

RECOMMENDED PRACTICE GUIDE (“RPG”) 4
EXAMPLES OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORTS

EFFECTIVE FOR AUDITS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR PERIODS BEGINNING ON OR
AFTER 1 JANUARY 2010 AND AUDITORS’ REPORTS DATED ON OR AFTER 1 JULY 2013

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UNQUALIFIED REPORTS

Example 1: Companies with no subsidiaries

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF XYZ BERHAD

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of XYZ Berhad, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 20XX, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement¹ for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages AA to ZZ.

Directors’ Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of financial statements so as to give a true and fair view in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards² and the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia. The directors are also responsible 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.

Auditors’ Responsibility

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

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

¹ Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 101 uses the term statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows. An entity may use other titles for the statements other than those used in FRS 101.

² Financial Reporting Standards is also known as Accounting Standards for Entities Other than Private Entities. Where the entity uses Accounting Standards for Private Entities (or also known as Private Entity Reporting Standards), the words should be changed accordingly to reflect the accounting framework adopted by the entity.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as of 31 December 20XX and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards² and the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia, we also report that in our opinion the accounting and other records and the registers required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Other Matters

This report is made solely to the members of the Company, as a body, in accordance with Section 174 of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

(Audit Firm)
[AF: 8888]
Chartered Accountants

(Partner)
[9999/9/99 (J/PH)]
Chartered Accountant

Date

[Location in the country]

Example 2: Companies with subsidiaries – all of which are audited by the reporting firm

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF XYZ BERHAD

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of XYZ Berhad, which comprise the balance sheets as at 31 December 20XX of the Group and of the Company, and the income statements, statements of changes in equity and cash flow statements¹ of the Group and of the Company for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages AA to ZZ.

Directors’ Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of financial statements so as to give a true and fair view in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards² and the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia. The directors are also responsible 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.

Auditors’ Responsibility

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

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

¹ Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 101 uses the term statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows. An entity may use other titles for the statements other than those used in FRS 101.

² Financial Reporting Standards is also known as Accounting Standards for Entities Other than Private Entities. Where the entity uses Accounting Standards for Private Entities (or also known as Private Entity Reporting Standards), the words should be changed accordingly to reflect the accounting framework adopted by the entity.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as of 31 December 20XX and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards² and the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia, we also report the following:

- (a) In our opinion, the accounting and other records and the registers required by the Act to be kept by the Company and its subsidiaries have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
- (b) We are satisfied that the accounts of the subsidiaries that have been consolidated with the Company’s financial statements are in form and content appropriate and proper for the purposes of the preparation of the financial statements of the Group and we have received satisfactory information and explanations required by us for those purposes.
- (c) Our audit reports on the accounts of the subsidiaries did not contain any qualification or any adverse comment made under Section 174(3) of the Act.

Other Matters

This report is made solely to the members of the Company, as a body, in accordance with Section 174 of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

(Audit Firm)
[AF: 8888]
Chartered Accountants

(Partner)
[9999/9/99 (J/PH)]
Chartered Accountant

Date

[Location in the country]

Example 3: Companies with subsidiaries – not all of which are audited by the reporting firm

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF XYZ BERHAD

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of XYZ Berhad, which comprise the balance sheets as at 31 December 20XX of the Group and of the Company, and the income statements, statements of changes in equity and cash flow statements¹ of the Group and of the Company for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages AA to ZZ.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of financial statements so as to give a true and fair view in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards² and the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia. The directors are also responsible 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

¹ Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 101 uses the term statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows. An entity may use other titles for the statements other than those used in FRS 101.

² Financial Reporting Standards is also known as Accounting Standards for Entities Other than Private Entities. Where the entity uses Accounting Standards for Private Entities (or also known as Private Entity Reporting Standards), the words should be changed accordingly to reflect the accounting framework adopted by the entity.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as of 31 December 20XX and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards² and the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia, we also report the following:

- (a) In our opinion, the accounting and other records and the registers required by the Act to be kept by the Company and its subsidiaries of which we have acted as auditors have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
- (b) We have considered the accounts and the auditors’ reports of all the subsidiaries of which we have not acted as auditors, which are indicated in note GG to the financial statements.³
- (c) We are satisfied that the accounts of the subsidiaries that have been consolidated with the Company’s financial statements are in form and content appropriate and proper for the purposes of the preparation of the financial statements of the Group and we have received satisfactory information and explanations required by us for those purposes.
- (d) The audit reports on the accounts of the subsidiaries did not contain any qualification or any adverse comment made under Section 174(3) of the Act.

Other Matters

This report is made solely to the members of the Company, as a body, in accordance with Section 174 of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

(Audit Firm)
[AF: 8888]
Chartered Accountants

(Partner)
[9999/9/99 (J/PH)]
Chartered Accountant

Date

[Location in the country]

³ The auditor may also choose to list all the subsidiaries not audited by him in the audit report.

Example 4: Companies with associates and/or jointly controlled entities but do not have subsidiaries

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF XYZ BERHAD

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of XYZ Berhad, which comprise the balance sheets as at 31 December 20XX of the Economic Entity¹ and of the Company and the income statements, statements of changes in equity and cash flow statements² for the year then ended of the Economic Entity and of the Company, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages AA to ZZ.

Directors’ Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of financial statements so as to give a true and fair view in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards³ and the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia. The directors are also responsible 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.

Auditors’ Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the

¹ This example audit report uses the term “Economic Entity” to describe the financial statements comprising the results of the associates and/or jointly controlled entities. An entity defines the composition of the “Economic Entity” in the financial statements. Other terms may be acceptable provided that they are appropriately defined. The term “Group” is not suitable to describe such financial statements as “Group” is defined in FRS 127, *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* to include a parent and its subsidiaries.

² Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 101 uses the term statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows. An entity may use other titles for the statements other than those used in FRS 101.

³ Financial Reporting Standards is also known as Accounting Standards for Entities Other than Private Entities. Where the entity uses Accounting Standards for Private Entities (or also known as Private Entity Reporting Standards), the words should be changed accordingly to reflect the accounting framework adopted by the entity.

entity’s preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity’s internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Economic Entity and of the Company as of 31 December 20XX and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards³ and the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia, we also report that in our opinion, the accounting and other records and the registers required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Other Matters

This report is made solely to the members of the Company, as a body, in accordance with Section 174 of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

(Audit Firm)
[AF: 8888]
Chartered Accountants

(Partner)
[9999/9/99 (J/PH)]
Chartered Accountant

Date

[Location in the country]

Example 5: Foreign incorporated corporation carrying on a business in Malaysia

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT TO THE AGENT OF THE MALAYSIA BRANCH OF XYZ LIMITED¹

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of the Malaysia branch of XYZ Limited, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 20XX, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement² for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages AA to ZZ. These financial statements are prepared based on the accounting and other records maintained by the Malaysia branch of XYZ Limited relating to its operations in Malaysia.

Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The directors and managers of the Malaysia branch of XYZ Limited are responsible for the preparation of financial statements so as to give a true and fair view in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards³ and the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia. The directors and managers are also responsible for such internal control as the directors and managers determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors’ Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity’s preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an

¹ Depending on the engagement contract and branch governance structure, the auditors’ report may be addressed to other parties (for example, the shareholders).

² Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 101 uses the term statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows. An entity may use other titles for the statements other than those used in FRS 101.

³ Financial Reporting Standards is also known as Accounting Standards for Entities Other than Private Entities. Note that a foreign branch does not fulfill the definition of private company and hence, it will not be able to apply Accounting Standards for Private Entities (or also known Private Entity Reporting Standards).

opinion on the effectiveness of the entity’s internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors and managers, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Malaysia branch of XYZ Limited as of 31 December 20XX and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards³ and the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia, we also report that in our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Malaysia branch of XYZ Limited relating to its operations in Malaysia have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Other Matters

This report is made solely to you in accordance with Section 336 of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

(Audit Firm)
[AF: 8888]
Chartered Accountants

(Partner)
[9999/9/99 (J/PH)]
Chartered Accountant

Date

[Location in the country]

Example 6: Co-Operative Societies

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CO-OPERATIVE XYZ

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of Co-Operative XYZ, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 20XX, and the income statement, statement of changes in net assets attributable to members¹ and cash flow statement² for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages AA to ZZ.

Board’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The board of the Co-Operative is responsible for the preparation of financial statements so as to give a true and fair view in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards³ and the requirements of the Co-Operative Societies Act 1993 in Malaysia. The board is also responsible for such internal control as the board determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors’ Responsibility

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

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

¹ Depending on the terms of the membership and depending on the accounting framework adopted, an entity may also use the term “statement of changes in equity”.

² Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 101 uses the term statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows. An entity may use other titles for the statements other than those used in FRS 101.

³ Financial Reporting Standards is also known as Accounting Standards for Entities Other than Private Entities. Where the entity uses Accounting Standards for Private Entities (or also known as Private Entity Reporting Standards) or other accounting standards, the words should be changed accordingly to reflect the accounting framework adopted by the entity.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Co-Operative as of 31 December 20XX and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards³ in Malaysia.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Co-Operative Societies Act 1993 in Malaysia, we also report that in our opinion:

- (a) the accounting and other records have been properly kept in accordance with Section 58 of the Act.
- (b) the receipt, expenditure and investment of monies and the acquisition and disposal of assets by the Co-Operative during the year ended 31 December 20XX are in accordance with the Act, the Co-Operative Societies Regulations 1995 in Malaysia and the regulations and by-laws of the Co-Operative.
- (c) the assets and liabilities, in all material respects, are fairly stated in accordance with the accounting policies.

Other Matters

This report is made solely to the members of the Co-Operative, as a body, in accordance with Section 63 of the Co-Operative Societies Act 1993 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

(Audit Firm)
[AF: 8888]
Chartered Accountants

Date

[Location in the country]

EMPHASIS OF MATTER REPORTS

Example 7: Unqualified opinion with emphasis of matter paragraph

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF XYZ BERHAD

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of XYZ Berhad, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 20XX, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement¹ for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages AA to ZZ.

Directors’ Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of financial statements so as to give a true and fair view in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards² and the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia. The directors are also responsible 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.

Auditors’ Responsibility

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

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

¹ Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 101 uses the term statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows. An entity may use other titles for the statements other than those used in FRS 101.

² Financial Reporting Standards is also known as Accounting Standards for Entities Other than Private Entities. Where the entity uses Accounting Standards for Private Entities (or also known as Private Entity Reporting Standards), the words should be changed accordingly to reflect the accounting framework adopted by the entity.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as of 31 December 20XX and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards² and the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note GG to the financial statements. The Company is the defendant in a lawsuit alleging infringement of certain patent rights and claiming royalties and punitive damages of RMXX,XXX,XXX. The Company has filed a counterclaim, and preliminary hearings and discovery proceedings on both actions are in progress. The ultimate outcome of the matter cannot presently be determined and, accordingly, no liability nor receivable has been recognised in the financial statements in respect of these actions.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia, we also report that in our opinion, the accounting and other records and the registers required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Other Matters

This report is made solely to the members of the Company, as a body, in accordance with Section 174 of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

(Audit Firm)
[AF: 8888]
Chartered Accountants

(Partner)
[9999/9/99 (J/PH)]
Chartered Accountant

Date

[Location in the country]

Example 8: Unqualified opinion with emphasis of matter paragraph – Going concern is appropriate but a material uncertainty exists and adequate disclosure is made

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF XYZ BERHAD

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of XYZ Berhad, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 20XX, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement¹ for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages AA to ZZ.

Directors’ Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of financial statements so as to give a true and fair view in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards² and the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia. The directors are also responsible 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.

Auditors’ Responsibility

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

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

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

¹ Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 101 uses the term statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows. An entity may use other titles for the statements other than those used in FRS 101.

² Financial Reporting Standards is also known as Accounting Standards for Entities Other than Private Entities. Where the entity uses Accounting Standards for Private Entities (or also known as Private Entity Reporting Standards), the words should be changed accordingly to reflect the accounting framework adopted by the entity.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as of 31 December 20XX and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards² and the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note GG in the financial statements which discloses the premise upon which the Company has prepared its financial statements by applying the going concern assumption, notwithstanding that the Company incurred a net loss of RMXXX,XXX during the year ended 31 December 20XX, and as of that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by RMXXX,XXX, thereby indicating the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia, we also report that in our opinion, the accounting and other records and the registers required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Other Matters

This report is made solely to the members of the Company, as a body, in accordance with Section 174 of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

(Audit Firm)
[AF: 8888]
Chartered Accountants

(Partner)
[9999/9/99 (J/PH)]
Chartered Accountant

Date

[Location in the country]

QUALIFIED OPINION REPORTS

Example 9: Inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence – Unable to observe physical inventory count

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF XYZ BERHAD

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of XYZ Berhad, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 20XX, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement¹ for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages AA to ZZ.

Directors’ Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of financial statements so as to give a true and fair view in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards² and the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia. The directors are also responsible 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.

Auditors’ Responsibility

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

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

¹ Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 101 uses the term statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows. An entity may use other titles for the statements other than those used in FRS 101.

² Financial Reporting Standards is also known as Accounting Standards for Entities Other than Private Entities. Where the entity uses Accounting Standards for Private Entities (or also known as Private Entity Reporting Standards), the words should be changed accordingly to reflect the accounting framework adopted by the entity.

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We did not observe the counting of the physical inventories as of 31 December 20XX, since that date was prior to the time we were initially engaged as auditors for the Company. Owing to the nature of the Company’s records, we were unable to satisfy ourselves as to inventory quantities by other audit procedures.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as of 31 December 20XX and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards² and the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia, we also report that in our opinion, the accounting and other records and the registers required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Other Matters

This report is made solely to the members of the Company, as a body, in accordance with Section 174 of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

(Audit Firm)
[AF: 8888]
Chartered Accountants

(Partner)
[9999/9/99 (J/PH)]
Chartered Accountant

Date

[Location in the country]

Example 10: Financial statements are materially misstated – Inappropriate accounting method

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF XYZ BERHAD

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of XYZ Berhad, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 20XX, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement¹ for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages AA to ZZ.

Directors’ Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of financial statements so as to give a true and fair view in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards² and the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia. The directors are also responsible 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.

Auditors’ Responsibility

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

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

¹ Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 101 uses the term statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows. An entity may use other titles for the statements other than those used in FRS 101.

² Financial Reporting Standards is also known as Accounting Standards for Entities Other than Private Entities. Where the entity uses Accounting Standards for Private Entities (or also known as Private Entity Reporting Standards), the words should be changed accordingly to reflect the accounting framework adopted by the entity.

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

As discussed in Note GG to the financial statements, no depreciation has been provided in the financial statements which practice, in our opinion, is not in accordance with FRS 116, Property, Plant and Equipment. Had depreciation been provided for, the depreciation charge for the year ended 31 December 20XX would be RMXXX,XXX based on the straight-line method of depreciation using annual rates of 5% for the building and 20% for the equipment. In addition, the carrying value of property, plant and equipment and retained earnings would have been reduced by RMXXX,XXX and RMXXX,XXX respectively. The profit for the year ended 31 December 20XX would have been reduced by RMXXX,XXX.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as of 31 December 20XX and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards² and the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia, we also report that in our opinion:

- (a) except for the matter as described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the accounting and other records have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
- (b) the registers required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Other Matters

This report is made solely to the members of the Company, as a body, in accordance with Section 174 of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

(Audit Firm)
[AF: 8888]
Chartered Accountants

(Partner)
[9999/9/99 (J/PH)]

RPG 4 – EXAMPLES OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORTS
EFFECTIVE FOR AUDITS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR PERIODS BEGINNING ON OR AFTER 1 JANUARY 2010
AND AUDITORS’ REPORTS DATED ON OR AFTER 1 JULY 2013

Chartered Accountant

Date

[Location in the country]

DISCLAIMER OF OPINION REPORT

Example 11: Inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence – Inadequate accounting records

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF XYZ BERHAD

Report on the Financial Statements

We were engaged to audit the financial statements of XYZ Berhad, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 20XX, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement¹ for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages AA to ZZ.

Directors’ Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of financial statements so as to give a true and fair view in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards² and the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia. The directors are also responsible 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.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on conducting the audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia. Because of the matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, however, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

As discussed in Note GG to the financial statements, a fire at the Company’s computer centre destroyed many of the accounting records and related documents. The financial statements consequently include significant amounts based on estimates. We were unable to carry out appropriate audit procedures to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence over these estimates. We could not determine the effect of adjustments, if any, on the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 20XX, or on its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

¹ Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 101 uses the term statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows. An entity may use other titles for the statements other than those used in FRS 101.

² Financial Reporting Standards is also known as Accounting Standards for Entities Other than Private Entities. Where the entity uses Accounting Standards for Private Entities (or also known as Private Entity Reporting Standards), the words should be changed accordingly to reflect the accounting framework adopted by the entity.

Disclaimer of Opinion

Because of the significance of the matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis of an audit opinion. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the financial statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia, we also report that in our opinion:

- (a) because of the matter as discussed in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, the accounting and other records have not been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
- (b) the registers required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Other Matters

This report is made solely to the members of the Company, as a body, in accordance with Section 174 of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

(Audit Firm)
[AF: 8888]
Chartered Accountants

(Partner)
[9999/9/99 (J/PH)]
Chartered Accountant

Date

[Location in the country]

ADVERSE OPINION REPORT

Example 12: Financial Statements are materially misstated – Disagreement with management on provision for losses

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF XYZ BERHAD

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of XYZ Berhad, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 20XX, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement¹ for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages AA to ZZ.

Directors’ Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of financial statements so as to give a true and fair view in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards² and the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia. The directors are also responsible 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.

Auditors’ Responsibility

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

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

¹ Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 101 uses the term statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows. An entity may use other titles for the statements other than those used in FRS 101.

² Financial Reporting Standards is also known as Accounting Standards for Entities Other than Private Entities. Where the entity uses Accounting Standards for Private Entities (or also known as Private Entity Reporting Standards), the words should be changed accordingly to reflect the accounting framework adopted by the entity.

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

Basis for Adverse Opinion

As described in Note GG to the financial statements, no provision has been made for losses expected to arise on certain significant long-term contracts currently in progress, as the directors consider that such losses should be off-set against amounts recoverable on other long-term contracts. Provision for foreseeable losses on individual contracts is required by FRS 111, Construction Contracts. Had such losses been provided for, the effects would have been to reduce profit before tax for the year and the contract work in progress by RMXXX, income taxes for the year by RMXXX and net profit for the year by RMXXX. Accordingly, retained earnings as of 31 December 20XX would also have been reduced by RMXXX.

Adverse Opinion

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter described in the Basis for Adverse Opinion paragraph, the financial statements do not give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as of 31 December 20XX and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards² and the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia, we also report that in our opinion:

- (a) because of the matter as described in the Basis for Adverse Opinion paragraph, the accounting and other records have not been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
- (b) the registers required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Other Matters

This report is made solely to the members of the Company, as a body, in accordance with Section 174 of Companies Act 1965 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

(Audit Firm)
[AF: 8888]
Chartered Accountants

(Partner)
[9999/9/99 (J/PH)]
Chartered Accountant

RPG 4 – EXAMPLES OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORTS
EFFECTIVE FOR AUDITS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR PERIODS BEGINNING ON OR AFTER 1 JANUARY 2010
AND AUDITORS' REPORTS DATED ON OR AFTER 1 JULY 2013

Date

[Location in the country]