

Reporting Going Concern Matters in the Auditor's Report

This publication has been addressed some of the common questions in relation to the use of and the interrelationship of Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern and Key Audit Matters sections, and Emphasis of Matter paragraphs, in the auditor's report prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards (SLAuSs).

This publication does not amend or override the Sri Lanka Auditing Standards (SLAuSs), the texts of which alone are authoritative. The frequently asked questions are not meant to be exhaustive¹ and reading this publication is not a substitute for reading the SLAuSs.

ABBREVIATED TERMS FREQUENTLY USED IN THIS PUBLICATION:

**MURGC – Material Uncertainty
Related to Going Concern**

KAM – Key Audit Matters

EOM – Emphasis of Matter

Question 1

What is the purpose of MURGC and KAM sections and EOM paragraphs in the auditor's report?

The table below provides an overview of the purpose of Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern (MURGC) and Key Audit Matters (KAM) sections and Emphasis of Matter (EOM) paragraphs:

Heading	Purpose
Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applies if the auditor has concluded that a material uncertainty related to going concern exists, and for which adequate disclosure has been made in the financial statements. The use of a separate section that includes reference to the fact that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern is intended to give additional prominence to this information and alert users to this circumstance.
Key Audit Matters³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides information to intended users to assist them in understanding those matters that, in the auditor's professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period, including how such matters were addressed in the audit.

¹ While certain SLAuS requirements and application and other explanatory material are highlighted, this publication does not cover all of the SLAuS provisions that are relevant to the auditor's responsibility to report in accordance with the SLAuSs.

² See SLAuS 570 (Revised), *Going Concern*

³ See SLAuS 701, *Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor's Report*

Heading	Purpose
Emphasis of Matter⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes a mechanism for auditors to provide additional communication in the auditor's report, to draw users' attention to a matter(s) presented or disclosed in the financial statements that, in the auditor's judgment, is of such importance that it is fundamental to users' understanding of the financial statements.

Question 2 Do MURGC, KAM and EOM apply to all audits?

The applicability of SLAuS 570 (Revised), SLAuS 701 and SLAuS 706 (Revised) is described in the scope section of those standards.

The Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern (MURGC) section and Emphasis of Matter (EOM) paragraphs, and their respective related requirements, apply to all audits, subject to certain conditions being present (see Question 1).

Communicating Key Audit Matters (KAM) is required for listed entities.⁵ In addition, SLAuS 701:

- Does not preclude communicating KAM when required by law or regulation or the auditor otherwise decides to do so.
- Prohibits the auditor from communicating KAM when the auditor disclaims an opinion on the financial statements, unless such reporting is required by law or regulation.⁶

Question 3 What are the implications for the auditor's opinion and the auditor's report of MURGC, KAM and EOM?



MURGC and KAM sections, and EOM paragraphs, included in the auditor's report do not modify the auditor's opinion, nor do they represent separate audit opinions on the matters described in those sections or paragraphs.

The table below shows the implications for the auditor's report when Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern (MURGC), Key Audit Matters (KAM) and Emphasis of Matter (EOM) are included:

Heading	Implication for the Auditor's Report	SLAuS Ref.
Material Uncertainty Related to Going	If adequate disclosure of a MURGC is made in the financial statements,⁷ this section of the auditor's report:	SLAuS 570 (Revised),

⁴ See SLAuS 706 (Revised), *Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and Other Matter Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor's Report*

⁵ SLAuS 701, paragraph 5

⁶ SLAuS 705 (Revised), *Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report*, paragraph 29

⁷ If adequate disclosure of a MURGC is not made in the financial statements, then the auditor's report does not include a MURGC section. In those cases, paragraph 23 of SLAuS 570 (Revised) applies and the auditor expresses a qualified or adverse opinion in accordance with SLAuS 705 (Revised). In the *Basis for Qualified/Adverse Opinion* section of the auditor's report, the auditor states that a MURGC exists and that the financial statements do not adequately disclose this matter.

Heading	Implication for the Auditor's Report	SLAuS Ref.
Concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Draws attention to the note in the financial statements disclosing the MURGC. ▶ States that events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. ▶ States that the auditor's opinion is not modified in respect of the matter. 	paragraph 22
Key Audit Matters	<p>This section of the auditor's report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ States that KAM are those matters that, in the auditor's professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements (of the current period). ▶ States that the matters were addressed in the context of the audit as a whole, and in forming the auditor's opinion, and the auditor does not provide a separate opinion on these matters. ▶ Includes a separate description of each matter and a reference to the related disclosure(s), if any, in the financial statements. ▶ Includes a description of why each matter was considered to be of most significance in the audit and how the matter was addressed in the audit. 	SLAuS 701, paragraphs 11 and 13
Emphasis of Matter	<p>These paragraphs of the auditor's report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Include a reference to where the relevant disclosures that fully describe the matter can be found in the financial statements. ▶ Indicate that the auditor's opinion is not modified in respect of the matter being emphasized. 	SLAuS 706 (Revised), paragraph 9

Question 4

What is the interrelationship between MURGC, KAM and EOM?

SLAuS 700 (Revised), *Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements*, requires that going concern matters are reported in accordance with SLAuS 570 (Revised). With the exception of the Opinion and Basis for Opinion sections, SLAuS 700 (Revised), does not establish requirements for ordering the elements of the auditor's report. However, it does require the use of specific headings for the various sections of the auditor's report to assist making auditor's reports that refer to audits conducted in

accordance with SLAuSs more recognizable.⁸

The standards explain that a Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern (MURGC) is by its nature a key audit matter.⁹ However, when a MURGC exists and adequate disclosure is made in the financial statements, such a matter is reported in accordance with SLAuS 570 (Revised). Paragraph 22 of SLAuS 570 (Revised) establishes the minimum information required to be presented in the auditor's report in relation to a MURGC. In particular, the auditor is required to include:

- ▶ A MURGC section that includes the required content described in Question 3.
- ▶ A reference in the Key Audit Matters (KAM) section (when applicable) to the MURGC section of the auditor's report, illustrated as follows:¹⁰ *"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."*



The appendix to SLAuS 570 (Revised) provides illustrative examples of auditor's reports relating to going concern.

Illustration 1 includes an unmodified opinion when a MURGC exists for a listed entity, the disclosure in the financial statements is adequate, and KAM have been communicated in accordance with SLAuS 701.

However, the auditor is not precluded from providing additional information to supplement the required content of the MURGC section.¹¹ For example, the auditor may explain:

- ▶ That the existence of a material uncertainty related to going concern is fundamental to users' understanding of the financial statements; or
- ▶ How the matter was addressed in the audit.

Communicating KAM¹² or providing Emphasis of Matter (EOM) paragraphs¹³ is not a substitute for reporting in accordance with SLAuS 570 (Revised) when a MURGC exists.

Question 5

When no MURGC exists, can going concern matters be communicated as a key audit matter in the auditor's report?

When SLAuS 701 applies, matters related to going concern may be determined to be a key audit matter.¹⁴

When the auditor concludes in accordance with SLAuS 570 (Revised) that no material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, the auditor may nevertheless determine that one or more matters relating to this conclusion arising from the auditor's work effort under SLAuS 570 (Revised) are Key Audit Matters (KAM). For example, this may include so-called "close call" situations as contemplated in paragraph 20 of SLAuS 570 (Revised).

⁸ SLAuS 700 (Revised), paragraph A19

⁹ SLAuS 570 (Revised), paragraph A1 and SLAuS 701, paragraph 15

¹⁰ SLAuS 701, paragraphs A6 and A58

¹¹ SLAuS 570 (Revised), paragraph A30

¹² SLAuS 701, paragraph 4

¹³ SLAuS 706 (Revised), paragraph A7

¹⁴ SLAuS 570 (Revised), paragraph A1

Paragraph A41 of SLAuS 701 provides application material to assist the auditor when describing the KAM, in particular when the auditor is drawing attention to key aspects of related disclosures in the financial statements. For example, KAM could include aspects of the identified events or conditions disclosed in the financial statements, such as substantial operating losses, available borrowing facilities and possible debt refinancing, or non-compliance with loan agreements, and related mitigating factors.



Situations when events or conditions were identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern but, after considering management's plans to deal with these events or conditions, management and the auditor conclude that no material uncertainty exists are often referred to as "close call" situations.

Question 6

When no MURGC exists, can going concern matters be reported as an EOM in the auditor's report?

An Emphasis of Matter (EOM) paragraph can be provided for "close call" situations (see Question 5) when the auditor has determined that the matter is not a key audit matter or when SLAuS 701 does not apply.¹⁵ In these circumstances if, based on the auditor's judgement, the disclosures of management's judgments relating to the events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern are fundamental to the users' understanding of the financial statements, then the auditor may include an EOM paragraph in the auditor's report in order to draw attention to the relevant disclosures in the financial statements.



Widespread use of EOM paragraphs in the auditor's report may diminish the effectiveness of the auditor's communication about such matters. (see SLAuS 706 (Revised), paragraph A6).

An EOM paragraph in the auditor's report may also be provided when the going concern basis of accounting is not appropriate and management prepares the financial statements on another basis (e.g., a liquidation basis), and:

- ▶ The auditor determines that the other basis of accounting is acceptable in the circumstances; and
- ▶ There is adequate disclosure about the basis of accounting on which the financial statements are prepared.

In these circumstances it may be considered appropriate to include an EOM paragraph in the auditor's report to draw the users' attention to the alternative basis of accounting and the reasons for its use.¹⁶

¹⁵ Paragraphs A1–A3 of SLAuS 706 (Revised) and paragraph A8 of SLAuS 701, provide application and other explanatory material that addresses the relationship between EOM paragraphs and KAM in the auditor's report.

¹⁶ SLAuS 570 (Revised), paragraph A27

Example – Auditor Reporting on “Close Call” Situations

This decision-tree may assist the auditor in determining the relevant SLAuSs that are applicable when the auditor is reporting on “close call” situations. For the purpose of this example, it is assumed that:

- ▶ Events or conditions were identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern but, after considering management's plans to deal with these events or conditions, management and the auditor conclude that no material uncertainty exists.
- ▶ The financial statements are prepared by management in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs/ LKASs).

