



The Irish Financial Reporting Conference 2019

FRS 102 Meets Modified Audit Opinions and Going Concern

Presenter:

Des O'Neill - OmniPro



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FRS 102 & Audit Opinions and Disclosures

- FRS 102 / S.1A FRS 102
- FRS 105 ??????????????
- ISA 570 – Going Concern
- ISA 700 – Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements
- ISA 705 – Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditors Report

Audit Opinions and Opinion Forming

- ISA 706 – Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and Other Matter Paragraphs
- ISA 710 – Comparative Information – Corresponding Figures and Comparative Financial Information
- ISA 720 – The Auditor’s Responsibilities Relating to Other Information in Documents Containing Audited Financial Statements

Opinion Building and the New Format Audit Report

- ISA 700 – Objective
- Form an opinion on the financial statements based on evaluation of the conclusions drawn from evidence obtained
- Express clearly an opinion through a written report

Opinion Building and the New Format Audit Report

- Forming an Opinion Requirement
- Has sufficient appropriate audit evidence been obtained as to whether FS are free from material misstatement due to fraud or error
- Uncorrected misstatements are considered
- FS have been prepared in all material respects in accordance with the framework
- FS including related notes give a true and fair view

ISA 570 – Going Concern

- **Objective**
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding and conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the FS

ISA 570 Going Concern

- To conclude based on the evidence obtained whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast a significant doubt on the entities ability to continue as a going concern
- Report in accordance with ISA 570

ISA 570 Going Concern

- ISA 570 Key Impacts
 - Going Concern Assumption previously referred to now defined as Going Concern Basis of Accounting
 - Appropriateness of managements use of the going concern basis
 - Communication of Key Matters and impact on the audit report

ISA 570 Going Concern

- ISA 570 Key Updates
 - If period of assessment of those charged with governance is less than 12 months, if this is not disclosed in the financial statements auditor should disclose in the audit report
 - Where management use of going concern appropriate and no material uncertainty has been identified the auditor shall report by exception
 - In accordance with New Irish GAAP management takes into account all available information about the future – FRS 102 Para 3.8

ISA 570 Going Concern

- Going Concern Assumption – the defining assumption about the condition of an entity for which the adoption of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate
- Any entity unless management intends to liquidate the entity or cease trading or has no realistic alternative to liquidation or cessation of operations
- Ability to continue as a going concern = basis of accounting

Old ISA 570 – Going Concern Disclosures

- Statement that the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis
- Statement of the relevant facts
- Nature of the concern
- Statement of assumptions adopted distinguishable from pertinent facts
- Details of plans for resolving the issues
- Details of actions taken

ISA 706 Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and Other Matter Paragraphs

- Objective
- The opinion having been formed
- Draw users attention when necessary to
- Matter although presented and disclosed in the financial statements is of such importance that it is fundamental to the users understanding of the financial statements
- As appropriate any other matter that is relevant to the users understanding of the audit, the auditors responsibilities or the audit report

ISA 705 Modifications To the Opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report

- Objective
- Three types of modified opinions
 - Qualified
 - Adverse
 - Disclaimer

ISA 705 Modifications to the Opinion in The Independent Auditors Report

- Qualified opinion
- Unqualified opinion can not be expressed
- Obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence
- Misstatements individually or in aggregate are material
- But not pervasive
- Except for

ISA 705 Modifications to the Opinion in The Independent Auditors Report

- Qualified opinion
- Unqualified opinion can not be expressed
- Unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence
- Possible effects on the financial statements of undetected misstatements
- Could be material
- But not pervasive
- Limitation in Scope

ISA 705 Modifications to the Opinion in The Independent Auditors Report

- Adverse opinion
- Having obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence
- Concludes misstatements individually or in aggregate are both material
- and pervasive
- Disagreement

ISA 705 Modifications to the Opinion in The Independent Auditors Report

- Disclaimer of opinion
- Unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence on which to base the opinion
- Concludes possible effects of undetected misstatements
- Are both material and pervasive
- Limitation in scope

ISA 705 Modifications to the Opinion in The Independent Auditors Report

- Disclaimer of opinion
- In extremely rare circumstances involving multiple significant uncertainties
- Notwithstanding having obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence on which to base the opinion
- It is not possible for form an opinion
- Due to the potential interaction of the uncertainties and their possible cumulative effect on the financial misstatements

Other Opinions

- Directors responsibilities statement
- Other Matter Paragraphs
 - Audit Exempt entity in the previous year
- Key Audit Matters
- Auditors responsibilities for audit of FS

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Why OmniPro – One Firm One Solution

What We Do We provide accountants with consulting, training and information products in the areas of;

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WATERFORD STANLEY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the year ended 31 December 2017 (Continued)

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Under Irish Company Law, the directors are required to give a description of the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the company:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for that other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Company policies are aimed at minimising such losses, and require that deferred terms are only granted to customers who demonstrate an appropriate payment history and satisfy credit worthiness procedures. Details of the company's debtors are shown in Note 11 to the financial statements.

Competitive risk

The company operates in a highly competitive environment and is at constant risk of erosion of market share from its competitors.

Currency risk

The company has an international customer base and supply chain. As a result it is exposed to both foreign exchange and interest rate risks. Significant fluctuations can impact profitability and cash flow.

GOING CONCERN

The company has incurred a total comprehensive loss of €4.5m in the year (2016: loss €1.4m). The directors have prepared forecasts for 2018 and 2019 which indicate that the company has adequate financial resources which will be provided by its parent company to enable it to finance its activities over the projected periods. Fellow group companies have indicated that they will not call on amounts due to them until such time that the company is in a position to settle these amounts. As a consequence, the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE BUSINESS

The company has restructured its activities to improve its competitiveness and continues to review its overall business structure.

WATERFORD STANLEY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2017 (Continued)

DIRECTORS

The present directors are as listed on page 2.

DIRECTORS' AND SECRETARY'S INTERESTS IN SHARES

The directors and secretary who held office at 31 December 2017 had no interests in shares or debentures of the company at the beginning or end of the year. The company's shares are 100% owned by Furdo Limited.

ACCOUNTING RECORDS

The measures that the directors have taken to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014, with regard to the keeping of accounting records, include the provision of appropriate resources to maintain adequate accounting records throughout the company, including the appointment of personnel with appropriate qualifications, experience and expertise and maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The company's accounting records are maintained at the company's registered office address at Unit 401 Waterford Industrial Estate, Cork Road, Waterford.

STATEMENT ON RELEVANT AUDIT INFORMATION

In accordance with section 330 of the Companies Act 2014:

- so far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Ernst & Young, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm, will continue in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

Approved by the Board on 10/04/2018



A. Zufia
Director



M. Lindsay
Director

WATERFORD STANLEY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2017 (Continued)

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(l) *Revenue recognition*

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on dispatch of the goods, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

(m) *Provision for liabilities and charges*

A provision is recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions for the expected warranty costs are charged against profits when products have been invoiced. The effect of the time value of money is not material and therefore the provisions are not discounted.

(n) *Exceptional costs*

Significant expenditure or income deriving from activities which are outside of the normal business costs or revenues and could be described as one off items, are treated as exceptional items and shown separately on the face of the income statement.

(o) *Going concern*

The company has incurred a total comprehensive loss of €4.5m in the year (2016: loss €1.4m). The directors have prepared forecasts for 2018 which indicate that the company has adequate financial resources which will be provided by its parent company to enable it to finance its activities over the projected periods. Fellow group companies have indicated that they will not call on amounts due to them until such time that the company is in a position to settle these amounts. As a consequence, the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF IRELAND LUXURY RAIL TOURS LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on the financial statements of Ireland Luxury Rail Tours Limited (the 'company')

In our opinion the company financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at financial year ended 31 December 2017 of the loss for the financial year ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework and, in particular, with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements we have audited comprise:

- the Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- the Balance Sheet;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity;
- the related notes 1 to 17, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out in note 1.

The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council ("the relevant financial reporting framework").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty relating to going concern

We draw attention to note 3 to the financial statements, which indicates that the company incurred a loss for the financial year ended 31 December 2017 of €702,210 and had net current liabilities and net liabilities of €10,302,218 and €1,781,749 respectively at the balance sheet date. As stated in note 3, these conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF IRELAND LUXURY RAIL TOURS LIMITED

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity (or where relevant, the group) to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF IRELAND LUXURY RAIL TOURS LIMITED

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

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- In our opinion the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements and the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the provisions in the Companies Act 2014 which require us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by law are not made.



Gerard Casey
For and on behalf of Deloitte Ireland LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Galway Financial Services Centre
Moneenageisha Road
Galway

14-3-2019

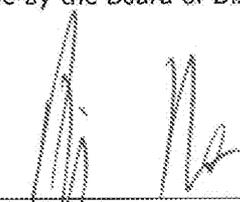
IRELAND LUXURY RAIL TOURS LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 €	2016 €
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	9	<u>8,520,469</u>	<u>8,702,939</u>
Current Assets			
Stocks	10	32,017	17,655
Debtors – due within one financial year	11	2,833,380	316,754
Debtors – due after one financial year	11	250,000	471,686
Cash at bank and in hand		75,546	37,140
		<u>3,190,943</u>	<u>843,235</u>
Current Liabilities			
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one financial year	12	<u>(13,493,161)</u>	<u>(10,625,713)</u>
Net Current Liabilities		<u>(10,302,218)</u>	<u>(9,782,478)</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>(1,781,749)</u>	<u>(1,079,539)</u>
Capital and Reserves			
Called-up share capital presented as equity	13	100	100
Profit and loss account	13	<u>(1,781,849)</u>	<u>(1,079,639)</u>
		<u>(1,781,749)</u>	<u>(1,079,539)</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 14 March 2019 and signed on its behalf by:



 Martin O'Grady
 Director



 Abigail Hunt
 Director

Date: 14 March 2019

IRELAND LUXURY RAIL TOURS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted by the company are as follows:

GENERAL INFORMATION AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Ireland Luxury Rail Tours Limited is a company incorporated in Ireland under the Companies Act 2014. The registered number is 538767. The address of the registered office is 13-18 City Quay, Dublin 2. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the directors' report on pages 3 to 4.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional currency of Ireland Luxury Rail Tours Limited is considered to be Euro because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

These financial statements are separate financial statements.

Ireland Luxury Rail Tours Limited meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements. Ireland Luxury Rail Tours Limited is consolidated in the financial statements of its ultimate parent, Belmond Limited, which may be obtained from Canon's Court, 22 Victoria Street, Hamilton HM12, Bermuda. Exemptions have been taken in these separate company financial statements in relation to financial instruments, presentation of a cash flow statement and remuneration of key management personnel.

TURNOVER

Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax, of services provided during the financial year.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

IRELAND LUXURY RAIL TOURS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

TAXATION - Continued

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the company and the company intends either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

FOREIGN CURRENCY

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on transactions entered into to hedge certain foreign currency risks; and
- exchange differences arising on gains or losses on non-monetary items which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future financial periods.

Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies

There are no critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies and that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Going concern

For details of matters considered by the directors in relation to going concern, please refer to Note 3.

IRELAND LUXURY RAIL TOURS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION: GOING CONCERN

The company incurred a loss for the financial year ended 31 December 2017 of €702,210 (2016: €784,658) and had net current liabilities and net liabilities of €10,302,218 (2016: €9,782,478) and €1,781,749 (2016: €1,079,539) respectively at the balance sheet date. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The company has obtained written confirmation from the company's ultimate parent company, Belmond Limited, confirming that Belmond Limited intends to provide financial support to the Company for a period of not less than one year from the date of signing of the financial statements to enable it to pay any of its respective intercompany loan balances. The directors consider that this support will enable the company to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. On that basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying values or classification of assets and liabilities that would arise if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

4. TURNOVER

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in Ireland.

5. OPERATING LOSS

	2017	2016
	€	€

Operating loss is stated after charging:

Directors remuneration	-	-
Depreciation of tangible assets	373,402	150,957
	373,402	150,957

Directors remuneration was borne by another group company, therefore there is no further disclosure required under section 305 and 306 Companies Act 2014, as it is nil for both years.

6. STAFF NUMBERS AND COSTS

The average monthly number of employees (including directors) was:

	2017	2016
	No.	No.
Administration and General Executives	3	2
Administration and General Accounts	2	1
Trains and Cruises	16	10
Property Repairs and Maintenance	3	2
	24	15

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2017	2016
	€	€
Wages and salaries	758,001	417,065
Social insurance costs	72,261	39,141
	830,262	456,206



Independent auditor's report to the members of Chartered Land Management Unlimited Company (*continued*)

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 1.2 to the financial statements which indicates that the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company earned a net profit of €525,781 during the year ended 30 December 2017 and, at that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its total assets by €4,516,086 and it had net current liabilities of €4,516,086. These events and conditions, along with the other matters explained in note 1.2, constitute a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the financial statements. The other information comprises the information included in the directors' report. The financial statements and our auditor's report thereon do not comprise part of the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

Based solely on our work on the other information, we report that:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements;
- in our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.



Independent auditor's report to the members of Chartered Land Management Unlimited Company (*continued*)

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014 (continued)

In our opinion the accounting records of the Company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by Sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on IAASA's website at https://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf.



Deloitte
Chartered Accountants &
Statutory Audit Firm

Independent auditor's report to the members of N6 (Construction) Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on the financial statements of N6 (Construction) Limited (the 'company')

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2017 and of the loss for the financial year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework and, in particular, with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements we have audited comprise:

- Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
- Balance Sheet;
- Statement of Changes In Equity;
- Cash Flow Statement; and
- the related notes 1 to 13, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out in note 3.

The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union ("the relevant financial reporting framework").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter – Financial statements prepared on a basis other than that of going concern

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in note 1 to the financial statements, which explains that the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Reports and Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2017, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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Independent auditor's report to the members of N6 (Construction) Limited

Other information (Continued)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity (or where relevant, the group) to cease to continue as a going concern.

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Independent auditor's report to the members of N6 (Construction) Limited

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (Continued)

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with 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.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- In our opinion the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements and the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the provisions in the Companies Act 2014 which require us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by law are not made.



Emer O'Shaughnessy
For and on behalf of Deloitte
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Deloitte & Touche House, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2

Date: 7 May 2018

N6 (CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. GOING CONCERN

N6 (Construction) Limited's primary activity was the design and construction of the N6 dual carriageway between Galway and Ballinasloe. The company reported a loss for the year after tax of €87 (2016: €38) and had net liabilities of €90,382,243 at 31 December 2017 (2016: €90,382,156).

As a result of significant cost overruns and unforeseen costs to complete the contract with N6 (Concession) Limited, the company incurred losses on the contract resulting in a deficit on the balance sheet. The construction of the N6 was completed in October 2010 and the final completion certificate was issued in June 2012. In accordance with its contractual obligations to N6 (Concession) Limited, the company was obliged to make good any defects for a period of 24 months after the completion certificate is issued. The directors aim to liquidate the company once all legal cases have been concluded. The intention of the shareholders is to fulfil all contractual obligations as per the signed construction contract.

On this basis, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern which includes, where appropriate:

- writing down the company's assets to recoverable amount;
- reclassifying non-current assets and liabilities to current where required; and
- making provision for any onerous contractual commitments at the balance sheet date.

The financial statements include a provision for the future cost of terminating the business of the company.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is registered and domiciled in the Republic of Ireland.

These financial statements are presented in Euro as that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation of financial statements:

- (i) The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union.
- (ii) The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 have been prepared on a basis other than that of going concern, as the directors have decided to pursue an orderly wind up of the company once the construction contract for upgrade works has been completed and all claims settled. Accordingly and where appropriate, the company's assets have been written down to recoverable amount. The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are described below, save where adjustments have been made to reflect the basis of preparation described above.
- (iii) The financial statements incorporate the results and financial position of the company up to 31 December 2017.

SAPPHO LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY – continued

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key source of estimation uncertainty –impairment of intangible assets

Determining whether intangible assets are impaired requires an estimation of their value in use to the company. The value in use calculation requires the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the intangible asset and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value.

Going Concern

There are no critical judgements that the directors have made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, with the exception of going concern, as set out in Note 3.

3. GOING CONCERN

While the consolidated financial statements of Rinvery Limited, the ultimate parent company showed profits of €154,987 (01.01.17: €228,961) for the 52 week period ended 31 December 2017, the Group had net current liabilities of €19,441,633 (01.01.17: €20,749,632) and net liabilities of €15,973,442 (01.01.17: €15,598,780) at the balance sheet date, due primarily to bank debt of €14,398,653 (01.01.17: €16,891,142) which is repayable on demand.

As a result of the above, and the existing trading conditions in the industry, the Directors of Rinvery Limited have agreed the sale of Sappho Limited and its subsidiaries, which comprises all the trading entities of the group, to an experienced company operating in the industry.

The sale is now subject to conditionality, including regulatory approvals. The Group's bankers have also expressed their support in respect of this proposed sale.

The Directors are of the understanding that once the sale is completed, the purchaser intends to continue to operate the trading companies as going concerns. Accordingly, they believe it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

4. TURNOVER

The amount of turnover attributable to different markets is not disclosed under the provisions of paragraph 66(1) of Part IV of Schedule 3 of the Companies Act 2014.

LSREF III Wight Hotel Holdings Designated Activity Company

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare the financial statements for each financial period. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company and of the profit for that period then ended. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business. As explained in note 2 – Significant accounting policies – forming part of the financial statements, the directors do not believe it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities. The directors are also responsible for preparing a directors' report that complies with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

On behalf of the board



Dónal Rooney
Director



Michael Gallagher
Director

29 May 2018



KPMG
Audit
1 Stokes Place
St. Stephen's Green
Dublin 2
D02 DE03
Ireland

Independent auditor's report to the members of LSREF III Wight Hotel Holdings Designated Activity Company

1 Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of LSREF III Wight Hotel Holdings Designated Activity Company ('the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2017, which comprise the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, Statement of financial position, Statement of changes in equity and related notes, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter – non-going concern basis of preparation

We draw attention to the disclosure made in note 2 to the financial statements which explains that the financial statements are now not prepared on the going concern basis for the reason set out in that note. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The directors are responsible for preparation of other information accompanying the financial statements. The other information comprises the information included in the directors' report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion on that information.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, ISAs (Ireland) and the Companies Act 2014 require that we read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether that information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained from our audit work, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Based solely on our work on the other information:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements;
- in our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.



Independent auditor's report to the members of LSREF III Wight Hotel Holdings Designated Activity Company *(continued)*

In our opinion the accounting records of the Company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

2 Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on IAASA's website at https://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf8-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Eamon Dillon

Eamon Dillon
for and on behalf of
KPMG

Chartered Accountants, Statutory Audit Firm

1 Stokes Place
St. Stephen's Green
Dublin 2

29 May 2018

LSREF III Wight Hotel Holdings Designated Activity Company

Notes *(continued)*

2 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect application of the Company accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Such estimates and judgements are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Going concern

The financial statements have not been prepared on the going concern basis. This is on the basis that it is anticipated that the Company will be in a liquidation process within the next 12 months. Therefore, the directors do not consider it appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis.

Financial fixed assets

Investments in subsidiaries are held at cost less provisions for impairments.

Finance income and finance costs

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less.

Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Tax

The income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Directors' Report (continued)

Events after the reporting period

After the balance sheet date, but before the financial statements were signed, the Directors have made the intention that due to planned restructuring of entities within the group, it is likely that the company will transfer the business of its principal activities to another group company in the foreseeable future. At the date of signing of these financial statements, no formal decision has been made.

Accounting records

The measures taken by the Directors to ensure compliance with the Company's obligation to keep proper accounting records, as outlined in Section 281-285 of the Companies Act 2014, are the use of appropriate systems and procedures and the employment of competent persons who report to the Chief Financial Officer and ensure that the requirements of the legislation are complied with. The accounting records are kept at 1st Floor, Building 8, Cherrywood Science & Technology Park, Loughlinstown, D18 W319.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the Directors to prepare the financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS'), as adopted by the European Union. Under company law, the Directors must not approve the financial statements, unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the Company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business; and
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards.

The Directors are responsible for ensuring that the Company keeps, or causes to be kept, adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the Company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' Report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence, for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Research and development

There have been no research and development expenses during the year (2016: Nil).

Going concern

Due to planned restructuring of entities within the group, it is likely that the company will transfer the business of its principal activities to another group company in the foreseeable future. Accordingly the Directors have assessed that the going concern basis for the preparation of financial statements is no longer a reasonable assumption to make. Therefore the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern, being the termination or break up basis. The Directors are of the view that the carrying value of the Company's assets and liabilities equates to their net realisable value.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF QUINTILLION SERVICES LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Quintillion Services Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2017, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and as adopted by the European Union.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Emphasis of matter

In forming our opinion on the statutory financial statements, which is not qualified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in the basis of preparation paragraph in note 1 to the financial statements, which explains that the financial statements are no longer prepared on a going concern basis for the reasons set out in that note.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Basis of Preparation

Reporting entity

Quintillion Services Limited (the 'Company') was registered on 23 April 2014 and is a wholly owned subsidiary of U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (Ireland) Limited (formally Quintillion Limited) (the 'Parent'), a company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The principal activity of the Company is the provision of administration services to alternative investment funds.

Quintillion Services Limited's ultimate parent undertaking is U.S. Bancorp, a Delaware corporation, with its headquarters in Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') as adopted by the European Union ('EU') for the years presented.

Basis of preparation

Due to planned restructuring of entities within the group, it is likely that the company will transfer the business of its principal activities to another group company in the foreseeable future. Accordingly the directors have assessed that the going concern basis for the preparation of financial statements is no longer a reasonable assumption to make. Therefore the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern, being the termination or break up basis. The Directors are of the view that the carrying value of the Company's assets and liabilities equates to their net realisable value.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements of the Company are presented in U.S. Dollar (also referred to as 'USD' and '\$') which is also the functional currency of the Company.

Use of estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's Financial Statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

There were no significant estimates or judgements made in preparing these financial statements.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies that Quintillion Services Limited applied in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 are set out below:

Staff costs

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits, such as wages and salaries, social security costs and other benefits are accounted for on an accruals basis over the period during which employees have provided services. Bonuses are recognised to the extent that the Company has a legal or constructive obligation to its employees that can be measured reliably.

Pensions

The Company provides employees with post-retirement benefits in the form of a defined contribution plan. The cost of the Company's defined contribution plan is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the accounting period in which it is incurred. Any contributions unpaid at the end of the reporting period are recorded as a liability.



Independent auditors' report to the members of Sean Ross Abbey Voluntary Housing Association Company Limited by Guarantee

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Sean Ross Abbey Voluntary Housing Association Company Limited by Guarantee's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31 December 2017 and of its result for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council of the UK, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland and Irish law); and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Directors' Report and Financial Statements, which comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2017;
 - the profit and loss account for the year then ended; and
 - the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.
-

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) ("ISAs (Ireland)") and applicable law.

Our responsibilities under ISAs (Ireland) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, which includes IAASA's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (Ireland) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.



Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Directors' Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the Companies Act 2014 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (Ireland) and the Companies Act 2014 require us to also report certain opinions and matters as described below:

- In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2017 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.
- Based on our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page [3], the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA website at:

https://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc0c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf

This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.



Other required reporting

Companies Act 2014 opinions on other matters

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
 - The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
-

Companies Act 2014 exception reporting

Directors' remuneration and transactions

Under the Companies Act 2014 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of that Act have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Nadine Watters

Nadine Watters

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Dublin
28 June 2018

Sean Ross Abbey Voluntary Housing Association CLG

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparing the financial statements

The entity financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland (applicable accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland and the Companies Act 2014).

The entity financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

(b) Accounting convention

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention.

(c) FRS 102 - dormant company

Sean Ross Abbey Voluntary Housing Association CLG has availed of the FRS 102 dormant companies exemption.

2 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the directors on 27 June 2018.

OmniPro Audit Opinion Guide and illustrative auditor's reports

COMPANY DOES NOT PREPARE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS APPENDIX 1

Example 1 – Non-publicly traded company incorporated in Ireland preparing financial statements under FRS105 (the small companies regime)

- *Company is not a public interest entity.*
- *Company qualifies as a small company and chooses to prepare its financial statements in accordance with FRS105.*
- *Company does not prepare group financial statements or ISA 600 does not apply.*
- *Auditor is not required, and has otherwise not decided, to communicate key audit matters in accordance with ISA 701.*

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF XYZ LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of [XYZ Limited] (the 'company') for the year ended [date] which comprise [*specify the titles of the primary statements*]¹⁵ and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable Irish law and Accounting Standards, including FRS 105 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland) applicable to the Micro Entities Regime.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- are presumed to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company in accordance with Section 324 of Companies Act 2014 as at [date] and of its profit for the year then ended; and;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 105 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* to the Micro-Entities Regime issued by the Financial Reporting Council; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority ("IAASA") Ethical Standard [, and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note [X]¹⁶ to the financial statements]¹⁷, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

¹⁵ The terms used to describe the primary financial statements should be the same as those used by the directors.

¹⁶ As described in paragraph A35-4 of ISA 700 (Revised June 2016), IAASA's Ethical Standard Section 6 Provisions available for audits of small entities, paragraph 6.15 requires disclosure in the auditor's report where the audit firm has taken advantage of an exemption provided in paragraphs 6.11, 6.12 or 6.13 of the Ethical Standard.

¹⁷ Delete the words in square brackets if the relief and exemptions for audits of small entities provided by the IAASA's Ethical Standard are not utilised.

OmniPro Audit Opinion Guide and illustrative auditor's reports

COMPANY DOES NOT PREPARE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS APPENDIX 1

Example 1 – Non-publicly traded company incorporated in Ireland preparing financial statements under FRS105 (the small companies regime) (continued)

Other Matters¹⁸

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis that as per Section 336(3A) of the Companies Act 2014 the company qualifies for the micro companies regime, it complies with the minimum requirements of this Act (within the meaning of Section 324(11)) in relation to its financial statements and therefore is presumed to give a true and fair view as required by subsection (3).

Other information¹⁹

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report²⁰, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by Companies Act 2014

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited²¹.
- the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made²²; and
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the micro companies regime and take advantage of the exemption from disclosing certain information required by sections 305 to 312.

¹⁸ Draw users' attention to matters relevant to a users' understanding of the financial statements see Page 9 and Appendix 10

¹⁹ As outlined on page 10 "Other Information" must be included in an audit report in Ireland however while the Directors Report and Directors responsibilities statement are not included in a FRS 105 set of financial statements, the fact that the auditor's report must still provide an opinion in respect of Companies Act 2014 implies that there is statutory other information reporting and the sentence "except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report" has been included.

²⁰ The term used to describe the annual report should be the same as that used by the directors.

²¹ Where the company has material branches, this notation can be expanded by including "and information and returns adequate for our audit have been received from branches of the company not visited by us."

²² Sections 307 to 308 CA 2014 – Particulars of loans by the company to Directors or guarantors/quasi loans provided for the benefit of the directors are not disclosed in the accounts

OmniPro Audit Opinion Guide and illustrative auditor's reports

COMPANY DOES NOT PREPARE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS APPENDIX 1

Example 1 – Non-publicly traded company incorporated in Ireland preparing financial statements under FRS105 (the small companies regime) (continued)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement [set out on page ...]²³, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they comply with FRS 105 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime*²⁴, and the legal requirements applicable to micro company financial statements, and are thereby presumed, in law, to give a true and fair view. The financial statements are presumed, in law, to give a true and fair view without any consideration of any other circumstances, factors, accounting principles or disclosures. The directors' are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf.

Or

Further details relating to our work as auditor is set out in the Scope of Responsibilities Statement contained in the appendix of this report, which is to be read as an integral part of our report.²⁵

Or

Alternatively include full content of the appendix within the body of this Audit Report

²³ Include only if opting to present a Directors Responsibilities Statement in a set of FRS 105 financial statements.

²⁴ Not specifically required to reference FRS 105 here as mentioned previously and therefore implied otherwise.

²⁵ Inclusion of the Appendix in full (and without modification) is necessary to meet the requirements of ISA 700. Please see Appendix preceding this audit report.

OmniPro Audit Opinion Guide and illustrative auditor's reports

COMPANY DOES NOT PREPARE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS APPENDIX 1

Example 1 – Non-publicly traded company incorporated in Ireland preparing financial statements under FRS105 (the small companies regime) (continued)

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the company's members as a body in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters that we are required to state to them in the audit report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company or the company's members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.²⁶

Signed by:

Personal name of auditor

Date: _____

For and on behalf of:

Compliant Accountant & Co²⁷

Chartered Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm, Accountants Row, Any County	ACCA Chartered Certified Accounts & Statutory Auditors/Statutory Auditor, Accountants Row, Any County	CPA Certified Public Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm, Accountants Row, Any County
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²⁶ Paragraph included as best practice

²⁷ The firm name must reflect the name of the firm as it appears on the public register of the Registrar of Companies

OmniPro Audit Opinion Guide and illustrative auditor's reports

COMPANY DOES NOT PREPARE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS APPENDIX 1

Example 2 – Non-publicly traded company incorporated in Ireland preparing financial statements under FRS102 S1.A

- *Company is not a public interest entity.*
- *Company qualifies as a small company under Companies Act 2014 and chooses to prepare its financial statements in accordance with Section 1A of FRS102.*
- *Company does not prepare group financial statements or ISA 600 does not apply.*
- *Auditor is not required, and has otherwise not decided, to communicate key audit matters in accordance with ISA 701.*

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF XYZ LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of [XYZ Limited] (the 'company') for the year ended [date] which comprise [specify the titles of the primary statements]²⁸ and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note [x]²⁹. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable Irish law and Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* [, applying Section 1A of the Standard]³⁰.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at [date] and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* [, applying Section 1A of the Standard]²⁸; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority ("IAASA") Ethical Standard [, and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note [X]³¹ to the financial statements]³², and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

²⁸ The terms used to describe the primary financial statements should be the same specific names as those used by the directors as required by ISA 700.

²⁹ ISA 700 requires a cross reference to the notes to the accounts and specifically significant accounting policies

³⁰ It is not a requirement to refer to Section 1A, but firms may choose to do so.

³¹ As described in paragraph A35-4 of ISA 700 (Revised June 2016), IAASA's Ethical Standard Section 6 Provisions available for audits of small entities, paragraph 6.15 requires disclosure in the auditor's report where the audit firm has taken advantage of an exemption provided in paragraphs 6.11, 6.12 or 6.13 of the Ethical Standard.

³² Delete the words in square brackets if the relief and exemptions for audits of small entities provided by the IAASA's Ethical Standard are not utilised.

OmniPro Audit Opinion Guide and illustrative auditor's reports

COMPANY DOES NOT PREPARE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS APPENDIX 1

Example 2 – Non-publicly traded company incorporated in Ireland preparing financial statements under FRS102 S1.A (continued)

Other information³³

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report³⁴, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by Companies Act 2014

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited³⁵;
- the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records;
- the information given in the Director's Report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Director's Report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement on page [...], the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

³³ As outlined on page 10 "Other Information" must be included in an audit report in Ireland.

³⁴ The term used to describe the annual report should be the same as that used by the directors.

³⁵ Where the company has material branches, this notation can be expanded by including "and information and returns adequate for our audit have been received from branches of the company not visited by us."

OmniPro Audit Opinion Guide and illustrative auditor's reports

COMPANY DOES NOT PREPARE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS APPENDIX 1

Example 2 – Non-publicly traded company incorporated in Ireland preparing financial statements under FRS102 S1.A (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. This description forms part of our

Or

Further details relating to our work as auditor is set out in the Scope of Responsibilities Statement contained in the appendix of this report, which is to be read as an integral part of our report.³⁶

Or Alternatively include full content of the appendix within the body of this Audit Report

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the company's members as a body in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters that we are required to state to them in the audit report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company or the company's members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.³⁷

Signed by:

Personal name of auditor

Date: _____

For and on behalf of:

Compliant Accountant & Co³⁸

Chartered	ACCA	CPA
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm, Accountants Row, Any County	Chartered Certified Accounts & Statutory Auditors/Statutory Auditor, Accountants Row, Any County	Certified Public Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm, Accountants Row, Any County

³⁶ Inclusion of the Appendix in full (and without modification) is necessary to meet the requirements of ISA 700. Please see Appendix preceding this audit report.

³⁷ Paragraph included as best practice

³⁸ The firm name must reflect the name of the firm as it appears on the public register of the Registrar of Companies

OmniPro Audit Opinion Guide and illustrative auditor's reports

Going Concern Reports

APPENDIX 3

Example 14 – Unmodified Opinion When a Material Uncertainty Exists and Disclosure in the Financial Statements Is Adequate

- *Company is not a public interest entity.*
- *Company qualifies as a small company under Companies Act 2014 and chooses to prepare its financial statements in accordance with Section 1A of FRS102 (Example 2).*
- *Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. The disclosure of the material uncertainty in the financial statements is adequate.*
- *The auditor has concluded an unmodified (i.e., "clean") opinion is appropriate based on the audit evidence obtained.*
- *Key audit matters have been communicated in accordance with ISA 701.*
- *The auditor has obtained all of the other information prior to the date of the auditor's report and has not identified a material misstatement of the other information.*
- *Those responsible for oversight of the financial statements differ from those responsible for the preparation of the financial statements.*

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF XYZ LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of [XYZ Limited] (the 'company') for the year ended [date] which comprise [specify the titles of the primary statements]¹⁵⁶ and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note [x]¹⁵⁷. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable Irish law and Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* [, applying Section 1A of the Standard]¹⁵⁸.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at [date] and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* [, applying Section 1A of the Standard]¹¹; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority ("IAASA") Ethical Standard [, and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note [X]¹⁵⁹ to the financial statements]¹⁶⁰, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

¹⁵⁶ The terms used to describe the primary financial statements should be the same specific names as those used by the directors as required by ISA 700.

¹⁵⁷ ISA 700 requires a cross reference to the notes to the accounts and specifically significant accounting policies

¹⁵⁸ It is not a requirement to refer to Section 1A, but firms may choose to do so.

¹⁵⁹ As described in paragraph A35-4 of ISA 700 (Revised June 2016), IAASA's Ethical Standard Section 6 Provisions available for audits of small entities, paragraph 6.15 requires disclosure in the auditor's report where the audit firm has taken advantage of an exemption provided in paragraphs 6.11, 6.12 or 6.13 of the Ethical Standard.

¹⁶⁰ Delete the words in square brackets if the relief and exemptions for audits of small entities provided by the IAASA's Ethical Standard are not utilised.

OmniPro Audit Opinion Guide and illustrative auditor's reports

Going Concern Reports

APPENDIX 3

Example 14 – Unmodified Opinion When a Material Uncertainty Exists and Disclosure in the Financial Statements Is Adequate (continued)

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to note [X] in the financial statements, which indicates that *[brief description of events or conditions identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern]*. As stated in note [X], these events or conditions, along with the other matters as set forth in note [X], indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters¹⁶¹

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate *opinion* on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the *Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern* section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

[Description of each key audit matter in accordance with ISA 701.]

Other information¹⁶²

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report¹⁶³, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by Companies Act 2014

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited¹⁶⁴;
- the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records;
- the information given in the Director's Report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Director's Report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

¹⁶¹ Key audit matters in accordance with ISA 701 are required for specific entity types or where the Auditor deems it necessary see Appendix 11 for full details

¹⁶² As outlined on page 10 "Other Information" must be included in an audit report in Ireland.

¹⁶³ The term used to describe the annual report should be the same as that used by the directors.

¹⁶⁴ Where the company has material branches, this notation can be expanded by including "and information and returns adequate for our audit have been received from branches of the company not visited by us."

OmniPro Audit Opinion Guide and illustrative auditor's reports

Going Concern Reports

APPENDIX 3

Example 14 – Unmodified Opinion When a Material Uncertainty Exists and Disclosure in the Financial Statements Is Adequate (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement on page [...], the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. This description forms part of our audit report.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the company's members as a body in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters that we are required to state to them in the audit report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company or the company's members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.¹⁶⁵

Signed by:

Personal name of auditor

Date: _____

For and on behalf of:

Compliant Accountant & Co¹⁶⁶

¹⁶⁵ Paragraph included as best practice

¹⁶⁶ The firm name must reflect the name of the firm as it appears on the public register of the Registrar of Companies

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Emphasis of matter paragraphs

APPENDIX 4

Example 18 – Emphasis of matter: Uncertain outcome of a lawsuit (continued)

Emphasis of Matter²¹⁵

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in note [x] to the financial statements concerning the uncertain outcome of a lawsuit, alleging infringement of certain patent rights and claiming royalties and punitive damages, where the company is the defendant. The company has filed a counter action, and preliminary hearings and discovery proceedings on both actions are in progress. The ultimate outcome of the matter cannot presently be determined, and no provision for any liability that may result has been made in the financial statements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information²¹⁶

[Reporting in accordance with the reporting requirements in ISA 720 (Revised) – see Appendix 1 Example 2 for suggesting wording to be inserted]

Opinions on other matters prescribed by Companies Act 2014

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited²¹⁷;
- the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records;
- the information given in the Director's Report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Director's Report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

²¹⁵ As noted in ISA 706 paragraph A16, an Emphasis of Matter paragraph may be presented either directly before or after the Key Audit Matters section based on the auditor's judgment as to the relative significance of the information included in the Emphasis of Matter paragraph.

²¹⁶ As outlined on page 10 "Other Information" must be included in an audit report in Ireland. As an emphasis of matter draws a reader's attention to a specific matter but the matter is not a material misstatement of information requiring a modification to the report it is assumed therefore the Other Information would not be materially misstated and a modification to this section of the audit report required. However please note the ISA's do not provide guidance or examples clarifying this point.

²¹⁷ Where the company has material branches, this notation can be expanded by including "and information and returns adequate for our audit have been received from branches of the company not visited by us."

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Emphasis of matter paragraphs

APPENDIX 4

Example 18 – Emphasis of matter: Uncertain outcome of a lawsuit (continued)

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

[Reporting in accordance with ISA 700 (Revised) – see Appendix 1 Example 2 for suggesting wording to be inserted]

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

[Reporting in accordance with ISA 700 (Revised) – see Appendix 1 Example 2 for suggesting wording to be inserted]

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the company's members as a body in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters that we are required to state to them in the audit report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company or the company's members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.²¹⁸

Signed by:

Personal name of auditor

For and on behalf of:

Compliant Accountant & Co²¹⁹

Date: _____

²¹⁸ Paragraph included as best practice

²¹⁹ The firm name must reflect the name of the firm as it appears on the public register of the Registrar of Companies

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Modified opinions – Qualified opinion on financial statements

APPENDIX 5

Example 24 – Qualified opinion: Limitation on scope – Auditor not appointed at the time of the stocktaking

- *Company is not a public interest entity.*
- *Company qualifies as a medium company under Companies Act 2014 and chooses to prepare its financial statements in accordance with FRS102 (Example 3).*
- *The evidence available to the auditor was limited because the auditor did not observe the counting of the physical stock as at 31 December 20X1, since that date was prior to the time the auditor was initially engaged as auditor for the company. Owing to the nature of the company's records, the auditor was unable to satisfy itself as to stock quantities using other audit procedures.*
- *The limitation in audit scope causes the auditor to issue a qualified opinion "except for" any adjustments that might have been found to be necessary had it been able to obtain sufficient evidence concerning stock.*
- *The limitation of scope was determined by the auditor to be material but not pervasive to the financial statements.*
- *The auditor concludes that it is still possible to express the 'financial situation' opinion.*
- *Corresponding figures are presented, and the prior period's financial statements were audited by a predecessor auditor. The auditor is not prohibited by law or regulation from referring to the predecessor auditor's report on the corresponding figures and has decided to do so.*
- *Based on the audit evidence obtained, the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty does not exist related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern in accordance with ISA 570 (Revised).*
- *Key audit matters have been communicated in accordance with ISA 701.*
- *The auditor has obtained all of the other information prior to the date of the auditor's report and the matter giving rise to the qualified opinion on the financial statements also affects the other information.*

Extract from auditor's report

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of [XYZ Limited] (the 'company') for the year ended [date] which comprise [specify the titles of the primary statements]²⁷⁷ and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note [x]²⁷⁸.

In our opinion, except for the incomplete disclosure of the information referred to in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section of our report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects (or *give a true and fair view of*), the financial position of the Company as at [date], and (of) its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

[Brief description of events or conditions identified that have caused the limitation of scope] [With respect to stock having a carrying amount of €X the audit evidence available to us was limited because we did not observe the counting of the physical stock as at 31 December 20X1, since that date was prior to our appointment as auditor of the company. Owing to the nature of the company's records, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the stock quantities by using other audit procedures].

²⁷⁷ The terms used to describe the primary financial statements should be the same specific names as those used by the directors as required by ISA 700.

²⁷⁸ ISA 700 requires a cross reference to the notes to the accounts and specifically significant accounting policies

OmniPro Audit Opinion Guide and illustrative auditor's reports

Modified opinions – Qualified opinion on financial statements

APPENDIX 5

Example 24 – Qualified opinion: Limitation on scope – Auditor not appointed at the time of the stocktaking (continued)

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority ("IAASA") Ethical, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Key Audit Matters²⁷⁹

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

[Description of each key audit matter in accordance with ISA 701.]

Other information²⁸⁰

[Reporting in accordance with the reporting requirements in ISA 720 (Revised)]

Management²⁸¹ is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the [information included in the Directors' report²⁸², but does not include the [consolidated] financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.]

Our opinion on the [consolidated] financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the [consolidated] financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the [consolidated] financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. As described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence about [to support the carrying value of inventories at €x being the cost as at [Date] and not the lower of the net realisable value of €x]²⁸³. Accordingly, we are unable to conclude whether or not the other information is materially misstated with respect to this matter.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended [date], were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on [date].

²⁷⁹ Key audit matters in accordance with ISA 701 are required for specific entity types or where the Auditor deems it necessary see Appendix 11 for full details.

²⁸⁰ As outlined on page 10 "Other Information" must be included in an audit report in Ireland.

²⁸¹ Or other terms that are appropriate in the context of the legal framework.

²⁸² Or other name as appropriate to the entity such as chairman's report etc.

²⁸³ As outlined in the background to the opinion formed the auditor has determined that the limitation of scope affects the "Other Information and has tailored this section accordingly.

OmniPro Audit Opinion Guide and illustrative auditor's reports

Modified opinions – Qualified opinion on financial statements

APPENDIX 5

Example 24 – Qualified opinion: Limitation on scope – Auditor not appointed at the time of the stocktaking (continued)

Opinions on other matters prescribed by Companies Act 2014²⁸⁴

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- In respect solely of the limitation on our work relating to stock, described above:
 - we have not obtained all the information and explanations that we consider necessary for the purpose of our audit; and
 - we were unable to determine whether proper accounting records have been kept.
- the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited²⁸⁵;
- the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records;
- the information given in the Director's Report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Director's Report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

[Reporting in accordance with ISA 700 (Revised) – see Appendix 1 Example 2 for suggesting wording to be inserted]

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

[Reporting in accordance with ISA 700 (Revised) – see Appendix 1 Example 2 for suggesting wording to be inserted]

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the company's members as a body in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters that we are required to state to them in the audit report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company or the company's members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.²⁸⁶

Signed by:

Personal name of auditor

For and on behalf of:

Compliant Accountant & Co²⁸⁷

Date: _____

²⁸⁴ Due to the limitation of scope created, "Opinions on other matters prescribed by Companies Act 2014" must be amended to take account of the requirements of S.387 of Companies Act 2014, however the financial statements and Directors Report do present the financial information as reconciled to the underlying records therefore nothing else is changed.

²⁸⁵ Where the company has material branches, this notation can be expanded by including "and information and returns adequate for our audit have been received from branches of the company not visited by us."

²⁸⁶ Paragraph included as best practice.

²⁸⁷ The firm name must reflect the name of the firm as it appears on the public register of the Registrar of Companies.

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Other Matter Paragraphs

APPENDIX 10

Appendix 10 – Other matter paragraphs

ISA 706 - Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and Other Matter Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor's Report (Extracts)

Other Matter Paragraphs in the Auditor's Report

11. If the auditor considers it necessary to communicate a matter other than those that are presented or disclosed in the financial statements that, in the auditor's judgment, is relevant to users' understanding of the audit, the auditor's responsibilities or the auditor's report, the auditor shall include an Other Matter paragraph in the auditor's report, provided:
 - a. This is not prohibited by law or regulation; and
 - b. When ISA (Ireland) 701 applies, the matter has not been determined to be a key audit matter to be communicated in the auditor's report. (Ref: Para. A9– A14)
12. When the auditor includes an Other Matter paragraph in the auditor's report, the auditor shall include the paragraph within a separate section with the heading "Other Matter," or other appropriate heading. (Ref: Para. A15-A17)

Communication with Those Charged with Governance

13. If the auditor expects to include an Emphasis of Matter or an Other Matter paragraph in the auditor's report, the auditor shall communicate with those charged with governance regarding this expectation and the proposed wording of this paragraph. (Ref: Para. A18)

Examples of Other Matter situations might be:

- Relevant to Users' Understanding of the Audit
 - other planning and scoping matters (e.g., the planned scope of the audit, or the application of materiality in the context of the audit)
 - Specific applicable relevant legislation to a users understanding of the financial statements, (e.g. application of FRS 105 under the micro companies regime See example 1)
 - In the rare circumstance where the auditor is unable to withdraw from an engagement the auditor may consider it necessary to include an Other Matter paragraph
- Relevant to Users' Understanding of the Auditor's Responsibilities or the Auditor's Report
 - Law, regulation or generally accepted practice may require or permit the auditor to elaborate on matters that provide further explanation of the auditor's responsibilities in the audit of the financial statements
- Reporting on more than one set of financial statements
 - the auditor may include an Other Matter paragraph in the auditor's report, referring to the fact that one set of financial statements in accordance with a general purpose framework (e.g., FRS 102) has been prepared by the entity and another set of financial statements in accordance with another general purpose framework (e.g., IFRS) and that the auditor has issued a report on those financial statements.
 - Or alternatively the auditor is engaged to express in the same auditor's report an opinion on the compliance of the financial statements with an additional financial reporting framework. This is only permissible if the auditor is satisfied that there are no differences between the two financial reporting frameworks that affect the financial statements being reported on.
- Restriction on distribution or use of the auditor's report
 - as the financial statements have been prepared for a specific purpose and intended for specific users needs, the auditor may consider it necessary to include an Other Matter paragraph, stating that the auditor's report is intended solely for the intended users, and should not be distributed to or used by other parties.

Examples 1, 5, 6, 7 & 12 provide a sample of "Other matters".

Example 33 – Unmodified Opinion for an entity who transitions from audit exempt in prior year.

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Other Matter Paragraphs

APPENDIX 10

Example 33 – Unmodified Opinion for an entity who transitions from being audit exempt in prior year

- *Irish non-publicly traded company prepares FRS 102 Section 1A financial statements (Example 2).*
- *Company does not prepare group financial statements or ISA 600 does not apply.*
- *The Company is no longer entitled to avail of the audit exemption and the work of the auditor is limited to the current year financial information.*
- *Auditor is not required, and has otherwise not decided, to communicate key audit matters in accordance with ISA 701.*

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF XYZ LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of [XYZ Limited] (the 'company') for the year ended [date] which comprise [specify the titles of the primary statements]³⁶⁴ and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note [x]³⁶⁵. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable Irish law and Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* [, applying Section 1A of the Standard]³⁶⁶.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at [date] and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* [, applying Section 1A of the Standard]¹¹; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority ("IAASA") Ethical Standard [, and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note [X]³⁶⁷ to the financial statements]³⁶⁸, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

³⁶⁴ The terms used to describe the primary financial statements should be the same specific names as those used by the directors as required by ISA 700.

³⁶⁵ ISA 700 requires a cross reference to the notes to the accounts and specifically significant accounting policies

³⁶⁶ It is not a requirement to refer to Section 1A, but firms may choose to do so.

³⁶⁷ As described in paragraph A35-4 of ISA 700 (Revised June 2016), IAASA's Ethical Standard Section 6 Provisions available for audits of small entities, paragraph 6.15 requires disclosure in the auditor's report where the audit firm has taken advantage of an exemption provided in paragraphs 6.11, 6.12 or 6.13 of the Ethical Standard.

³⁶⁸ Delete the words in square brackets if the relief and exemptions for audits of small entities provided by the IAASA's Ethical Standard are not utilised.

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Other Matter Paragraphs

APPENDIX 10

Example 33 – Unmodified Opinion for an entity who transitions from being audit exempt in prior year (continued)

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information³⁶⁹

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report³⁷⁰, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by Companies Act 2014

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited³⁷¹;
- the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records;
- the information given in the Director's Report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Director's Report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

³⁶⁹ As outlined on page 10 "Other Information" must be included in an audit report in Ireland.

³⁷⁰ The term used to describe the annual report should be the same as that used by the directors.

³⁷¹ Where the company has material branches, this notation can be expanded by including "and information and returns adequate for our audit have been received from branches of the company not visited by us."

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Other Matter Paragraphs

APPENDIX 10

Example 33 – Unmodified Opinion for an entity who transitions from being audit exempt in prior year (continued)

Other matters ³⁷²

We were appointed by [*state by whom or which body the auditor was appointed*] on [*date*] to audit the financial statements for the year ending [*date*]. We draw attention to note [x], which details the company no longer qualifies for the entitlement of audit exemption in respect of the year ended [*date*]. We do not provide an opinion or any form of assurance in respect of the comparative information for year ended [*date*] which are unaudited.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement on page [...], the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. This description forms part of our audit report.

Or

Further details relating to our work as auditor is set out in the Scope of Responsibilities Statement contained in the appendix of this report, which is to be read as an integral part of our report.³⁷³

Or Alternatively include full content of the appendix within the body of this Audit Report

³⁷² Per ISA 710 paragraph 14 - If the prior period financial statements were not audited, the auditor shall state in an Other Matter paragraph in the auditor's report that the corresponding figures are unaudited. Such a statement does not, however, relieve the auditor of the requirement to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that the opening balances do not contain misstatements that materially affect the current period's financial statements.

³⁷³ Inclusion of the Appendix in full (and without modification) is necessary to meet the requirements of ISA 700. Please see Appendix preceding this audit report.

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Other Matter Paragraphs

APPENDIX 10

Example 33 – Unmodified Opinion for an entity who transitions from being audit exempt in prior year (continued)

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the company's members as a body in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters that we are required to state to them in the audit report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company or the company's members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.³⁷⁴

Signed by:

Personal name of auditor

Date: _____

For and on behalf of:

Compliant Accountant & Co³⁷⁵

Chartered	ACCA	CPA
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm, Accountants Row, Any County	Chartered Certified Accounts & Statutory Auditors/Statutory Auditor, Accountants Row, Any County	Certified Public Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm, Accountants Row, Any County

³⁷⁴ Paragraph included as best practice

³⁷⁵ The firm name must reflect the name of the firm as it appears on the public register of the Registrar of Companies

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Key Audit Matters

APPENDIX 11

Appendix 11 – Key Audit Matters

ISA 701 deals with the auditor's responsibility to communicate key audit matters in the auditor's report including other audit planning and scoping matters. It is intended to address both the auditor's judgment as to what to communicate in the auditor's report and the form and content of such communication. This ISA applies to audits of complete sets of general purpose financial statements of **listed entities** and circumstances when the auditor otherwise decides to communicate key audit matters in the auditor's report. This ISA also applies when the auditor is **required by law or regulation to communicate** key audit matters in the auditor's report. This ISA also applies to audits of complete sets of general purpose financial statements of other **public interest entities** and **entities that are required**, and those that choose **voluntarily, to report on how they have applied the UK Corporate Governance Code**.

Key matters requiring disclosure might be:

- Matters that pose challenges in obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence or in forming an opinion on the financial statements;
- Areas of complexity or significant management judgment that form the basis for material items in the financial statements, and require complex auditor judgments;
- Limitations on the auditor's ability to obtain audit evidence such as imposed restrictions or visible market comparisons that related party transactions are at market rates; and
- Important events or transactions which could have a significant economic, accounting, regulatory, industry, or other developments that affect the entity or management and the auditor's overall approach to the audit and result in being a key matter.

Paragraph A29 of the guidance describes other consideration that may be relevant as being:

- The importance of the matter to intended users' understanding of the financial statements as a whole, in particular, its materiality to the financial statements;
- The nature of the underlying accounting policy relating to the matter or the complexity or subjectivity involved in management's selection of an appropriate policy compared to other entities within its industry;
- The nature and materiality, quantitatively or qualitatively, of corrected and accumulated uncorrected misstatements due to fraud or error related to the matter, if any.
- The nature and extent of audit effort needed to address the matter, including:
 - The extent of specialized skill or knowledge needed to apply audit procedures to address the matter or evaluate the results of those procedures, if any.
 - The nature of consultations outside the engagement team regarding the matter.
- The nature and severity of difficulties in applying audit procedures, evaluating the results of those procedures, and obtaining relevant and reliable evidence on which to base the auditor's opinion, in particular as the auditor's judgments become more subjective;
- The severity of any control deficiencies identified relevant to the matter; and
- Whether the matter involved a number of separate, but related, auditing considerations. For example, long-term contracts may involve significant auditor attention with respect to revenue recognition, litigation or other contingencies, and may have an effect on other accounting estimates.

If there is a modification to the opinion in accordance with ISA 705 as a result of a specific matter, then as the modification will require specific information as to how and why the modification came about, there is no need to include details of the specific matter in the key Audit Matters section and this should be reserved for those other key audit matters which the auditor needs to draw a reader's attention to.

Communicating key audit matters in the auditor's report is not:

- a) A substitute for disclosures in the financial statements that the applicable financial reporting framework requires management to make, or that are otherwise necessary to achieve fair presentation;
- b) A substitute for the auditor expressing a modified opinion when required by the circumstances of a specific audit engagement in accordance with ISA 705;
- c) A substitute for reporting in accordance with ISA 570 when a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on an entity's ability to continue as a going concern; or
- d) A separate opinion on individual matters.

Examples 5, 6 show the insertion requirement of Key Audit Matters while examples 12 and 13 provide a more broken down example of what the reporting requirements under ISA 701 might look like.

OmniPro Audit Opinion Guide and illustrative auditor's reports

Description of the “Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements” that may be cross referenced from auditor’s reports **APPENDIX 12**

Sample of description included in the body of text of Audit Report for a Non - Publicly traded company incorporated in Ireland preparing financial statements under FRS 102

- *Company is not a public interest entity qualifies as a medium company under Companies Act 2014 and chooses to prepare its financial statements in accordance with FRS102 (Example 3).*
- *Company does not prepare group financial statements or ISA 600 does not apply.*
- *Auditor is not required, and has otherwise not decided, to communicate key audit matters in accordance with ISA 701.*

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF XYZ LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of [XYZ Limited] (the ‘company’) for the year ended [date] which comprise [specify the titles of the primary statements]³⁸⁴ and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note [x]³⁸⁵. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable Irish law and Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at [date] and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard as issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (“IAASA”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs require us to report to you where:

- the directors’ use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company’s ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

³⁸⁴ The terms used to describe the primary financial statements should be the same specific names as those used by the directors as required by ISA 700.

³⁸⁵ ISA 700 requires a cross reference to the notes to the accounts and specifically significant accounting policies.

OmniPro Audit Opinion Guide and illustrative auditor's reports

Description of the “Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements” that may be cross referenced from auditor’s reports **APPENDIX 12**

Sample of description included in the body of text of Audit Report for a Non - Publicly traded company incorporated in Ireland preparing financial statements under FRS 102 (continued)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report³⁸⁶, other than the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by Companies Act 2014

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited³⁸⁷;
- the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records;
- the information given in the Director’s Report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Director’s Report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors’ remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors’ responsibilities statement on page [...], the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

³⁸⁶ The term used to describe the annual report should be the same as that used by the directors.

³⁸⁷ Where the company has material branches, this notation can be expanded by including “and information and returns adequate for our audit have been received from branches of the company not visited by us.”

OmniPro Audit Opinion Guide and illustrative auditor's reports

Description of the “Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements” that may be cross referenced from auditor’s reports **APPENDIX 12**

Sample of description included in the body of text of Audit Report for a Non - Publicly traded company incorporated in Ireland preparing financial statements under FRS 102 (continued)

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the [*consolidated*]³⁸⁸ financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the [*Group and the parent*]³⁸⁹ Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by [management] [*insert specific term, e.g. trustees, directors*].
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on [*Group and the parent*] Company's ability to continue as going concerns. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the [*Group or the parent*] Company to cease to continue as going concerns.
- 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.

For Group Audits

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the (consolidated) financial statements. The group auditor is responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. The group auditor remains solely responsible for the audit opinion.

³⁸⁸ Include, amend or delete as appropriate depending on the audit type and entity involved.

³⁸⁹ Tailor specific to audit circumstances and entity type involved.