعلومات المالية. وتمثّل هذه البيانات المالية، في بعض البيئات، البيانات المالية الوحيدة التي تقوم بإعدادها الهيئة التابعة للقطاع العام، وبناءا على الفقرة 8 من معيار التدقيق الدولي 800 (المُعدّل) فإن هذه البيانات المالية تعتبر بيانات مالية لهدف خاص حتى إن كانت هي البيانات المالية الوحيدة التي تعدّها الهيئة التابعة للقطاع العام. لذلك فإن على مدقق القطاع العام ان يفكر في ما اذا كان إطار التقرير المالي مصمّمًا لتلبية حاجات فئات عديدة من المستعملين (إطار لهدف عام)، او حاجات مستعملين معيّنين من المعلومات المالية.

اعتبارات تدرس عند تحديد مدى قبول إطار عمل التقرير المالي المعمول به

P6. توضّح الفقرة 6 من معيار التدقيق الدولي 800 (المُعدّل) أن فهم الخطوات التي تتخذها الإدارة لتحديد ما اذا كان إطار التقرير المالي ملائما في الحالة المعنيّة، يمكن ان يساعد المدقق في تحديد مدى قابلية ذلك الإطار. أما في القطاع العام، فيمكن تحديد

إطار التقرير المالي بموجب قانون او تنظيم، وبالتالي فبإمكان الإدارة ان لا تحدد ذلك الإطار.

P7. توضح الفقرة 9 من معيار التدقيق الدولي 800 (المعدل) أن في الحالات التي يكون فيها إطار التقرير المالي الذي ينبغي ان تعتمد الإدارة في إعداد البيانات المالية لهدف خاص محددا بواسطة قانون او تنظيم، يفترض ان يكون هذا الإطار مقبولا ما لم يكن هناك ما يشير الى عكس ذلك.

P8. تقدم الفقرة 7 من معيار التدقيق الدولي 800 (المعدل) أمثلة عن إطار التقرير المالي لهدف خاص، ويمكن ان تتضمن أمثلة أخرى أحكام التقارير المالية الخاصة بمنحة او ببرنامج معين تابع للقطاع العام.

اعتبارات تتعلق بتكوين الرأي وبياداد التقرير

P9. في القطاع العام، يمكن ان يحدد القانون المنظم لمهمة التدقيق شكل تقرير المدقق او الصياغة التي يجب استعمالها فيه. وعند إعداده للتقرير، مستعملا الشكل او الصياغة المحددة في هذا القانون، فإنه لا يمكن للمدقق ان يشير الى عملية التدقيق التي يتم تنفيذها وفقا لمعايير التدقيق الدولية وللقانون المنظم لمهمة التدقيق، إلا اذا تضمن التقرير، على الأقل، كلا من العناصر المنصوص عليها في الفقرة 65(أ)-(ط) من معيار التدقيق الدولي 700 "تقرير المدقق المستقل حول البيانات المالية لأهداف عامة". وكما ورد في الفقرة 66 من معيار التدقيق الدولي 700، فإن على مدقق القطاع العام ان يعتمد الشكل والصياغة الذين تم استعمالهما في معايير التدقيق الدولية، ما لم يتضارب القانون المنظم لمهمة التدقيق مع هذه المعايير الدولية، وذلك ليتمكن مستعملو تقرير المدقق من الاعتراف بهذا التقرير كتقرير حول عملية تدقيق منجزة وفقا لمعايير التدقيق الدولية.

P10. يمكن لتقرير مدقق القطاع العام حول البيانات المالية لهدف خاص ان يعكس مسؤولية إعداد التقرير الى جانب مسؤولية الإعلام بما اذا كانت البيانات المالية لهدف خاص مُعدّة وفقا لإطار التقرير المالي المعمول به. وإذا كان الأمر كذلك فإن تقرير المدقق يمكن ان يصف متطلبات أي تشريع ملائم او أية مهمة تدقيق، ويُدرج هذا الوصف ضمن قسم مستقل في تقرير المدقق، كما تم شرح ذلك في الفقرة 46 وفي الملحق 1 من معيار التدقيق الدولي 700، تحت عنوان "تقرير حول متطلبات قانونية وتنظيمية أخرى." وإذا حدّد التشريع المناسب او صلاحية التدقيق الشكل او الصياغة الذين ينبغي استعمالهما في هذا القسم، فإن على مدقق القطاع العام ان يطبّق الصياغة المنصوص عليها.

وصف إطار عمل التقرير المالي المعمول به

P11. إذا ما أُتيح للإدارة ان تختار بين عدّة أطر عمل للتقارير المالية، فإن الفقرة 17 من معيار التدقيق الدولي 800 (المعدّل) تقتضي التوسّع في الإشارة الى إطار عمل التقرير المالي المعمول به في البيان المتعلق بمسؤولية الإدارة عن البيانات المالية لهدف خاص، لتشمل (أي الإشارة) مسؤولية تحديد أن إطار عمل التقرير المالي المعمول به مقبول في ظروف مهمة التدقيق. وكما ورد في الفقرة 9 أعلاه، فليس محتملا في القطاع العام ان يتوفّر للإدارة مثل هذا الاختيار. وعلى أية حال، فإن على مدقق القطاع العام ان يحدّد توسيع، او عدم توسيع، بيان مسؤولية الإدارة عن البيانات المالية لهدف خاص ليشمل الإشارة الى المصدر الذي يحدّد إطار عمل التقرير المالي الذي تم تطبيقه.

القيود المفروضة على التوزيع او الاستعمال

P12. تقتضي الفقرة 19 من معيار التدقيق الدولي 800 (المعدّل)، ان يتضمّن تقرير المدقق العام تصريحاً بأن البيانات المالية قد تم إعدادها وتقديمها وفقا لإطار عمل إعداد التقارير لهدف خاص وبالتالي فإن البيانات المالية وتقرير المدقق حولها قد لا

تتلاءم مع أهداف أخرى. وفي هذا الصدد توضح الفقرة 21 من معيار التدقيق الدولي 800 (المعدّل) ان بإمكان المدقق ان يفكر أيضا في إدراج بيان في تقريره بأن هذا التقرير موجّه فقط لفئة معيّنة من المستعملين وينبغي ان لا يُوزّع على أطراف أخرى ، او يستعمل من قبلها.

P13. في القطاع العام، لا يمكن ان يكون البيان المشار اليه في الفقرة 21 من معيار التدقيق الدولي 800 (المعدّل) خيارا باعتبار ان تقرير المدقق يمثل عادة وثيقة عامة. لكن تجنباً لتضليل مستعملي التقرير ينبغي ان يدرج مدقق القطاع العام في تقريره بيانا بأن البيانات المالية تم إعدادها وعرضها وفقا لإطار عمل إعداد التقارير لهدف خاص، وان البيانات المالية والتقرير المتعلق بها قد لا تتلاءم مع هدف آخر نتيجة لذلك.

عمليات التدقيق في عناصر او حسابات او بنود معيّنة في بيان مالي ما (يُشار اليها مجمعة كـ "عناصر")

P14. عندما يكون مدقق القطاع العام منكبا على إعداد تقرير حول عنصر مرتبط بعملية تدقيق في البيانات المالية التابعة للهيئة الخاضعة للرقابة، يجب عليه ان يحدّد إن كان القانون المعنيّ او صلاحيات التدقيق ينصّان على صياغة للرأي الذي سيدرجه المدقق في تقريره تختلف اختلافا هاما عن الصياغة التي نصّت عليها الفقرة 31 من معيار التدقيق الدولي 800 (المعدّل). وتتناول الفقرتان 25 و 26 من معيار التدقيق الدولي 210 "شروط المهامّ المتعلقة بعملية التدقيق" اعتبار المدقق بخصوص ما اذا كان هناك خطر في ان يسيء مستعملو التقرير فهم التأكيد الذي تم الحصول عليه في عملية التدقيق في البيانات المالية لهدف خاص.

P15. تقتضي الفقرة 34 من معيار التدقيق الدولي 800 (المعدّل) ان يدرس المدقق تعديل، او عدم تعديل، تقريره حول عنصر من العناصر بطريقة تشبه طريقة تعديل التقرير المتعلق بالبيانات المالية التابعة للهيئة الخاضعة للرقابة. كما يدرس مدقق القطاع العام أيضا تعديل، او عدم تعديل، تقريره بخصوص عنصر من العناصر بناءا

على الآراء التي تم تعديلها في تقريره حول البيانات المالية المتعلقة بهدف إضافي والتابعة للهيئة الخاضعة للرقابة أنظر الفقرة 3 أعلاه). وحتى في الحالة التي لا يتعلّق فيها هذا الرأي المعدّل بالعنصر موضوع التدقيق، فإن على مدقق القطاع العام ان ينظر، مع ذلك، في إدراج، او عدم إدراج، إشارة الى الرأي المعدّل في تقريره حول ذلك العنصر. ومن العوامل التي يمكن ان يتأثّر بها اعتبار مدقق القطاع العام في هذا الشأن، متطلبات القانون او صلاحيات التدقيق ذات العلاقة، وأحكام أخرى معيّنة تتعلّق بمهمّة التدقيق، واحتمال ان يكون الإغفال عن ذكر هذه الإشارة في تقرير المدقق حول ذلك العنصر أمراً مضللاً.

**Close Off Document: ISA 800
(Revised), Special
Considerations—Audits of
Special Purpose Financial
Statements and Specific
Elements, Accounts or Items of a
Financial Statement, and related
Conforming Amendments**

*Approved by the International Auditing and Assurance
Standards Board as the Basis for Preparing Proposed
ISA 800 (Revised and Redrafted)*



**International Federation
of Accountants**

International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board
International Federation of Accountants
545 Fifth Avenue, 14th Floor
New York, New York 10017 USA

The International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB), an independent standard-setting body within the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC), approved the close off document of International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 800 (Revised), “Special Considerations—Audits of Special Purpose Financial Statements and Specific Elements, Accounts or Items of a Financial Statement” **as the basis for preparing proposed ISA 800 (Revised and Redrafted).**

The objective of the IAASB is to serve the public interest by setting high-quality auditing and assurance standards and by facilitating the convergence of international and national standards, thereby enhancing the quality and uniformity of practice throughout the world and strengthening public confidence in the global auditing and assurance profession.

The mission of IFAC is to serve the public interest, strengthen the worldwide accountancy profession and contribute to the development of strong international economies by establishing and promoting adherence to high-quality professional standards, furthering the international convergence of such standards and speaking out on public interest issues where the profession’s expertise is most relevant.

Copyright © October 2006 by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). All rights reserved. Permission is granted to make copies of this work provided that such copies are for use in academic classrooms or for personal use and are not sold or disseminated and provided that each copy bears the following credit line: “Copyright © October 2006 by the International Federation of Accountants. All rights reserved. Used with permission.” Otherwise, written permission from IFAC is required to reproduce, store or transmit this document, except as permitted by law. Contact Permissions@ifac.org.

CLOSE OFF DOCUMENT
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ON AUDITING 800

(REVISED)

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS—AUDITS OF SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SPECIFIC ELEMENTS, ACCOUNTS OR ITEMS OF A FINANCIAL STATEMENT

CONTENTS

	Paragraph
Introduction.....	1–4
Audits of Special Purpose Financial Statements	5
Considerations when Determining the Acceptability of the Applicable Financial Reporting Framework	6–12
Considerations when Planning and Performing the Audit.....	13–15
Forming an Opinion and Reporting Considerations	16–21
Audits of Specific Elements, Accounts or Items of a Financial Statement	22
Considerations when Accepting the Engagement.....	22–26
Considerations when Planning and Performing the Audit.....	27–30
Reporting Considerations.....	31–36
Appendix 1: Examples of Specific Elements, Accounts or Items of a Financial Statement	
Appendix 2: Illustrations of Auditors’ Reports on Special Purpose Financial Statements	

Introduction

1. This International Standard on Auditing (ISA) contains additional considerations in an audit of special purpose financial statements. See paragraphs 5-21.
2. As explained in ISA 200, “Objective and General Principles Governing an Audit of Financial Statements,” the ISAs are written in the context of financial statements and are to be adapted as necessary in the circumstances when applied to audits of other historical financial information. This ISA also contains additional considerations in an audit of a specific element, account or item of a financial statement.¹ See paragraphs 22-36. Examples of specific elements, accounts or items of a financial statement are listed in the Appendix 1.
3. This ISA does not override any of the standards of the other ISAs; nor does it purport to contain all the additional considerations that may be relevant in the circumstances of the engagement.
4. This ISA does not apply to the report of another auditor issued as a result of work performed on the financial information of a component at the request of a group auditor for purposes of the audit of the group financial statements (see [proposed] ISA 600, “The Audit of Group Financial Statements”).

Audits of Special Purpose Financial Statements

5. “Special purpose financial statements” are financial statements prepared in accordance with a financial reporting framework designed to meet the financial information needs of specific users (“special purpose framework”). Reference to “financial statements” in this ISA should be read as “special purpose financial statements,” and can be to a complete set of financial statements or a single financial statement. The requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework determine the form and content of the financial statements and what constitutes a complete set of financial statements.

Considerations when Determining the Acceptability of the Applicable Financial Reporting Framework

6. ISA 210, “Terms of Audit Engagements” contains standards and guidance for agreeing, and determining the acceptability of, the applicable financial reporting framework. In the case of special purpose financial statements, the financial information needs of the intended users are a key factor in determining the acceptability of the applicable financial reporting framework. An understanding of the following assists the auditor in determining the acceptability of the financial reporting framework: (a) the purpose for which the financial statements are prepared, (b) the intended users, and (c) the steps taken by management to determine that the financial reporting framework is appropriate in the circumstances. In the case of financial statements prepared in accordance with the provisions of a contract, it is also important to have an

¹ References to “specific elements, accounts or items of a financial statement” should be read as including any related explanatory notes.

understanding of any significant interpretations of the contract that have been made by management in preparing the financial information.²

7. Examples of special purpose frameworks are:
 - A tax basis of accounting for a set of financial statements that accompany an entity's tax return;
 - The cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting for cash flow information that an entity may be requested to prepare for creditors;
 - The financial reporting provisions established by a regulator to meet the requirements of that regulator; or
 - The financial reporting provisions of a contract, such as a bond indenture or a loan agreement.
8. Financial statements prepared and presented in accordance with a special purpose framework may be the only financial statements prepared by an entity and, in such circumstances, are often used by users in addition to those for whom the financial reporting framework is designed. Despite the broad distribution of the financial statements in those circumstances, the financial statements are still considered to be special purpose financial statements for purposes of the ISAs. Paragraphs 19 and 20 describe reporting considerations when these circumstances occur.
9. Where the applicable financial reporting framework encompasses the financial reporting standards established by an organization that is authorized or recognized to promulgate standards for special purpose financial statements, those standards will be presumed to be acceptable for that purpose, provided the organization follows an established and transparent process involving deliberation and consideration of the views of relevant stakeholders. In some jurisdictions, law or regulation may prescribe the financial reporting framework to be used by management in preparing and presenting special purpose financial statements for certain types of entities, for example, the financial reporting provisions established by a regulator to meet the requirements of that regulator. In the absence of indications to the contrary, such a financial reporting framework is presumed to be acceptable for special purpose financial statements prepared and presented by such entities.
10. Where the financial reporting standards referred to in paragraph 9 are supplemented by legislative or regulatory requirements, the auditor determines whether any conflicts between the financial reporting standards and the additional requirements exist. If such conflicts exist, the auditor follows the procedures in ISA 210.
11. Where the applicable financial reporting framework encompasses the financial reporting provisions of a contract, or sources other than those described in paragraphs 9 and 10, the acceptability of the financial reporting framework in the circumstances of the engagement is determined by considering whether it exhibits attributes normally exhibited by acceptable financial reporting frameworks (see ISA 210, Appendix 2). In the case of a special purpose framework, the relative importance of each of these attributes to a particular engagement is a matter of professional judgment. For example,

² An interpretation is significant when adoption of another reasonable interpretation would have produced a material difference in the financial statements.

for purposes of a balance sheet prepared to establish the value of net assets of an entity at the date of its sale, the vendor and the purchaser may have agreed that very prudent estimates of allowances for uncollectible accounts receivable are to be made. This may result in financial information that is not neutral, but it may nevertheless be acceptable in the circumstances of the engagement.

12. There may be circumstances where a special purpose framework is based on, but does not comply with all the requirements of an established financial reporting framework; for example, a contract that requires financial statements to be prepared in accordance with most, but not all, of the Financial Reporting Standards of Country X. When this is acceptable in the circumstances of the engagement, it is inappropriate for the description of the applicable financial reporting framework in the financial statements to imply full compliance with the established financial reporting standards. In the example of the contract above, the description of the applicable financial reporting framework may refer to the financial reporting provisions of the contract.

Considerations when Planning and Performing the Audit

13. ISA 200 requires the auditor to comply with (a) relevant ethical requirements relating to an audit engagement, and (b) all ISAs relevant to the audit. In the case of those ISAs relevant to the audit, the auditor is required to comply with the requirements of each of the ISAs in all cases where the requirements are relevant in the circumstances of the audit, unless, in exceptional circumstances, the auditor judges it necessary to depart from a relevant requirement by performing alternative audit procedures to achieve the aim of that requirement. These requirements of ISA 200 apply to an audit of special purpose financial statements. However, application of some of the requirements of the ISAs may require special consideration by the auditor. For example, in ISA 320 (Revised), “Materiality in Planning and Performing an Audit,” judgments about matters that are material to users of the financial statements are based on a consideration of the common financial information needs of users as a group. In the case of an audit of special purpose financial statements, however, those judgments are based on a consideration of the financial information needs of the specific users.
14. In the case of special purpose financial statements prepared for a specific purpose, management may agree with the intended users a threshold below which misstatements identified during the audit will not be corrected or otherwise adjusted. Although such threshold may represent the financial information needs of the intended users for the purposes of any adjustments that may arise, it may not reflect the amount that the auditor determines as a materiality level for the purposes of the engagement in accordance with ISA 320 (Revised).
15. Communication with those charged with governance in accordance with the ISAs is based on the relationship between those charged with governance and the financial statements subject to audit, in particular whether those charged with governance have a responsibility to oversee the preparation and presentation of those financial statements. In the case of special purpose financial statements prepared for a specific purpose, those charged with governance may not have such a responsibility; for example, when the financial statements are prepared solely for management’s use, or when the party engaging the auditor is not the entity responsible for the financial statements. In these cases, the requirements of ISA 260 (Revised), “Communication with Those Charged with Governance” may not be relevant to the audit of the special purpose financial

statements prepared for a specific purpose, except when the auditor is also responsible for the audit of the entity's general purpose financial statements or, for example, has agreed with those charged with governance of the entity to communicate to them relevant matters identified during the audit of the special purpose financial statements prepared for a specific purpose.

Forming an Opinion and Reporting Considerations

16. **When forming an opinion on and reporting on special purpose financial statements, the auditor should apply the standards and guidance in ISA 700 (Revised), "The Independent Auditor's Report on General Purpose Financial Statements."** Additional elements of the auditor's report on special purpose financial statements are set out in paragraphs 17-21 of this ISA. Appendix 2 of this ISA contains illustrations of auditors' reports on special purpose financial statements (see Illustrations 1-3).

Description of the Applicable Financial Reporting Framework

17. **When management has a choice of financial reporting frameworks, the reference to the applicable financial reporting framework in the statement of management's responsibility for the financial statements should be expanded to include the responsibility for determining that the applicable financial reporting framework is acceptable in the circumstances of the engagement.**
18. **The reference to the applicable financial reporting framework in the statement of management's responsibility for the financial statements should make clear the purpose for which the financial statements are prepared and, if necessary, the intended users, or refer to a note in the financial statements that contains that information.**

Restriction on Distribution or Use

19. **The auditor's report should include a statement that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework and that, as a result, the financial statements and related auditor's report may not be suitable for another purpose.** The statement is included in a separate paragraph following the auditor's opinion.
20. The financial statements and related auditor's report may be read for purposes other than those for which they were intended. For example, certain entities may be required by a regulator to place the financial statements and related auditor's report on public record. To avoid misunderstandings, the auditor alerts readers of the auditor's report that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework and, therefore, may not be suitable for another purpose.
21. The auditor may also consider including a statement in the auditor's report that it is intended solely for the intended users and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the intended users.

Audits of Specific Elements, Accounts or Items of a Financial Statement

Considerations when Accepting the Engagement

22. As explained in paragraph 13 of this ISA, ISA 200 requires the auditor to comply with (a) relevant ethical requirements relating to an audit engagement, and (b) all ISAs relevant to the audit. In the case of those ISAs relevant to the audit, the auditor is required to comply with the requirements of each of the ISAs in all cases where the requirements are relevant in the circumstances of the audit, unless, in exceptional circumstances, the auditor judges it necessary to depart from a relevant requirement by performing alternative audit procedures to achieve the aim of that requirement. These requirements of ISA 200 also apply to an audit of a specific element, account or item of a financial statement (referred to as “element” in paragraphs 23-36), irrespective of whether the auditor is also engaged to audit the entity’s financial statements.
23. The relevance of each of the ISAs requires careful consideration. Although an element is the subject of the audit, ISAs such as ISA 240, “The Auditor’s Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements,” ISA 550, “Related Parties” and ISA 570, “Going Concern” are in principle each relevant, since the element could be misstated as a result of fraud, the effect of related party transactions, or the incorrect application of the going concern assumption under the applicable financial reporting framework.
24. As the ISAs are written in the context of financial statements, all the relevant ISAs are also to be adapted as necessary in the circumstances when applied to audits of an element. For example, in obtaining written representations from management, representations about the financial statements as a whole might be replaced by representations about the presentation of the element in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.
25. Furthermore, compliance with relevant requirements may not be practicable when the auditor is not also engaged to audit the entity’s financial statements. In such cases, the auditor ordinarily does not have the same understanding of the entity and its environment, including its internal control, as an auditor who also audits the entity’s financial statements. The auditor also does not have the audit evidence about the general quality of the accounting records or other accounting information that would be acquired in an audit of the entity’s financial statements. Accordingly, the auditor may need further evidence to corroborate audit evidence acquired from the accounting records. In some cases, certain ISAs require audit work that may be disproportionate to the element being audited. For example, although the requirements of ISA 570 are likely to be relevant in the circumstances of an audit of a schedule of accounts receivable, it may not be practicable to comply with those requirements, because of the audit effort required.
26. When an audit in accordance with ISAs is not practicable, the auditor discusses with management whether another type of engagement may be more practicable.

Considerations when Planning and Performing the Audit

27. When the audit of the element is conducted in conjunction with the audit of the entity’s financial statements, the auditor may be able to use audit evidence obtained as part of the audit of the entity’s financial statements in the audit of the element. It is important,

however, that the auditor plans and performs the audit of the element to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to reduce audit risk for that element to an acceptably low level.

28. Many financial statement items are interrelated, and are presented with related explanatory notes. Accordingly, when auditing an element, the auditor may not be able to consider the element in isolation. Consequently, the auditor may need to perform additional procedures to meet the objective of an audit.
29. Furthermore, the materiality level determined for the element may be lower than the materiality level or levels determined for the entity's financial statements; this will affect the nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures.
30. In the case of an audit of an element, the auditor also considers whether, in view of the specific requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework, the presentation of the element provides adequate disclosures to enable the intended users to understand the effect of material transactions and events on the information conveyed in the element.

Reporting Considerations

31. Unless otherwise required by law or regulation, in accordance with ISA 200 in conjunction with ISA 700 (Revised), the opinion paragraph of the auditor's report on an element states that the element gives a true and fair view or presents fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework when that framework is a fair presentation framework. In all other cases, the auditor's opinion states that the element is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. Appendix 2 of this ISA contains an illustration of an auditor's report on a specific account (see Illustration 4).
32. **When the auditor undertakes an engagement to report on an element in conjunction with an audit of the entity's financial statements, the auditor should express a separate opinion for each of the engagements.**
33. When the entity intends to publish an audited element together with its audited financial statements, the entity's presentation of the audited element should differentiate it sufficiently from the audited financial statements. The opinion on the element should also be sufficiently differentiated from the opinion on the financial statements. If the auditor concludes that the differentiation is insufficient, the auditor asks management to rectify the situation. The auditor does not issue the auditor's report on the element until satisfied with the differentiation.
34. **When a modified auditor's report has been issued on an entity's financial statements, the auditor should consider the effect that this may have on the auditor's report on an element.**
35. When a modified opinion on the entity's financial statements or an Emphasis of Matter paragraph relates to the audited element, the auditor considers whether to modify the auditor's report on the element in a similar manner. When a modified opinion on the entity's financial statements or an Emphasis of Matter paragraph does not relate to the audited element, the auditor considers whether it may be necessary to refer to the modified opinion or Emphasis of Matter in an Other Matter(s) paragraph in the

auditor's report on the element (see ISA 706 (Revised), "Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and Other Matter(s) Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor's Report").

36. In accordance with ISA 705 (Revised), "Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report," if the auditor has expressed an adverse opinion or disclaimed an opinion on the entity's financial statements as a whole, the auditor is not permitted to express an unmodified opinion on an element of those financial statements in the same auditor's report and with respect to the same applicable financial reporting framework. However, where the opinion on the element is expressed in a separate auditor's report, the auditor may be able to express an unmodified opinion on it, provided that the matters to be reported on and the related scope of the audit were not intended to, and did not, encompass so many elements as to constitute a major portion of those financial statements.

Appendix 1

Examples of Specific Elements, Accounts or Items of a Financial Statement

- Accounts receivable, allowance for doubtful accounts receivable, inventory, the liability for accrued benefits of a private pension plan, the recorded value of identified intangible assets, or the liability for “incurred but not reported” claims in an insurance portfolio, including related explanatory notes.
- A schedule of externally managed assets and income of a private pension plan, including related explanatory notes.
- A schedule of net tangible assets, including related explanatory notes.
- A schedule of disbursements in relation to a lease property, including related explanatory notes.
- A schedule of profit participation or employee bonuses, including related explanatory notes.

Appendix 2

Illustrations of Auditors' Reports on Special Purpose Financial Statements

- Illustration 1: An auditor's report on a complete set of financial statements prepared in accordance with financial reporting provisions of a contract.
- Illustration 2: An auditor's report on a complete set of financial statements prepared in accordance with a financial reporting framework for special purpose financial statements, but which is not a fair presentation framework.
- Illustration 3: An auditor's report on a single financial statement prepared in accordance with a fair presentation framework for special purpose financial statements.
- Illustration 4: An auditor's report on a specific element, account or item of a financial statement prepared in accordance with a financial reporting framework for special purpose financial statements, but which is not a fair presentation framework.

Illustration 1:

Circumstances include the following:

- **Audit of a complete set of financial statements.**
- **The financial statements have been prepared by the management of the entity in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of a contract (i.e., a financial reporting framework designed to meet the financial information needs of specific users, but which is not a fair presentation framework) to comply with the provisions of that contract (i.e., a specific purpose). Management does not have a choice of financial reporting frameworks.**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Appropriate Addressee]

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of section Z of the contract between ABC Company and DEF Company ("the contract"). This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of ABC Company for the year ended December 31, 20X1 have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of section Z of the contract.

Other Matter – Restriction on Use *[and Distribution]*

As indicated above, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of section Z of the contract to assist ABC Company to comply with the provisions of the contract. The financial statements and related auditor’s report may not be suitable for another purpose. *[Our report is intended solely for ABC Company and DEF Company and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than ABC Company or DEF Company.]*

[Auditor’s signature]

[Date of the auditor’s report]

[Auditor’s address]

Illustration 2:

Circumstances include the following:

- **Audit of a complete set of financial statements.**
- **The financial statements have been prepared by the management of a partnership in accordance with the tax basis of accounting in Country X (i.e., a financial reporting framework designed to meet the financial information of specific users, but which is not a fair presentation framework) to assist the partners in preparing their individual income tax returns (i.e., a specific purpose). Management does not have a choice of financial reporting frameworks.**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Appropriate Addressee]

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of ABC Partnership, which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 20X1 and the income statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the tax basis of accounting in Country X. They have been prepared to assist the partners of ABC Partnership in preparing their individual income tax returns. Management's responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of ABC Partnership for the year ended December 31, 20X1 have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with [describe the applicable income tax law] of Country X.

Other Matter – Restriction on Use *[and Distribution]*

As indicated above, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the tax basis of accounting in Country X to assist the partners of ABC Partnership in preparing their individual income tax returns. The financial statements and related auditor's report may not be suitable for another purpose. *[Our report is intended solely for ABC Partnership and its partners and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than ABC Partnership or its partners.]*

[Auditor's signature]

[Date of the auditor's report]

[Auditor's address]

Illustration 3:

Circumstances include the following:

- **Audit of a statement of cash receipts and disbursements (i.e., a single financial statement).**
- **The financial statement has been prepared by the management of the entity in accordance with the cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting (for purposes of this illustration a fair presentation financial reporting framework designed to meet the financial information needs of specific users) to respond to a request for cash flow information received from a creditor (i.e., a specific purpose). Management has a choice of financial reporting frameworks.**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Appropriate Addressee]

We have audited the accompanying statement of cash receipts and disbursements of ABC Company for the year ended December 31, 20X1 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes (together 'the financial statement').

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this financial statement in accordance with the cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting described in Note X for the purpose of providing information to XYZ Creditor. This responsibility includes: determining that the cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for preparing and presenting the financial statement in the circumstances; designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates, if any, that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the cash receipts and disbursements of ABC Company for the year ended December 31, 20X1 in accordance with the cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting described in Note X.

Other Matter – Restriction on Use *[and Distribution]*

The financial statement has been prepared in accordance with the cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting described in Note X for purposes of providing information to XYZ Creditor. The statement and related auditor’s report may not be suitable for another purpose. *[Our report is intended solely for ABC Company and XYZ Creditor and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than ABC Company or XYZ Creditor.]*

[Auditor’s signature]

[Date of the auditor’s report]

[Auditor’s address]

Illustration 4:

Circumstances include the following:

- **Audit of the liability for “incurred but not reported” claims in an insurance portfolio (i.e., element, account or item of a financial statement).**
- **The financial information has been prepared by the management of the entity in accordance with the financial reporting provisions established by a regulator (i.e., a financial reporting framework designed to meet the financial information needs of specific users, but which is not a fair presentation framework) to meet the requirements of that regulator (i.e., a specific purpose). Management does not have a choice of financial reporting frameworks.**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

[Appropriate Addressee]

We have audited the accompanying schedule of the liability for “incurred but not reported” claims of ABC Insurance Company as of December 31, 20X1 (‘the schedule’).

Management’s Responsibility for the Schedule

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the schedule in accordance with [describe the financial reporting provisions established by the regulator]. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the schedule that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor’s Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial information in the schedule of the liability for “incurred but not reported” claims of ABC Insurance Company as of December 31, 20X1 has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with [describe the financial reporting provisions established by the regulator].

Other Matter – Restriction on Use *[and Distribution]*

The schedule has been prepared in accordance with [describe the financial reporting provisions established by the regulator] and it and the related auditor’s report may not be suitable for another purpose. *[Our report is intended solely for ABC Insurance Company and [insert name of regulator] and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than ABC Insurance Company or [insert name of regulator].]*

[Auditor’s signature]

[Date of the auditor’s report]

[Auditor’s address]



International Federation of Accountants

545 Fifth Avenue, 14th Floor, New York, NY 10017 USA

Tel +1 (212) 286-9344 Fax +1(212) 286-9570 www.ifac.org