



INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ON AUDITING (NEW ZEALAND) 800 (REVISED)

Special Considerations—Audits of Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks (ISA (NZ) 800 (Revised))

This Standard was issued on 22 September 2016 by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board of the External Reporting Board pursuant to section 12(b) of the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

This Standard is a disallowable instrument for the purposes of the Legislation Act 2012, and pursuant to section 27(1) of the Financial Reporting Act 2013 takes effect on 20 October 2016.

An auditor that is required to apply this Standard is required to apply it for audits of financial statements prepared in accordance with special purpose frameworks for periods ending on or after 15 December 2016. However, early adoption is permitted.

In finalising this Standard, the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board has carried out appropriate consultation in accordance with section 22(1) of the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

This Standard has been issued as a result of International Standard on Auditing 800 being revised.

This Standard, when applied, supersedes International Standard on Auditing (New Zealand) 800 *Special Considerations—Audits of Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks*.

This compilation was prepared in April 2021 and incorporates amendments up to and including June 2020.

COPYRIGHT

© External Reporting Board (“XRB”) 2016

This XRB standard contains copyright material and reproduces, with the permission of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC), parts of the corresponding international standards issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (“IAASB”), and published by IFAC. Reproduction within New Zealand in unaltered form (retaining this notice) is permitted for personal and non-commercial use subject to the inclusion of an acknowledgement of the source.

Requests and enquiries concerning reproduction and rights for commercial purposes within New Zealand should be addressed to the Chief Executive, External Reporting Board at the following email address: enquiries@xrb.govt.nz

All existing rights (including copyrights) in this material outside of New Zealand are reserved by IFAC, with the exception of the right to reproduce for the purposes of personal use or other fair dealing. Further information can be obtained from IFAC at www.ifac.org or by writing to permissions@ifac.org

ISBN 978-0-947505-19-6

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ON AUDITING (NEW ZEALAND) 800 (REVISED)

**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS—AUDITS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH SPECIAL PURPOSE FRAMEWORKS***Issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board***CONTENTS**

	Paragraph
History of Amendments	
Introduction	
Scope of this ISA (NZ)	1–3
Effective Date	4- NZ4.1
Objective	5
Definitions	6–7
Requirements	
Considerations When Accepting the Engagement	8
Considerations When Planning and Performing the Audit	9–10
Forming an Opinion and Reporting Considerations	11–14
Application and Other Explanatory Material	
Definition of Special Purpose Framework	A1–A4
Considerations When Accepting the Engagement	A5–A8
Considerations When Planning and Performing the Audit	A9–A12
Forming an Opinion and Reporting Considerations	A13–A21
Appendix 1: Illustrations of Independent Auditor’s Reports on Special Purpose Financial Statements	
Appendix 2: Conforming Amendments to Other Pronouncements	
Accompanying Attachment: Conformity to the International Standards on Auditing	

International Standard on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISA (NZ)) 800 (Revised), *Special Considerations—Audits of Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks*, should be read in conjunction with ISA (NZ) 200, *Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand)*.

History of Amendments

Table of pronouncements – ISA (NZ) 800 (Revised) *Special Considerations—Audits of Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks*

This table lists the pronouncements establishing and amending ISA (NZ) 800 (Revised).

Pronouncements	Date approved	Effective date
International Standard on Auditing (New Zealand) 800 (Revised)	September 2016	Effective for audits of financial statements prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework for periods ending on or after 15 December 2016.
Conforming Amendments to Auditing and Assurance Standards as a result of the revised Professional and Ethical Standard 1	June 2020	Effective on 15 July 2020
Conforming and Consequential Amendments to International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) Arising from ISA (NZ) 315 (Revised 2019)	February 2020	Effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after 15 December 2021

Table of Amended Paragraphs in ISA (NZ) 800 (Revised)		
Paragraph affected	How affected	By...[date]
Appendix 1	Amended	Conforming Amendments to Auditing and Assurance Standards as a result of the revised Professional and Ethical Standard 1 [June 2020]
10	Amended	Conforming and Consequential Amendments to International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) Arising from ISA (NZ) 315 (Revised 2019)

Introduction

Scope of this ISA (NZ)

1. The International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISAs (NZ)) in the 100–700 series apply to an audit of financial statements. This ISA (NZ) deals with special considerations in the application of those ISAs (NZ) to an audit of financial statements prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework.
2. This ISA (NZ) is written in the context of a complete set of financial statements prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework. ISA (NZ) 805 (Revised)¹ deals with special considerations relevant to an audit of a single financial statement or of a specific element, account or item of a financial statement.
3. This ISA (NZ) does not override the requirements of the other ISAs (NZ); nor does it purport to deal with all special considerations that may be relevant in the circumstances of the engagement.

Effective Date

4. This ISA (NZ) is effective for audits of financial statements for periods ending on or after 15 December 2016.

NZ4.1 This ISA (NZ) supersedes ISA (NZ) 800, *Special Considerations – Audits of Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks*.

Objective

5. The objective of the auditor, when applying ISAs (NZ) in an audit of financial statements prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework, is to address appropriately the special considerations that are relevant to:
 - (a) The acceptance of the engagement;
 - (b) The planning and performance of that engagement; and
 - (c) Forming an opinion and reporting on the financial statements.

Definitions

6. For purposes of the ISAs (NZ), the following terms have the meanings attributed below:
 - (a) Special purpose financial statements – Financial statements prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework. (Ref: Para. A4)
 - (b) Special purpose framework – A financial reporting framework designed to meet the financial information needs of specific users. The financial reporting framework may be a fair presentation framework or a compliance framework.² (Ref: Para. A1–A4)

¹ ISA (NZ) 805 (Revised), *Special Considerations—Audits of Single Financial Statements and Specific Elements, Accounts or Items of a Financial Statement*.

² ISA (NZ) 200, *Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand)*, paragraph 13(a).

7. Reference to “financial statements” in this ISA (NZ) means “a complete set of special 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. Reference to “special purpose financial statements” includes the related disclosures.

Requirements

Considerations When Accepting the Engagement

Acceptability of the Financial Reporting Framework

8. ISA (NZ) 210 requires the auditor to determine the acceptability of the financial reporting framework applied in the preparation of the financial statements.³ In an audit of special purpose financial statements, the auditor shall obtain an understanding of: (Ref: Para. A5–A8)
- (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 applicable financial reporting framework is acceptable in the circumstances.

Considerations When Planning and Performing the Audit

9. ISA (NZ) 200 requires the auditor to comply with all ISAs (NZ) relevant to the audit.⁴ In planning and performing an audit of special purpose financial statements, the auditor shall determine whether application of the ISAs (NZ) requires special consideration in the circumstances of the engagement. (Ref: Para. A9–A12)
10. ISA (NZ) 315 (Revised 2019) requires the auditor to obtain an understanding of the entity’s selection and application of accounting policies.⁵ In the case of financial statements prepared in accordance with the provisions of a contract, the auditor shall obtain an understanding of any significant interpretations of the contract that management made in the preparation of those financial statements. An interpretation is significant when adoption of another reasonable interpretation would have produced a material difference in the information presented in the financial statements.

Forming an Opinion and Reporting Considerations

11. When forming an opinion and reporting on special purpose financial statements, the auditor shall apply the requirements in ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised).⁶ (Ref: Para. A13–A19)

³ ISA (NZ) 210, *Agreeing the Terms of Audit Engagements*, paragraph 6(a).

⁴ ISA (NZ) 200, paragraph 18.

⁵ ISA (NZ) 315 (Revised 2019), *Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement*, paragraph 19(b).

⁶ ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised), *Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements*.

Description of the Applicable Financial Reporting Framework

12. ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor to evaluate whether the financial statements adequately refer to or describe the applicable financial reporting framework.⁷ In the case of financial statements prepared in accordance with the provisions of a contract, the auditor shall evaluate whether the financial statements adequately describe any significant interpretations of the contract on which the financial statements are based.
13. ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) deals with the form and content of the auditor's report, including the specific ordering for certain elements. In the case of an auditor's report on special purpose financial statements:
 - (a) The auditor's report shall also describe the purpose for which the financial statements are prepared and, if necessary, the intended users, or refer to a note in the special purpose financial statements that contains that information; and
 - (b) If management has a choice of financial reporting frameworks in the preparation of such financial statements, the explanation of management's⁸ responsibility for the financial statements shall also make reference to its responsibility for determining that the applicable financial reporting framework is acceptable in the circumstances.

Alerting Readers that the Financial Statements Are Prepared in Accordance with a Special Purpose Framework

14. The auditor's report on special purpose financial statements shall include an Emphasis of Matter paragraph alerting users of the auditor's report that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework and that, as a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. (Ref: Para. A20–A21)

Application and Other Explanatory Material**Definition of Special Purpose Framework (Ref: Para. 6)**

- A1. 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, a loan agreement, or a project grant.
- A2. There may be circumstances where a special purpose framework is based on a financial reporting framework established by an authorised or recognised standards setting

⁷ ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised), paragraph 15.

⁸ Or other term that is appropriate in the context of the legal framework for the engagement.

organisation or by law or regulation, but does not comply with all the requirements of that framework. An example is a contract that requires financial statements to be prepared in accordance with most, but not all, of the Financial Reporting Standards of Jurisdiction 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 special purpose financial statements to imply full compliance with the financial reporting framework established by the authorised or recognised standards setting organisation or by law or regulation. In the above example of the contract, the description of the applicable financial reporting framework may refer to the financial reporting provisions of the contract, rather than make any reference to the Financial Reporting Standards of Jurisdiction X.

- A3. In the circumstances described in paragraph A2, the special purpose framework may not be a fair presentation framework even if the financial reporting framework on which it is based is a fair presentation framework. This is because the special purpose framework may not comply with all the requirements of the financial reporting framework established by the authorised or recognised standards setting organisation or by law or regulation that are necessary to achieve fair presentation of the financial statements.
- A4. Financial statements prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework may be the only financial statements an entity prepares. In such circumstances, those financial statements may be used by users other than 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 (NZ). The requirements in paragraphs 13–14 are designed to avoid misunderstandings about the purpose for which the financial statements are prepared. Disclosures comprise explanatory or descriptive information, set out as required, expressly permitted or otherwise allowed by the applicable financial reporting framework, on the face of financial statements, or in the notes, or incorporated therein by cross-reference.⁹

Considerations When Accepting the Engagement

Acceptability of the Financial Reporting Framework (Ref: Para. 8)

- A5. 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 financial reporting framework applied in the preparation of the financial statements.
- A6. The applicable financial reporting framework may encompass the financial reporting standards established by an organisation that is authorised or recognised to promulgate standards for special purpose financial statements. In that case, those standards will be presumed acceptable for that purpose if the organisation follows an established and transparent process involving deliberation and consideration of the views of relevant stakeholders. In some cases, law or regulation may prescribe the financial reporting framework to be used by management in the preparation of special purpose financial statements for a certain type of entity. For example, a regulator may establish financial reporting provisions to meet the requirements of that regulator. In the absence of

⁹ ISA (NZ) 200, paragraph 13(f).

indications to the contrary, such a financial reporting framework is presumed acceptable for special purpose financial statements prepared by such entity.

- A7. Where the financial reporting standards referred to in paragraph A6 are supplemented by legislative or regulatory requirements, ISA (NZ) 210 requires the auditor to determine whether any conflicts between the financial reporting standards and the additional requirements exist, and prescribes actions to be taken by the auditor if such conflicts exist.¹⁰
- A8. The applicable financial reporting framework may encompass the financial reporting provisions of a contract, or sources other than those described in paragraphs A6 and A7. In that case, the acceptability of the financial reporting framework in the circumstances of the engagement is determined by considering whether the framework exhibits attributes normally exhibited by acceptable financial reporting frameworks as described in Appendix 2 of ISA (NZ) 210. In the case of a special purpose framework, the relative importance to a particular engagement of each of the attributes normally exhibited by acceptable financial reporting frameworks is a matter of professional judgement. For example, for purposes of establishing 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 appropriate for their needs, even though such financial information is not neutral when compared with financial information prepared in accordance with a general purpose framework.

Considerations When Planning and Performing the Audit (Ref: Para. 9)

- A9. ISA (NZ) 200 requires the auditor to comply with (a) relevant ethical requirements, including those pertaining to independence, relating to financial statement audit engagements, and (b) all ISAs (NZ) relevant to the audit. It also requires the auditor to comply with each requirement of an ISA (NZ) unless, in the circumstances of the audit, the entire ISA (NZ) is not relevant or the requirement is not relevant because it is conditional and the condition does not exist. In exceptional circumstances, the auditor may judge it necessary to depart from a relevant requirement in an ISA (NZ) by performing alternative audit procedures to achieve the aim of that requirement.¹¹
- A10. Application of some of the requirements of the ISAs (NZ) in an audit of special purpose financial statements may require special consideration by the auditor. For example, in ISA (NZ) 320, judgements 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.¹² In the case of an audit of special purpose financial statements, however, those judgements are based on a consideration of the financial information needs of the intended users.
- A11. In the case of special purpose financial statements, such as those prepared in accordance with the requirements of a contract, management may agree with the intended users on a threshold below which misstatements identified during the audit will not be corrected or otherwise adjusted. The existence of such a threshold does not relieve the auditor from the

¹⁰ ISA (NZ) 210, paragraph 18.

¹¹ ISA (NZ) 200, paragraphs 14, 18, and 22–23.

¹² ISA (NZ) 320, *Materiality in Planning and Performing an Audit*, paragraph 2.

requirement to determine materiality in accordance with ISA (NZ) 320 for purposes of planning and performing the audit of the special purpose financial statements.

A12. ISA (NZ) 260 (Revised) requires the auditor to determine the appropriate person(s) within the entity's governance structure with whom to communicate.¹³ ISA (NZ) 260 (Revised) notes that, in some cases, all of those charged governance are involved in managing the entity, and the application of the communication requirements is modified to recognise this position.¹⁴ When a complete set of general purpose financial statements is also prepared by the entity, those person(s) responsible for the oversight of the preparation of the special purpose financial statements may not be the same as those charged with governance responsible for the oversight of the preparation of those general purpose financial statements.

Forming an Opinion and Reporting Considerations (Ref: Para. 11)

A13. Appendix 1 to this ISA (NZ) contains illustrations of independent auditor's reports on special purpose financial statements. Other illustrations of auditor's reports may be relevant to reporting on special purpose financial statements (see for example, the Appendices to ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised), ISA (NZ) 705 (Revised),¹⁵ ISA (NZ) 570 (Revised)¹⁶, ISA (NZ) 720 (Revised), and ISA (NZ) 706 (Revised)).¹⁷

Application of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) When Reporting on Special Purpose Financial Statements

A14. Paragraph 11 of this ISA (NZ) explains that the auditor is required to apply ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) when forming an opinion and reporting on special purpose financial statements. In doing so, the auditor is also required to apply the reporting requirements in other ISAs (NZ) and may find the special considerations addressed in paragraphs A15–A19 below helpful.

Going Concern

A15. Special purpose financial statements may or may not be prepared in accordance with a financial reporting framework for which the going concern basis of accounting is relevant (e.g., the going concern basis of accounting is not relevant for some financial statements prepared on a tax basis in particular jurisdictions).¹⁸ Depending on the applicable financial reporting framework used in the preparation of the special purpose financial statements, the description in the auditor's report of management's responsibilities¹⁹ relating to going concern may need to be adapted as necessary. The description in the auditor's report of the

¹³ ISA (NZ) 260 (Revised), *Communication with Those Charged with Governance*.

¹⁴ ISA (NZ) 260 (Revised), paragraph A8.

¹⁵ ISA (NZ) 705 (Revised), *Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report*.

¹⁶ ISA (NZ) 570 (Revised), *Going Concern*.

¹⁷ ISA (NZ) 706 (Revised), *Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and Other Matter Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor's Report*.

¹⁸ ISA (NZ) 570 (Revised), paragraph 2.

¹⁹ See ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised), paragraphs NZ34.1(b) and A48.

auditor's responsibilities²⁰ may also need to be adapted as necessary depending on how ISA (NZ) 570 (Revised) applies in the circumstances of the engagement.

Key Audit Matters

A16. [Amended by the NZAuASB].

NZA16.1 ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor to communicate key audit matters in accordance with ISA (NZ) 701²¹ for audits of complete sets of general purpose financial statements of FMC reporting entities considered to have a higher level of public accountability. For audits of special purpose financial statements, ISA (NZ) 701 only applies when communication of key audit matters in the auditor's report on the special purpose financial statements is required by law or regulation or the auditor otherwise decides to communicate key audit matters. When key audit matters are communicated in the auditor's report on special purpose financial statements, ISA (NZ) 701 applies in its entirety.²²

Other Information

A17. ISA (NZ) 720 (Revised)²³ deals with the auditor's responsibilities relating to other information. In the context of this ISA (NZ), reports containing or accompanying the special purpose financial statements—the purpose of which is to provide owners (or similar stakeholders) with information on matters presented in the special purpose financial statements—are considered to be annual reports for the purpose of ISA (NZ) 720 (Revised). In the case of financial statements prepared using a special purpose framework, the term “similar stakeholders” includes the specific users whose financial information needs are met by the design of the special purpose framework used to prepare the special purpose financial statements. When the auditor determines that the entity plans to issue such a report, the requirements in ISA (NZ) 720 (Revised) apply to the audit of the special purpose financial statements.

Name of the Engagement Partner

A18. [Amended by the NZAuASB].

NZA18.1 The requirement in ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) for the auditor to include the name of the engagement partner in the auditor's report also applies to audits of special purpose financial statements of FMC reporting entities considered to have a higher level of public accountability. The auditor may be required by law or regulation to include the name of the engagement partner in the auditor's report or may otherwise decide to do so when reporting on special purpose financial statements of entities other than FMC reporting entities considered to have a higher level of public accountability.²⁴

²⁰ See ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised), paragraph 39(b)(iv).

²¹ ISA (NZ) 701, *Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor's Report*.

²² ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised), paragraph 31.

²³ ISA (NZ) 720 (Revised), *The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Other Information*.

²⁴ See ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised), paragraphs NZA46.1 and NZA56.1–NZA57.1.

Inclusion of a Reference to the Auditor’s Report on the Complete Set of General Purpose Financial Statements

A19. The auditor may deem it appropriate to refer, in an Other Matter paragraph in the auditor’s report on the special purpose financial statements, to the auditor’s report on the complete set of general purpose financial statements or to matter(s) reported therein (see ISA (NZ) 706 (Revised)).²⁵ For example, the auditor may consider it appropriate to refer in the auditor’s report on the special purpose financial statements to a Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section included in the auditor’s report on the complete set of general purpose financial statements.

Alerting Readers that the Financial Statements Are Prepared in Accordance with a Special Purpose Framework (Ref: Para. 14)

A20. The special purpose financial statements may be used for purposes other than those for which they were intended. For example, a regulator may require certain entities to place the special purpose financial statements on public record. To avoid misunderstandings, the auditor alerts users of the auditor’s report by including an Emphasis of Matter paragraph explaining that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework and, therefore, may not be suitable for another purpose. ISA (NZ) 706 (Revised) requires this paragraph to be included within a separate section of the auditor’s report with an appropriate heading that includes the term “Emphasis of Matter”.²⁶

Restriction on Distribution or Use (Ref: Para. 14)

A21. In addition to the alert required by paragraph 14, the auditor may consider it appropriate to indicate that the auditor’s report is intended solely for the specific users. Depending on the law or regulation, this may be achieved by restricting the distribution or use of the auditor’s report. In these circumstances, the paragraph referred to in paragraph 14 may be expanded to include these other matters, and the heading modified accordingly (see illustrations in Appendix 1 to this ISA (NZ)).

²⁵ ISA (NZ) 706 (Revised), paragraphs 10-11

²⁶ ISA (NZ) 706 (Revised), *Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and Other Matter Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor’s Report*, paragraph 9.

Illustrations of Independent Auditor's Reports on Special Purpose Financial Statements

- [NZ] Illustration 1: An auditor's report on a complete set of financial statements of an entity other than a FMC reporting entity considered to have a higher level of public accountability prepared in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of a contract (for purposes of this illustration, a compliance framework).
- [NZ] Illustration 2: An auditor's report on a complete set of financial statements of an entity other than a FMC reporting entity considered to have a higher level of public accountability prepared in accordance with the tax basis of accounting (for purposes of this illustration, a compliance framework).
- [NZ] Illustration 3: An auditor's report on a complete set of financial statements of a FMC reporting entity considered to have a higher level of public accountability prepared in accordance with the financial reporting provisions established by a regulator (for purposes of this illustration, a fair presentation framework).

[NZ] Illustration 1: An auditor’s report on a complete set of financial statements of an entity other than a FMC reporting entity considered to have a higher level of public accountability prepared in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of a contract (for purposes of this illustration, a compliance framework).

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

- The financial statements have been prepared by management of the entity in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of a contract (that is, a special purpose framework). Management does not have a choice of financial reporting frameworks.
- The applicable financial reporting framework is a compliance framework.
- An auditor’s report on the complete set of general purpose financial statements was not issued.
- The terms of the audit engagement reflect the description of the responsibilities of those charged with governance for the financial statements in ISA (NZ) 210.
- The auditor has concluded an unmodified (i.e., “clean”) opinion is appropriate based on the audit evidence obtained.
- The relevant ethical requirements that apply to the audit comprise of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand)* issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.
- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA (NZ) 570 (Revised).
- Distribution and use of the auditor’s report are restricted.
- The auditor is not required, and has otherwise not decided, to communicate key audit matters in accordance with ISA (NZ) 701.
- The auditor has determined that there is no other information (i.e., the requirements of ISA (NZ) 720 (Revised) do not apply).
- The auditor has no other reporting responsibilities required under local law or regulation.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

[Appropriate Addressee]

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ABC Company (the 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 notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 20X1 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of Section Z of the contract dated January 1, 20X1 between the Company and

DEF Company (“the contract”). [Opinion section positioned first as required in ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised)]

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISAs (NZ)). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand)* issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. [The first and last sentences in this section used to be in the Auditor’s Responsibility section. Also, the Basis for Opinion section is positioned immediately after the Opinion section as required in ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised).]

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Company.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution and Use

We draw attention to Note X to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared to assist the Company in complying with the financial reporting provisions of the contract referred to above. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the Company and DEF Company and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the Company or DEF Company. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Directors’ Responsibilities for the Financial Statements¹

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of Section Z of the contract and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (NZ) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

¹ Throughout these illustrative auditor’s reports, the term director may need to be replaced by another term that is appropriate in the context of the legal framework for the engagement.

Paragraph 41(b) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) explains that the shaded material below can be located in an Appendix to the auditor's report.

Paragraph 41(c) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) explains that when law, regulation or ISAs (NZ) expressly permit, reference can be made to a website of an appropriate authority that contains the description of the auditor's responsibilities, rather than including this material in the auditor's report, provided that the description on the website addresses, and is not inconsistent with, the description of the auditor's responsibilities below. Paragraph NZ A57.1 states that when the auditor refers to a description of the auditor's responsibilities on a website, the appropriate authority is the External Reporting Board and the website address is <https://www.xrb.govt.nz/assurance-standards/auditors-responsibilities/>

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (NZ), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. 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.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to 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 Company's internal control.²
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the directors, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

[Auditor address] [Placement of date and address reversed]

[Date]

² This sentence would be modified, as appropriate, in circumstances when the auditor also has responsibility to issue an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control in conjunction with the audit of the financial statements.

[NZ] Illustration 2: An auditor’s report on a complete set of financial statements of an entity other than a FMC reporting entity considered to have a higher level of public accountability prepared in accordance with the tax basis of accounting in New Zealand (for purposes of this illustration, a compliance framework).

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

- Audit of a complete set of financial statements that have been prepared by management of a partnership in accordance with the tax basis of accounting in New Zealand (that is, a special purpose framework) to assist the partners in preparing their individual income tax returns. Management does not have a choice of financial reporting frameworks.
- The applicable financial reporting framework is a compliance framework.
- The terms of the audit engagement reflect the description of the responsibilities of those charged with governance for the financial statements in ISA (NZ) 210.
- The auditor has concluded an unmodified (i.e., “clean”) opinion is appropriate based on the audit evidence obtained.
- The relevant ethical requirements that apply to the audit comprise Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand)*.
- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA (NZ) 570 (Revised).
- Distribution of the auditor’s report is restricted.
- The auditor is not required, and has otherwise not decided, to communicate key audit matters in accordance with ISA (NZ) 701.
- The auditor has determined that there is no other information (i.e., the requirements of ISA (NZ) 720 (Revised) do not apply).
- The auditor has no other reporting responsibilities required under local law or regulation.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

[Appropriate Addressee]

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Partnership for the year ended December 31, 20X1 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with [*describe the applicable income tax law*] of New Zealand. [Opinion section positioned first as required in ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised)]

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISAs (NZ)). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s*

Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Partnership in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand)* issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. [The first and last sentences in this section used to be in the Auditor’s Responsibility section. Also, the Basis for Opinion section is positioned immediately after the Opinion section as required in ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised).]

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Partnership.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution

We draw attention to Note X to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared to assist the partners of the Partnership in preparing their individual income tax returns. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the Partnership and its partners and should not be distributed to parties other than the Partnership or its partners. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of [Those charged with governance] for the Financial Statements³

[Those charged with governance] are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the tax basis of accounting and for such internal control as those charged with governance determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, those charged with governance are responsible for assessing the Partnership’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless partners either intend to liquidate the Partnership or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (NZ) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Paragraph 41(b) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) explains that the shaded material below can be located in an Appendix to the auditor’s report.

Paragraph 41(c) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) explains that when law, regulation or ISAs (NZ) expressly permit, reference can be made to a website of an appropriate authority that contains the description of the auditor’s responsibilities, rather than including this material in the auditor’s report, provided that the description on the website addresses, and is not inconsistent with, the description of the auditor’s responsibilities below. Paragraph NZ A57.1 states that when the auditor refers to a description of the auditor’s responsibilities on a website, the appropriate

³ Or other terms that are appropriate in the context of the legal framework of the entity.

authority is the External Reporting Board and the website address is <https://www.xrb.govt.nz/assurance-standards/auditors-responsibilities/>

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (NZ), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. 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.
- 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 Partnership's internal control.⁴
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by those charged with governance and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Partnership's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Partnership to cease to continue as a going concern
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

[Auditor address] **[Placement of date and address reversed]**

[Date]

⁴ This sentence would be modified, as appropriate, in circumstances when the auditor also has responsibility to issue an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control in conjunction with the audit of the financial statements.

[NZ] Illustration 3: An auditor’s report on a complete set of financial statements of a FMC reporting entity considered to have a higher level of public accountability prepared in accordance with the financial reporting provisions established by a regulator (for purposes of this illustration, a fair presentation framework).

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

- Audit of a complete set of financial statements of a FMC reporting entity considered to have a higher level of public accountability that have been prepared by management of the entity in accordance with the financial reporting provisions established by a regulator (that is, a special purpose framework) to meet the requirements of that regulator. Management does not have a choice of financial reporting frameworks.
- The applicable financial reporting framework is a fair presentation framework.
- The terms of the audit engagement reflect the description of the responsibilities of those charged with governance for the financial statements in ISA (NZ) 210.
- The auditor has concluded an unmodified (i.e., “clean”) opinion is appropriate based on the audit evidence obtained.
- The relevant ethical requirements that apply to the audit comprise Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand)*.
- Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA (NZ) 570 (Revised). The disclosure of the material uncertainty in the financial statements is adequate.
- Distribution or use of the auditor’s report is not restricted.
- The auditor is required by the regulator to communicate key audit matters in accordance with ISA (NZ) 701.
- The auditor has determined that there is no other information (i.e., the requirements of ISA (NZ) 720 (Revised) do not apply).
- The auditor has no other reporting responsibilities required under local law or regulation.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders of ABC Company [or Appropriate Addressee]

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ABC Company (the 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 notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, (or *give a true and fair view of*) the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 20X1, and (of) its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of Section Y of Regulation Z. [Opinion section positioned first as required in ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised)]

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISAs (NZ)). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand)* issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. [The first and last sentences in this section used to be in the Auditor's Responsibility section. Also, the Basis for Opinion section is positioned immediately after the Opinion section as required in ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised).]

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Company.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note X to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared to assist the Company to meet the requirements of Regulator DEF. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 6 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of ZZZ during the year ended December 31, 20X1 and, as of that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its total assets by YYY. As stated in Note 6, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 6, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, 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. In addition to the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section above, we have determined the matters described below to be key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

[Description of each key audit matter in accordance with ISA (NZ) 701 as applied to this audit.]

Other Matter

The Company has prepared a separate set of financial statements for the year ended December 31, 20X1 in accordance with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards on which we issued a separate auditor's report to the shareholders of the Company dated March 31, 20X2.

Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements⁵

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of Section Y of Regulation Z⁶ and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISAs (NZ)) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Paragraph 41(b) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) explains that the shaded material below can be located in an Appendix to the auditor's report.

Paragraph 41(c) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) explains that when law, regulation or ISAs (NZ) expressly permit, reference can be made to a website of an appropriate authority that contains the description of the auditor's responsibilities, rather than including this material in the auditor's report, provided that the description on the website addresses, and is not inconsistent with, the description of the auditor's responsibilities below. Paragraph NZ A57.1 states that when the auditor refers to a description of the auditor's responsibilities on a website, the appropriate authority is the External Reporting Board and the website address is <https://www.xrb.govt.nz/assurance-standards/auditors-responsibilities/>.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (NZ), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. 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.
- 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 Company's internal control.⁷

⁵ Or other terms that are appropriate in the context of the legal framework for the entity.

⁶ Where the directors' responsibilities are to prepare financial statements that give a true and fair view, this may read: "The directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of section Y of Regulation Z and for such ..."

⁷ This sentence would be modified, as appropriate, in circumstances when the auditor also has responsibility to issue an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control in conjunction with the audit of the financial statements.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the directors and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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

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

[*Auditor address*] [**Placement of date and address reversed**]

[*Date*]

Appendix 2

CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO OTHER PRONOUNCEMENTS

This appendix sets out conforming amendments to ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) and other pronouncements issued by the XRB or the NZAuASB as a result of the approval of ISA (NZ) 800 (Revised). Amended paragraphs are shown with new text underlined and deleted text struck through.

ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised), Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements**Requirements****Name of the Engagement Partner**

NZ46.1 The name of the engagement partner shall be included in the auditor's report ~~for audits of complete sets of general purpose~~ on financial statements of FMC reporting entities considered to have a higher level of public accountability unless, in rare circumstances, such disclosure is reasonably expected to lead to a significant personal security threat. In the rare circumstances that the auditor intends not to include the name of the engagement partner in the auditor's report, the auditor shall discuss this intention with those charged with governance to inform the auditor's assessment of the likelihood and severity of a significant personal security threat. (Ref: Para. A61–A63)

Application and Other Explanatory Material**Name of the Engagement Partner** (Ref: Para. NZ46.1)

NZA61.1 Professional and Ethical Standard 3 (Amended)⁸ requires that the firm establish policies and procedures to provide reasonable assurance that engagements are performed in accordance with standards issued by the External Reporting Board or the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Notwithstanding these Professional and Ethical Standard 3 (Amended) requirements, naming the engagement partner in the auditor's report is intended to provide further transparency to the users of the auditor's report ~~of a complete set of general purpose on~~ financial statements of a FMC reporting entity considered to have a higher level of public accountability.

NZA62.1 Law, regulation or ISAs (NZ) may require that the auditors' report include the name of the engagement partner responsible for audits other than those of ~~a general purpose financial report~~ financial statements of listed entities ~~of listed entities~~ FMC reporting entities considered to have a higher level of public accountability. The auditor may be required by law or regulation, or may decide to include additional information beyond the engagement partner's name in the auditor's report to further identify the engagement partner, for example, the engagement partner's professional license number that is relevant to where the auditor practices.

⁸ Professional and Ethical Standard 3 (Amended), Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance Engagements, paragraph 32.

XRBAu1 Application of Auditing and Assurance Standards

In Appendix 2, ISA (NZ) 800 is amended to reflect the issue of ISA (NZ) 800 (Revised).

ACCOMPANYING ATTACHMENT: CONFORMITY TO THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ON AUDITING

This conformity statement accompanies but is not part of ISA (NZ) 800 (Revised).

Conformity with International Standards on Auditing

This International Standard on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISA (NZ)) conforms to International Standard on Auditing ISA 800 (Revised) *Special Purpose Considerations-Audits of Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks*, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB), an independent standard-setting board of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC).

Paragraphs that have been added to this ISA (NZ) (and do not appear in the text of the equivalent ISA) are identified with the prefix “NZ”.

Compliance with this ISA (NZ) enables compliance with ISA 800 (Revised).

Comparison with Australian Auditing Standards

In Australia the Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (AUASB) has issued Australian Auditing Standard ASA 800 *Special Considerations – Audits of Financial Reports Prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks*.

ASA 800 conforms to ISA 800 (Revised).