

AG ISA (NZ) 700 (REVISED)
THE AUDITOR-GENERAL'S STATEMENT ON
FORMING AN OPINION AND REPORTING ON FINANCIAL AND
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Contents

	Page
Introduction	3 - 4801
Scope of this Statement	3 - 4801
Application	3 - 4801
Objectives	3 - 4801
Definitions	3 - 4802
Requirements	3 - 4802
Presentation of findings arising from the annual audit	3 - 4802
Expression of the opinion	3 - 4802
Use of template audit reports issued by the OAG	3 - 4803
Signing of audit reports	3 - 4803
Dating of audit reports	3 - 4803
Independence and the disclosure of relationships with, or interests in, the public entity in the audit report	3 - 4803
Audit reports to be referred to the OAG	3 - 4804
Translation of audit reports	3 - 4804
Reporting to the OAG	3 - 4805
Application and other explanatory material	3 - 4805
Presentation of findings arising from the annual audit	3 - 4805
Expression of the opinion	3 - 4805
Use of template audit reports issued by the OAG	3 - 4806
Dating of audit reports	3 - 4806
Independence and the disclosure of relationships with, or interests in, the public entity in the audit report	3 - 4807
Translation of audit reports	3 - 4808
Appendix 1 – The Auditor-General's Opinions Review Committee (ORC)	3 - 4809
Appendix 2 – Unmodified model audit report for a public entity applying a fair presentation framework	3 - 4814
Appendix 3 – Unmodified model audit report for a public entity applying a compliance framework	3 - 4820

Introduction

Scope of this Statement

1. This Auditor-General's Auditing Statement:
 - (a) establishes the Auditor-General's requirements in relation to ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised): *Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements* (ISA (NZ) 700);¹ and
 - (b) provides additional guidance to reflect the public sector perspective.

Application

2. Compliance with this Statement is mandatory for Appointed Auditors who carry out annual audits on behalf of the Auditor-General. This Statement requires compliance with all of the requirements of ISA (NZ) 700, except to the extent that this Statement provides otherwise. Where a conflict between this Statement and ISA (NZ) 700 exists, the requirements of this Statement shall prevail.
3. This Statement applies to audits of financial statements and/or performance information which has been prepared for reporting periods ending on or after 15 December 2016.
4. The Auditor-General determines the standard format and wording for audit reports on the financial and performance information required to be prepared by public entities for audit. In doing so, the Auditor-General takes into account the objectives and requirements of the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) that are relevant to the audits of public entities,² together with the requirements of the Public Audit Act 2001, to ensure appropriate reporting to readers.

Objectives

5. The objectives of the Appointed Auditor are to:
 - (a) form an opinion on the financial and performance information presented by the entity that is required to be audited, based on an evaluation of the conclusions drawn from the audit evidence obtained; and

¹ The ISA (NZ) auditing standards are scoped so that they apply to audits of "historical financial information". However, for the purposes of the Auditor-General's auditing standards and statements, all references to "historical financial information" should be read as the audit of "historical financial and historical performance information".

² Paragraph 18 of ISA (NZ) 200.

- (b) report any other material matters in the audit report; and
- (c) express that opinion clearly through a written report.

Definitions

6. For the purpose of this Auditor-General's Auditing Statement the defined terms have the meanings attributed:
- (a) in the Glossary of Terms issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (the NZAuASB glossary) of the External Reporting Board (although where a term with a specific meaning in the New Zealand public sector differs from the NZAuASB glossary, the New Zealand public sector definition shall prevail); and
 - (b) in the Auditor-General's Glossary of Terms.

Requirements

Presentation of findings arising from the annual audit

7. Audit reports issued on behalf of the Auditor-General shall present the findings of the annual audit at the beginning of the audit report. (See paragraphs A1 – A2)

Expression of the opinion

8. Audit opinions issued by, or on behalf of, the Auditor-General on financial and performance information presented in accordance with a fair presentation framework, shall be expressed in the form of a dual opinion that separately opines on:
- (a) the fair presentation of the audited material; and
 - (b) whether the audited material complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand and has been prepared in accordance with **[the applicable financial reporting framework]**. (See paragraphs A2 – A5)
9. The audit opinion contained in audit reports issued by, or on behalf of, the Auditor-General on financial and performance information presented in accordance with a fair presentation framework, shall use the words "present fairly, in all material respects".
10. Audit opinions issued by, or on behalf of, the Auditor-General on financial and performance information presented in accordance with a compliance framework (such as a non-GAAP standard), shall be expressed using the words:

“In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements and performance information have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with **[the applicable financial reporting framework]**” (See paragraph A6)

Use of template audit reports issued by the OAG

11. The Appointed Auditor shall use audit report templates issued by the OAG as the basis for all audit reports signed on behalf of the Auditor-General. The Appointed Auditor shall consult with the OAG on any departures (other than those that are trivial or inconsequential) from the format or style of any audit report template issued by the OAG. (See paragraph A7 and Appendices 2 and 3)

Signing of audit reports

12. All audit reports, except those audit reports where the Auditor-General directs otherwise, shall be personally signed by the Appointed Auditor. However, the Auditor-General reserves the right to sign any audit report after giving due notice to the Appointed Auditor.

Dating of audit reports

13. In addition to paragraph 49 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised), the audit report shall not be dated before:
 - (a) the date on which the statement of responsibility or equivalent statement is signed; or
 - (b) the date of the written representation, as required by AG ISA (NZ) 580 and ISA (NZ) 580. (See paragraph A8).

Independence and the disclosure of relationships with, or interests in, the public entity in the audit report

14. The Appointed Auditor shall disclose in the “Independence” section of the audit report whether their Audit Service Provider (ASP) has any relationship with or interests in the public entity. (See paragraphs A9 – A12).

Audit reports to be referred to the OAG (See Appendix 1)

15. The Appointed Auditor shall consult with the Accounting and Auditing Policy team before issuing an audit report:
- (a) if the Appointed Auditor *seriously considers* issuing an audit report containing:
 - (i) an emphasis of matter or other matter paragraph in relation to an uncertainty over the use of the going concern assumption;
 - (ii) an emphasis of matter or other matter paragraph in relation to a matter of efficiency and effectiveness, waste, or a lack of probity or financial prudence;
 - (iii) a disclaimer of opinion; or
 - (iv) an adverse opinion.
 - (b) if the Appointed Auditor *seriously considers* including an emphasis of matter or other matter paragraph in that audit report where the OAG has not provided direction or guidance; or
 - (c) if there is a technical matter related to that audit report that the Appointed Auditor is unsure about.
16. The Accounting and Auditing Policy team will request the Appointed Auditor to prepare a submission to the Auditor-General's Opinions Review Committee (the ORC) for the circumstances in paragraph 15 above, unless there is clear precedent supporting the proposed audit report. (See paragraphs 1.8 and 1.9 of Appendix 1).

Translation of audit reports

Translation of audit reports into Māori

17. Māori is an official language of New Zealand. An audit report in Māori shall be provided by the Appointed Auditor if requested by the entity's management. (See paragraphs A13 – A15)
18. If an Appointed Auditor issues an audit report in Māori, an audit report in English shall also be provided.

Translation of audit reports into another language

19. If the Appointed Auditor is requested to provide an audit report in a language that is not an official language of New Zealand (such as Niuean or Tokelaun), they shall contact the OAG for a translated audit report if that is deemed necessary.

20. If an Appointed Auditor issues an audit report in a language other than English, an audit report in English shall also be provided.

Reporting to the OAG

21. The Appointed Auditor shall forward to the OAG a copy of all audit reports issued, in keeping with the requirements set out in AG-1: *Reporting to the OAG*.

Application and other explanatory material

Presentation of findings arising from the annual audit (See paragraph 7)

- A1. Paragraph 43 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor's report to clearly separate the results of the "audit of the financial statements and performance information" from the auditor's findings on "other legal and regulatory requirements". Under paragraph 43, the auditor's findings on "other legal and regulatory requirements" are required to be reported in a separate section of the auditor's report following the components of the auditor's report on the "audit of the financial statements and performance information". The Auditor-General has departed from the requirements of paragraph 43 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) by requiring all findings arising from the audit to be reported at the beginning of the audit report. This means that auditors' reports issued by, or on behalf of, the Auditor-General will report the auditor's opinion at the beginning of the audit report together with any other material findings arising from the annual audit. The findings will be categorised under separate sub-headings depending on their nature at the beginning of the auditor's report.
- A2. The Auditor-General presents the auditor's opinion, and other findings arising from the audit, at the beginning of the audit report because this is the information that is of most importance to the reader of the auditor's report.

Expression of the opinion (See paragraphs 8 – 10)

- A3. Paragraph 25 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor's opinion on financial statements prepared in accordance with a fair presentation framework to use one of the following phrases, which are regarded as being equivalent:
- (a) In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, [...] in accordance with **the applicable financial reporting**

framework]; or

- (b) In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of [...] in accordance with [the applicable financial reporting framework].

A4. The Auditor-General has departed from the requirements of paragraph 25 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) by requiring audit opinions issued by, or on behalf of, the Auditor-General on financial and performance information presented in accordance with a fair presentation framework to be expressed in the form of a dual opinion. The dual opinion separately opines on:

- (a) the fair presentation of the audited material; and
- (b) whether the audited material complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand and has been prepared in accordance with [the applicable financial reporting framework].

A5. The Auditor-General has adopted the dual opinion approach because:

- (a) preparation of the financial statements and performance information in accordance with [the applicable financial reporting framework] does not automatically mean that the audited information is fairly presented; and
- (b) [the applicable financial reporting framework] does not adequately address some important aspects of financial statements and performance information in the public sector. The most prominent omission is in the area of performance reporting.

A6. An example of a compliance framework in New Zealand is “Public Benefit Entity Simple Format Reporting – Cash (Public Sector)”.

Use of template audit reports issued by the OAG (See paragraph 11)

A7. Example audit reports are provided in this statement, AG ISA (NZ) 705 (Revised), AG ISA (NZ) 706 (Revised), on the Auditor’s Homepage, and in other directions issued by the OAG from time to time.

Dating of audit reports (See paragraph 13)

A8. The financial and performance information on which the Appointed Auditor has issued the audit report may be included in a subsequently published annual report. Sometimes the annual report will be formally approved after the date that the financial and performance information was approved. The date of the audit report does not normally need to be changed solely because the date that the annual report was

approved is after the date that the financial and performance information was approved.

Independence and the disclosure of relationships with, or interests in, the public entity in the audit report (See paragraph 14)

A9. Where the ASP does not have a relationship with, or interests in, the entity (other than as auditor) the audit report should include a disclosure in the Independence section that states:

“We are independent of the [entity type] in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General’s Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised): Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Other than the audit, we have no relationship with, or interests in, the [entity type].”

A10. AG PES 1 (Revised) permits the Appointed Auditor to distinguish between assurance engagements and other engagements when reporting any “other” work in the audit report. Appointed Auditors are requested to pay particular attention to the disclosures made by the public entity in the note to the accounts that discloses the fees paid to the auditor. The note is required to fully describe the nature of the other services carried out by the ASP. Ideally the disclosure should separately distinguish fees earned from assurance engagements from fees earned from non-assurance engagements.

A11. Whether or not an Appointed Auditor makes a distinction between *assurance* work and *non-assurance* work in the audit report is at their discretion. If the ASP has carried out engagements for the entity in addition to the annual audit, and the Appointed Auditor decides not to distinguish between *assurance* engagements and *non-assurance* engagements in the audit report, the audit report may simply state: *“In addition to the audit, we have carried out engagements in the areas of [insert description of engagements], which are compatible with those independence requirements. Other than the audit and these engagements, we have no relationship with, or interests in, the [entity type].”*

A12. If the Appointed Auditor wishes to distinguish between *assurance* and *non-assurance* engagements in the audit report, they should report this using the following reporting format:

“In addition to the audit, we have carried out an assurance engagement in the area of [insert description of engagement]. We have also carried out a non-assurance engagement in the area of [insert description of engagement]. These engagements are compatible with those independence requirements. Other than the audit and these engagements, we have no relationship with, or interests in, the [entity type].”

Translation of audit reports

Translation of audit reports into Māori (See paragraph 17)

- A13. The Māori Language Act 1987 established Māori as an official language of New Zealand. Although the Māori Language Act 1987 enhances and promotes the use of Māori, it does not require documents and reports to be written in Māori. If the annual report is in Māori, it is desirable for the audit report to also be written in Māori.
- A14. Some public entities may request the audit report to be issued in Māori. A Māori translation of the audit report can be provided by the OAG on request.
- A15. The Auditor-General provides practical support where an entity requires an audit report in Māori. Māori translations of standard unqualified audit reports are included in some sections of the Auditors' Homepage. Where a standard audit report in Māori is not provided by the OAG, or the wording is “non-standard” (that is, it includes additional wording such as an emphasis of matter paragraph or an other matter paragraph or is modified), the Accounting and Auditing Policy Group will arrange for the Māori translation to be completed and will meet the costs of the translation.

Appendix 1 – The Auditor-General’s Opinions Review Committee (ORC)

- 1.1 The objectives of the Auditor-General’s ORC are to:
- manage audit risk;
 - provide assurance as to the consistency of non-standard audit reports; and
 - ensure a consistent approach to major accounting and auditing policy issues.

Membership of the ORC

- 1.2 The ORC comprises the following members:
- the Assistant Auditor-General – Accounting and Auditing Policy as Chair;
 - the Auditor-General;
 - the relevant Sector Manager; and
 - the Assistant Auditor-General – Legal.
- 1.3 A designated representative can be substituted for any of the above members.
- 1.4 The ORC will be convened as and when required by the Assistant Auditor-General – Accounting and Auditing Policy. The Appointed Auditor may be asked to attend or be available.
- 1.5 A quorum comprises the Assistant Auditor-General – Accounting and Auditing Policy, the Auditor-General, the Assistant Auditor-General – Legal, and the relevant Sector Manager.

Appointed Auditor procedures

- 1.6 It is preferable that issues be referred to the ORC as early as possible. This may be before the financial and performance information is prepared for audit; for example, an issue may become apparent at the planning stage.
- 1.7 If the Appointed Auditor is uncertain as to whether or not a matter should be referred to the ORC, the Appointed Auditor should approach the Accounting and Auditing Policy Group for advice.
- 1.8 The following information shall be submitted by the Appointed Auditor to the ORC at least three working days before a decision is required:
- **ORC checklist (see the end of this Appendix).** Until all items required by the ORC are received by the Accounting and Auditing Policy Group, the submission will not be considered.

- **A copy of the financial and performance information for annual audit that has been audited (or is required to be audited).** If the financial and performance information for annual audit is not available, the latest available information should be provided to enable the issue to be considered in perspective.
- **Outline of the issue(s) that may require a non-standard audit report.** If there is more than one issue, each issue should be addressed separately, including the background, audit concerns, and the effect on the financial and performance information.
- **Technical support for the Appointed Auditor's opinion.** Technical support includes financial reporting and auditing standards, other guidance issued by relevant statutory and professional bodies, direction and advice from the OAG, legislation, and any other relevant technical guidance as appropriate.
- **The entity's view on the issue(s).** The issue(s) and the potential effect on the audit report shall be discussed, where appropriate, with the entity (at no lower than chief executive level), and its position shall be clearly documented. If the entity disagrees with the Appointed Auditor's opinion, the rationale and any technical support for the entity's view shall be provided. The onus is on the entity to produce whatever technical support it believes is necessary to justify its position. This support may range from seeking an opinion from its own advisors to the Appointed Auditor simply recording (and considering the reasonableness of) the entity's rationale. The Auditor-General does not require the entity to obtain and pay for technical advice to support its position.
- **A copy of the recommended audit report.**

1.9 If the Appointed Auditor has seriously considered the validity of the going concern assumption, the following information (in addition to the information specified above) shall be provided in the Appointed Auditor's submission to the ORC:

- consideration of the requirements of AG ISA (NZ) 570 (Revised);
- a budget for the next year;
- year-to-date financial and performance information;
- analysis of the entity's working capital position and its ability to meet its obligations as they fall due (this will normally include projected cash flow information); and
- any other information relevant to the assessment of the going concern assumption (for example, in the case of schools, historical and projected roll information).

Procedures within the OAG

- 1.10 The ORC submission shall be referred to a member of the Accounting and Auditing Policy Group, who will be responsible for checking for precedents, researching the technical issues, and preparing a "technical report" for the ORC.
- 1.11 The ORC shall meet, discuss the submission and technical report, and reach and document a consensus of opinion. This will usually be done within three days of having received the complete ORC submission. If a consensus is not reached, then the Auditor-General shall decide.
- 1.12 The ORC may, in addition to determining the wording of the audit report, decide to carry out any one or any combination of the following:
- request the Appointed Auditor to include a comment in the management letter;
 - raise the issue in a letter from the Sector Manager or Auditor-General to the governing body;
 - inform any Responsible Minister, Ministry, or department of the issue;
 - inform any other body (for example, a regulator) as appropriate; and
 - report to Parliament.

The above list is not definitive. It indicates the types of action beyond the audit report that the ORC may take in relation to audit findings. Other action shall only be taken after consultation with the Appointed Auditor.

Notification of decisions to the Appointed Auditor

- 1.13 The Appointed Auditor will usually be advised in writing of the ORC's decision. If the ORC's decision differs from the Appointed Auditor's recommendation, an explanation and reasons will be given.
- 1.14 If an issue is of wider application, a general policy directive may be provided to the Appointed Auditor and other parties.
- 1.15 Where the Appointed Auditor disagrees with the decision made by the ORC and is unwilling to sign the audit report, the Appointed Auditor shall advise the Accounting and Auditing Policy Group. The report shall then be signed by the Auditor-General or a designated representative. This situation is highly unusual, and every effort will be made to reconcile the positions of the Appointed Auditor and the ORC before such action is taken.

- 1.16 The Auditor-General accepts full responsibility for any implications that may arise on those matters reflected in audit reports signed by the Auditor-General (or a designated representative) that depart from the audit report recommended by the Appointed Auditor.

OAG ORC CHECKLIST

Public entity Name	
Balance Date	

Information included in submission to ORC	Included	
<i>For all submissions to the ORC:</i>		
Copy of financial and performance information (including accounting policies and notes).	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Outline of the issue(s).	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Reference to technical support (that is, the appropriate financial reporting and auditing standards).	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
View of the entity on the issue and the proposed audit report.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Copy of the recommended audit report.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>For submissions with issues of going concern</i>		
A budget for the next year.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Year-to-date financial and performance information.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Analysis of working capital position and ability to meet obligations as they fall due. (This should include projected cash flow information.)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Any other relevant details (for example, in the case of schools, historical and projected roll information).	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Copy of the recommended audit report on summary financial and performance information?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
--	------------------------------	-----------------------------

Appointed Auditor	
Date	

Appendix 2 – Unmodified model audit report for a public entity applying a fair presentation framework

The following audit report is for an entity, which is not a FMC reporting entity (under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013), that is required to report performance information in a statement of performance.

Unmodified model audit report – Fair presentation framework	ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requirements and corresponding OAG policies
<p>[Firm's letterhead]</p> <p>INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT</p> <p>TO THE [READERS] OF [NAME OF ENTITY] S</p>	<p>The audit report shall be printed on the letterhead of the auditing firm.</p> <p>Paragraph 21 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires that the auditor's report shall have a title that clearly indicates that it is the report of an independent auditor.</p> <p>Paragraph 22 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires that the auditor's report shall be addressed, as appropriate, based on the circumstances of the engagement.</p> <p>Unless an exemption has been specifically provided for by the OAG, all audit reports issued by the Auditor-General shall be addressed to the "readers" because public entities are accountable to a wide constituency and the Auditor-General has broad responsibilities to report to this constituency. Individual exceptions may include situations where there is a minority private sector interest in the entity. For example, where the entity is a joint venture and one of the partners is from the private sector, then the audit report shall be addressed to the "joint venturers".</p> <p>Where an audit report is addressed to a party other than to "the readers", the audit report will normally include the following wording:</p> <p>TO THE [SHAREHOLDERS/JOINT VENTURERS/PARTNERS] OF [NAME OF ENTITY]</p>
<p>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED [DD MM 20XX]</p>	<p>The terminology used to describe the accountability statements shall be the same as that used by the public entity provided it appropriately describes the material that has been audited.</p> <p>The balance date is normally determined by legislation or by the governing body within the constraints of any legislation.</p> <p>The Public Audit Act 2001 (section 32) deals with the appointment of auditors. The Auditor-General may from time to time appoint – in writing – a suitable person or body to act as an auditor on the Auditor-General's behalf.</p>
<p>The Auditor-General is the auditor of [Name of Entity] (the [entity type]). The Auditor-General has appointed me, [Name of Appointed Auditor], using the staff and resources of [Name of Auditing Firm], to carry out the audit of the financial statements and statement of performance of the [entity type] on his behalf.</p>	<p>Paragraph 23 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires that the auditor's report shall include the auditor's opinion, and shall have the heading "Opinion".</p>
<p>We have audited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the financial statements of the [entity type] on pages [.] to [..], that comprise³ the [statement of financial position] as at [DD MM 20XX], the [statement of comprehensive 	<p>Paragraph 24 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires that the Opinion section of the auditor's report shall also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify the entity whose financial statements have been audited; state that the financial statements have been audited;

³ Ensure that the names that are used in the financial statements and performance information are replicated in the audit report.

AG ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) Forming and reporting an opinion

<p>income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, and [the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information]; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the statement of performance³ of the [entity type] on pages [...] to [...]. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identify the title of each statement that comprises the financial statements; - refer to the notes, including the summary of significant accounting policies; and - specify the date or period covered by each financial statement comprising the financial statements. <p>For the reasons set out in paragraphs A1 and A2, the results of the audit of the performance information are included in the Opinion section of the auditor's report. Identification of audited information by page number will assist readers to identify the information to which the audit report refers.</p>
<p>In our opinion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the financial statements of the [entity type] on pages [...] to [...]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - present fairly, in all material respects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - its financial position as at [DD MM 20XX]; and - its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with [the applicable financial reporting framework]. 	<p>A "dual" opinion is included in audit reports issued by, or on behalf of, the Auditor-General. Refer to paragraphs A3 to A5 of this statement for the reasons for including the dual opinion.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the statement of performance of the [entity type] on pages [...] to [...]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - presents fairly, in all material respects, the [entity type]'s performance for the year ended [DD MM 20XX], including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - its performance achievements as compared with forecasts included in the statement of performance expectations for the financial year; and - its actual revenue and expenses as compared with the forecasts included in the statement of performance expectations for the financial year. - complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. <p>Our audit was completed on [Date]. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.</p>	<p>The audit opinion on the performance information shall be expressed using the same terms used to express the opinion on the financial statements. The term "present fairly, in all material respects" is used when expressing the opinions on both the financial statements and on the performance information.</p>
<p>The basis for our opinion is explained below. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the</p>	<p>In addition to paragraph 49 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised), the audit report shall not be dated before:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the date on which the statement of responsibility or equivalent statement is signed; or - the date of the written representation, as required by AG ISA (NZ) 580 and ISA (NZ) 580. <p>The Appointed Auditor, in normal circumstances, shall not sign and date the audit report until all other information (other than the audited financial and performance information) that will be included in the entity's annual report has been received and considered by the auditor in accordance with ISA (NZ) 720 (Revised).</p> <p>Audit reports issued by, or on behalf of, the Auditor-General shall include a separate section under the</p>

AG ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) Forming and reporting an opinion

<p>[Governing body] and our responsibilities relating to the financial statements and the statement of performance, we comment on other information, and we explain our independence.</p>	<p>heading "Independence". This is a departure from paragraphs 28(c), NZ28(c), NZ28.1, and NZ40(b)(1) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) that require statements about the auditor's independence to be included under the headings "Basis for Opinion" and "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements".</p> <p>The Auditor-General is specifically required to act independently under section 9 of the Public Audit Act 2001. The heightened expectation that the Auditor-General must act, and be seen to act, independently, combined with the recognition that independence is fundamental to the Auditor-General has led the Auditor-General to raising the prominence of independence by including a separate section under the heading "Independence".</p>
<p>Basis for opinion</p> <p>We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Responsibilities of the auditor section of our report.</p> <p>We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards.</p> <p>We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.</p>	<p>The Basis for Opinion section complies with the requirements of paragraph 28(a), (b), and (d) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised). This section also complies with the requirement in paragraph 28(c) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) for the auditor to state that they have fulfilled their other ethical responsibilities (in addition to the independence requirements) under the relevant ethical requirements. Because of assertion of compliance with the auditor's independence requirements is made under the "Independence" heading of the audit report, the requirement for the auditor to assert compliance with their other ethical responsibilities is needed. This requirement is encompassed in the statement "We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards" which encompasses the auditor's other ethical responsibilities.</p> <p>The required statements about independence under paragraphs 28(c), NZ28(c), and NZ28.1 have been included under a separate Independence heading.</p>
<p>Responsibilities of the [Governing body] for the financial statements and the statement of performance</p> <p>The [Governing body] is responsible on behalf of the [entity type] for preparing financial statements and a statement of performance that are fairly presented and that comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.</p> <p>The [Governing body] is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable it to prepare financial statements and a statement of performance that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.</p> <p>In preparing the financial statements and the statement of performance, the [Governing body] is responsible on behalf of the [entity type] for assessing the [entity type]'s ability to continue as a going concern. The [Governing body] is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the [Governing body] intends to liquidate the [entity type] or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.</p> <p>The [Governing body]'s responsibilities arise from the [Name of relevant Act(s)].</p>	<p>Paragraphs 33 to 36 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) specify the matters to be included in the auditor's report under the heading "Responsibilities of Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements". The wording of this section of the model audit report complies with paragraphs 33 to 36 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised), having been amended for the public sector.</p> <p>The audit report shall refer to the relevant legislation requiring the governing body to prepare the financial statements. It is not necessary to make reference to specific sections within the relevant legislation.</p>
<p>Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements and the statement of performance</p> <p>Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and</p>	<p>Paragraphs 37 to 42 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) specify the content requirements of the section of the auditor's report with the heading "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements".</p> <p>Paragraph 38(e) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor's report to state that the objectives of</p>

AG ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) Forming and reporting an opinion

<p>the statement of performance, 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.</p> <p>Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers taken on the basis of these financial statements and statement of performance.</p>	<p>the auditor are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes the auditor's opinion.</p> <p>Paragraph 38(b) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor's report to state that 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. All audit reports issued by, or on behalf of, the Auditor-General include a statement that describes what is meant by the term "misstatement".</p> <p>Paragraph 38(c) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor's report to state that 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. Because the audit report is addressed to readers, decisions will not be limited to "economic decision", hence the change to refer to "decisions of readers".</p>
<p>For the budget information reported in the financial statements and the statement of performance, our procedures were limited to checking that the information agreed to the [entity type]'s [statement of performance expectations].</p> <p>We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the financial statements and the statement of performance.</p>	<p>Public entities are often required to include "budget information" for the period subject to audit in their financial statements and performance information. The purpose of the statement in the audit report is to clarify the extent of work carried out on budget information.</p> <p>All audit reports issued by, or on behalf of the Auditor-General include a statement that the auditor is not responsible for evaluating the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited information. The primary reason for this statement is that audited information is often published by public entities in electronic form, and may also be included on one or more websites.</p>
<p>As part of an audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and the statement of performance, 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. - We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the [entity type]'s internal control. - We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the [Governing body]. - We evaluate the appropriateness of the reported performance information within the [entity type]'s framework for reporting its performance; - We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the [Governing body] and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the [entity type]'s ability to continue as a going concern. If we 	<p>Paragraph 39(a) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor's report to state as part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs (NZ), the auditor exercises professional judgement and maintains professional scepticism throughout the audit.</p> <p>Paragraph 39(b)(i) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor's report to describe the auditor's responsibility to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for the auditor's 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.</p> <p>Paragraph 39(b)(ii) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor's report to describe the auditor's responsibility to obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.</p> <p>Paragraph 39(b)(iii) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor's report to describe the auditor's responsibility to evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.</p> <p>Audit reports issued by, or on behalf of, the Auditor-General that express an opinion on performance information describe that the auditor evaluates the appropriateness of the reported performance information within the entity's framework for reporting its performance.</p> <p>Paragraph 39(b)(iv) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor's report to describe the auditor's responsibility to conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting.</p>

AG ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) Forming and reporting an opinion

<p>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 and the statement of performance 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 [entity type] to cease to continue as a going concern.</p> <p>We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements and the statement of performance, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements and the statement of performance represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.</p> <p>Only include for a group audit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial statements and the statement of performance of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the consolidated statement of performance. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion. 	<p>Paragraph 39(b)(v) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor's report to describe the auditor's responsibility to 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.</p> <p>Paragraph 39(c) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor's report of a group to state the auditor's responsibilities are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements, that the auditor is responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit, and that the auditor remains solely responsible for the audit opinion.</p>
<p>We communicate with the [Governing body] 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.</p> <p>Our responsibilities arises from the Public Audit Act 2001.</p>	<p>Paragraph 40(a) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor's report to state that the auditor communicates to 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 the auditor identifies during the audit.</p> <p>For the annual audit of a public entity, reference should be made to the Public Audit Act 2001 in every audit report.</p>
<p>Other information</p> <p>The [Governing body] is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included on pages [XX to YY], but does not include the financial statements and the statement of performance, and our auditor's report thereon.</p> <p>Our opinion on the financial statements and the statement of performance does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.</p> <p>In connection with our audit of the financial statements and the statement of performance, our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the statement of performance or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.</p>	<p>Paragraph 32 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor to report in accordance with ISA (NZ) 720 (Revised). ISA (NZ) 720 (Revised) acknowledges the possibility that the other information may not be available before the audit has been completed, and specifies the audit report requirements in this situation.</p>
<p>Independence</p> <p>We are independent of the [entity type] in accordance with the independence requirements of</p>	<p>Paragraphs 28(c), NZ28(c), and NZ28.1 require statements to be made in the auditor's report, under the "Basis for Opinion" heading, about the auditor's independence. The statements required are:</p>

AG ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) Forming and reporting an opinion

<p>the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised): Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.</p> <p>Other than the audit, we have no relationship with, or interests in, the [entity type].</p> <p>Or</p> <p>[In addition to the audit, we have carried out engagements in the areas of [insert description of engagements], which are compatible with those independence requirements. Other than the audit and these engagements, we have no relationship with, or interests in, the [entity type].]</p>	<p>28(c) That the auditor is independent of the entity in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to the audit ...</p> <p>NZ28(c) In New Zealand, the statement required by paragraph 28(c) shall refer to Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised) Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.</p> <p>NZ28.1 The existence of any relationship (other than that of auditor) which the auditor has with, or any interests which the auditor has in, the entity.</p> <p>In audit reports issued by, or on behalf of, the Auditor-General the required statements about independence under paragraphs 28(c), NZ28(c), and NZ28.1 are included under a separate "Independence" heading.</p>
<p>[Signature of Appointed Auditor] [Name of Appointed Auditor] [Name of Auditing Firm] On behalf of the Auditor-General [City], New Zealand</p>	<p>Paragraph NZ46.1 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires that the name of the engagement partner shall be included in the auditor's report on financial statements of FMC entities considered to have a higher level of public accountability. The Auditor-General requires the name of the Appointed Auditor to be included in the audit reports of all entities, followed by the name of the firm of the Appointed Auditor.</p> <p>Paragraph 47 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires that the auditor's report shall be signed. The Auditor-General requires the signature of the Appointed Auditor. If the Appointed Auditor wants to include the signature of the Audit Firm, this may be included alongside the signature of the Appointed Auditor as follows:</p> <p>[Signature of Appointed Auditor] [Name of Appointed Auditor] On behalf of the Auditor-General [City], New Zealand</p> <p>[Signature of Auditing Firm] [Name of Auditing Firm]</p> <p>Refer to paragraph 12 of this Statement for requirements on signing the audit report.</p> <p>Paragraph 48 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires that the auditor's report shall name the location where the auditor practises.</p>

Appendix 3 – Unmodified model audit report for a public entity applying a compliance framework

The following audit report is for an entity, which is not a FMC reporting entity (under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013), that is required to report performance information in a statement of performance.

Unmodified model audit report – Compliance Framework	ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requirements and corresponding OAG policies
<p>[Firm's letterhead]</p> <p>INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT</p> <p>TO THE [READERS] OF [NAME OF ENTITY]'S</p>	<p>The audit report shall be printed on the letterhead of the auditing firm.</p> <p>Paragraph 21 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires that the auditor's report shall have a title that clearly indicates that it is the report of an independent auditor.</p> <p>Paragraph 22 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires that the auditor's report shall be addressed, as appropriate, based on the circumstances of the engagement.</p> <p>Unless an exemption has been specifically provided for by the OAG, all audit reports issued by the Auditor-General shall be addressed to the "readers" because public entities are accountable to a wide constituency and the Auditor-General has broad responsibilities to report to this constituency. Individual exceptions may include situations where there is a minority private sector interest in the entity. For example, where the entity is a joint venture and one of the partners is from the private sector, then the audit report shall be addressed to the "joint venturers".</p> <p>Where an audit report is addressed to a party other than to "the readers", the audit report will normally include the following wording:</p> <p>TO THE [SHAREHOLDERS/JOINT VENTURERS/PARTNERS] OF [NAME OF ENTITY]</p>
<p>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED [DD MM 20XX]</p> <p>The Auditor-General is the auditor of [Name of Entity] (the [entity type]). The Auditor-General has appointed me, [Name of Appointed Auditor], using the staff and resources of [Name of Auditing Firm], to carry out the audit of the financial statements and statement of performance of the [entity type] on his behalf.</p> <p>Opinion</p> <p>We have audited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the financial statements of the [entity type] on pages [...] to [...], that comprise⁴ the 	<p>The terminology used to describe the accountability statements shall be the same as that used by the public entity provided it appropriately describes the material that has been audited.</p> <p>The balance date is normally determined by legislation or by the governing body within the constraints of any legislation.</p> <p>The Public Audit Act 2001 (section 32) deals with the appointment of auditors. The Auditor-General may from time to time appoint – in writing – a suitable person or body to act as an auditor on the Auditor-General's behalf.</p> <p>Paragraph 23 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires that the auditor's report shall include the auditor's opinion, and shall have the heading "Opinion".</p> <p>Paragraph 24 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires that the Opinion section of the auditor's report shall also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identify the entity whose financial statements have been audited;

⁴ Ensure that the names that are used in the financial statements and performance information are replicated in the audit report.

AG ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) Forming and reporting an opinion

<p>[statement of financial position] as at [DD MM 20XX], the [statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows] for the year ended on that date, and [the notes to the financial statements, that include accounting policies and other explanatory information]; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the statement of performance³ of the [entity type] on pages [...] to [...]. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - state that the financial statements have been audited; - identify the title of each statement that comprises the financial statements; and - refer to the notes, including the summary of significant accounting policies; and - specify the date or period covered by each financial statement comprising the financial statements. <p>Identification of audited information by page number will assist readers to identify the information to which the audit report refers.</p>
<p>In our opinion the financial statements and the statement of performance of the [entity type] have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with [the applicable financial reporting framework].</p>	<p>When financial statements and performance information have been prepared in accordance with a compliance framework the auditor is not required to assess the fair presentation of those statements. As a result, a “dual” opinion is not expressed for financial statements and performance information prepared in accordance with a compliance framework.</p>
<p>Our audit was completed on [Date]. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.</p>	<p>In addition to paragraph 49 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised), the audit report shall not be dated before:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the date on which the statement of responsibility or equivalent statement is signed; or - the date of the written representation, as required by AG ISA (NZ) 580 and ISA (NZ) 580. <p>The Appointed Auditor, in normal circumstances, shall not sign and date the audit report until all other information (other than the audited financial and performance information) that will be included in the entity’s annual report has been received and considered by the auditor in accordance with ISA (NZ) 720 (Revised).</p>
<p>The basis for our opinion is explained below. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the [Governing body] and our responsibilities relating to the financial statements and the statement of performance, we comment on other information, and we explain our independence.</p>	<p>Audit reports issued by, or on behalf of, the Auditor-General shall include a separate section under the heading “Independence”. This is a departure from paragraphs 28(c), NZ28(c), NZ28.1 and NZ40(b)(1) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) that require statements about the auditor’s independence to be included under the headings “Basis for Opinion” and “Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements.</p> <p>The Auditor-General is specifically required to act independently under section 9 of the Public Audit Act 2001. The heightened expectation that the Auditor-General must act, and be seen to act, independently, combined with the recognition that independence is fundamental to the Auditor-General has led the Auditor-General to raising the prominence of independence by including a separate section under the heading “Independence”.</p>
<p>Basis for opinion</p> <p>We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General’s Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Responsibilities of the auditor section of our report.</p> <p>We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General’s Auditing Standards.</p> <p>We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.</p>	<p>The Basis for Opinion section complies with the requirements of paragraph 28(a), (b), and (d) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised). This section also complies with the requirement in paragraph 28(c) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) for the auditor to state that they have fulfilled their other ethical responsibilities (in addition to the independence requirements) under the relevant ethical requirements. Because assertion of compliance with the auditor’s independence requirements is made under the “Independence” heading of the audit report, the requirement for the auditor to assert compliance with their other ethical responsibilities is needed. This requirement is encompassed in the statement “We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General’s Auditing Standards” which encompasses the auditor’s other ethical responsibilities.</p> <p>The required statements about independence under paragraphs 28(c), NZ28(c) and NZ28.1 have been included under a separate Independence heading.</p>

<p>Responsibilities of the [Governing body] for the financial statements and the statement of performance</p> <p>The [Governing body] is responsible on behalf of the [entity type] for the preparation of the financial statements and the statement of performance in accordance with [the applicable financial reporting framework].</p> <p>The [Governing body] is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable it to prepare financial statements and a statement of performance that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.</p> <p>In preparing the financial statements and the statement of performance, the [Governing body] is responsible on behalf of the [entity type] for assessing the [entity type]'s ability to continue as a going concern. The [Governing body] is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the [Governing body] intends to liquidate the [entity type] or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.</p> <p>The [Governing body]'s responsibilities arise from the [Name of relevant Act(s)].</p>	<p>Paragraphs 33 to 36 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) specify the matters to be included in the auditor's report under the heading "Responsibilities of Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements". The wording of this section of the model audit report complies with paragraphs 33 to 36 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised), having been amended to reflect the public sector context. The audit report shall refer to the relevant legislation requiring the governing body to prepare the financial statements. It is not necessary to make reference to specific sections within the relevant legislation.</p>
<p>Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements and the statement of performance</p> <p>Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and the statement of performance, 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.</p> <p>Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts and disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers taken on the basis of these financial statements and statement of performance.</p>	<p>Paragraphs 37 to 42 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) specify the content requirements of the section of the auditor's report with the heading "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements".</p> <p>Paragraph 38(a) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor's report to state that the objectives of the auditor are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes the auditor's opinion.</p> <p>Paragraph 38(b) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor's report to state that 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. All audit reports issued by, or on behalf of, the Auditor-General include a statement that describes what is meant by the term "material misstatement".</p> <p>Paragraph 38(c) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor's report to state that 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. Because the audit report is addressed to readers, decisions will not be limited to "economic decision", hence the change to refer to "decisions of readers".</p>
<p>[For the budget information reported in the financial statements and the statement of performance, our procedures were limited to checking that the information agreed to the [entity type]'s [statement of performance expectations].]</p> <p>We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the financial statements and the statement of performance.</p>	<p>Public entities are often required to include "budget information" for the period subject to audit in their financial statements and performance information. The purpose of the statement in the audit report is to clarify the extent of work carried out on budget information. This text should only be included in the audit report when the financial statements and the statement of performance include budget information.</p> <p>All audit reports issued by, or on behalf of the Auditor-General include a statement that the auditor is</p>

AG ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) Forming and reporting an opinion

<p>As part of an audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and the statement of performance, 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. - We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the [entity type]'s internal control. - We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the [Governing body]. - We evaluate the appropriateness of the reported performance information within the [entity type]'s framework for reporting its performance; - We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the [Governing body] and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the [entity type]'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 and the statement of performance 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 [entity type] to cease to continue as a going concern. 	<p>not responsible for evaluating the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited information. The primary reason for this statement is that audited information is often published by public entities in electronic form, and may also be included on one or more websites.</p> <p>Paragraph 39(a) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor's report to state as part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs (NZ), the auditor exercises professional judgement and maintains professional scepticism throughout the audit.</p> <p>Paragraph 39(b)(i) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor's report to describe the auditor's responsibility to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for the auditor's 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.</p> <p>Paragraph 39(b)(ii) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor's report to describe the auditor's responsibility to obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.</p> <p>Paragraph 39(b)(iii) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor's report to describe the auditor's responsibility to evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management. Audit reports issued by, or on behalf of, the Auditor-General that express an opinion on performance information describe that the auditor evaluates the appropriateness of the reported performance information within the entity's framework for reporting its performance.</p> <p>Paragraph 39(b)(iv) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor's report to describe the auditor's responsibility to conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting.</p> <p>Paragraph 39(c) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor's report of a group to state the auditor's responsibilities are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements, that the auditor is responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit, and that the auditor remains solely responsible for the audit opinion.</p>
<p>We communicate with the [Governing body] 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.</p> <p>Our responsibility arises from the Public Audit Act 2001.</p>	<p>Paragraph 40(a) of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor's report to state that the auditor communicates to 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 the auditor identifies during the audit.</p> <p>For the annual audit of a public entity, reference should be made to the Public Audit Act 2001 in every audit report.</p>
<p>Other Information</p> <p>The [Governing body] is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included on pages [XX to YY], but does not include the financial statements and the statement of performance, and our auditor's report thereon.</p>	<p>Paragraph 32 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires the auditor to report in accordance with ISA (NZ) 720 (Revised). ISA (NZ) 720 (Revised) acknowledges the possibility that the other information may not be available before the audit has been completed, and specifies the audit report requirements in this situation.</p>

<p>Our opinion on the financial statements and the statement of performance does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.</p> <p>In connection with our audit of the financial statements and the statement of performance, our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the statement of performance or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.</p> <p>Independence</p> <p>We are independent of the [entity type] in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised): Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board..</p> <p>Other than the audit, we have no relationship with, or interests in, the [entity type].</p> <p>Or</p> <p>[In addition to the audit, we have carried out engagements in the areas of [insert description of engagements], which are compatible with those independence requirements. Other than the audit and these engagements, we have no relationship with, or interests in, the [entity type].]</p>	<p>Paragraphs 28(c), NZ28(c) and NZ28.1 require statements to be made in the auditor's report, under the "Basis for Opinion" heading, about the auditor's independence. The statements required are:</p> <p>28(c) That the auditor is independent of the entity in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to the audit ...</p> <p>NZ28(c) In New Zealand, the statement required by paragraph 28(c) shall refer to Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised) Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.</p> <p>NZ28.1 The existence of any relationship (other than that of auditor) which the auditor has with, or any interests which the auditor has in, the entity.</p> <p>In audit reports issued by, or on behalf of, the Auditor-General the required statements about independence under paragraphs 28(c), NZ28(c) and NZ28.1 are included under a separate "Independence" heading.</p>
<p>[Signature of Appointed Auditor] [Name of Appointed Auditor] [Name of Auditing Firm] On behalf of the Auditor-General [City], New Zealand</p>	<p>Paragraph NZ46.1 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires that the name of the engagement partner shall be included in the auditor's report on financial statements of FMC entities considered to have a higher level of public accountability. The Auditor-General requires the name of the Appointed Auditor to be included in the audit reports of all entities, followed by the name of the firm of the Appointed Auditor.</p> <p>Paragraph 47 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires that the auditor's report shall be signed. The Auditor-General requires the signature of the Appointed Auditor. If the Appointed Auditor wants to include the signature of the Audit Firm, this may be included alongside the signature of the Appointed Auditor as follows:</p> <p>[Signature of Appointed Auditor] [Name of Appointed Auditor] On behalf of the Auditor-General [City], New Zealand</p> <p>[Signature of Auditing Firm] [Name of Auditing Firm]</p> <p>Refer to paragraph 12 of this Statement for requirements on signing the audit report.</p> <p>Paragraph 48 of ISA (NZ) 700 (Revised) requires that the auditor's report shall name the location where the auditor practises.</p>