



28 April 2014

**To: Members of the Hong Kong Institute of CPAs
All other interested parties**

INVITATION TO COMMENT ON EXPOSURE DRAFT PRACTICE NOTE

ED Practice Note 600.1 (Revised) *Reports by the Auditor under the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622)*

Comments to be received by 28 May 2014

The Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants' (Institute) Auditing and Assurance Standards Committee is seeking comments on the ED which has been posted on the Institute's website at:

<http://www.hkicpa.org.hk/en/standards-and-regulations/standards/auditing-assurance/exposure-drafts/>

The AASC has embarked on a project to update the relevant auditing and assurance pronouncements for the new Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622) ("new CO"). As part of the project, the proposed Practice Note ("PN") 600.1 (Revised) has been updated to align with the requirements of the new CO.

The key changes made to PN 600.1 (Revised) are:

- a) Updated the section numbers of the new CO;
- b) Added new reporting requirements on directors' report under section 406(2) of the new CO;
- c) Updated disclosure requirements for the holding company's statement of financial position in consolidated financial statements;
- d) Added guidance for the enhanced auditor's rights under section 412 of the new CO;
- e) Revised reference to HKFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* in relation to the guidance on different reporting dates between the parent and the subsidiary;
- f) Added guidance on "Reporting exemption"
- g) Deleted guidance on "Special classes of companies", "Companies limited by guarantees and unlimited companies" as they are no longer relevant;
- h) Deleted guidance on "Redemption or purchase by a private company of its own shares out of capital (predecessor CO section 49K(5))" and example 1.2 in extant Appendix 1 as there is no requirement for attaching an auditor's report to the solvency statement under the new CO;
- i) Deleted section on "Statement of loans to officers (predecessor CO sections 161B and 161BA)". The guidance in relation predecessor CO section 161B is moved to paragraph 14 and the guidance in relation to predecessor CO section 161BA is deleted as predecessor CO section 161BA has been repealed by the new CO;



- j) For reporting under section 306(5) (predecessor CO section 79I(4)), the addressee of the report is changed to "members" of the company instead of "directors". The extant guidance that "Group financial statements are not required." is deleted to align with the new CO requirements;
- k) Added a "Use of Report" paragraph in the example report in relation to section 304(5) (predecessor CO section 79G(4)) in Example 1 of the Appendix; and
- l) Deleted extant Appendix 2 as predecessor CO section 161BA has been repealed by the new CO.

Comments on the proposed changes should be supported by specific reasoning and should be submitted in written form. To allow your comments on the ED to be considered, comments are requested by the due date shown above.

Comments may be sent by mail, fax or e-mail to:

Standard Setting Department
Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants
37/F., Wu Chung House
213 Queen's Road East
Hong Kong

Fax number (+852) 2865 6776
E-mail: commentletters@hki CPA.org.hk

Comments will be acknowledged and may be made available for public review unless otherwise requested by the contributor.

28 April 2014
Exposure Draft

Response Due Date
28 May 2014

ED of PN 600.1 (Revised)

Reports by the Auditor under the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622)



Hong Kong Institute of
Certified Public Accountants
香港會計師公會

CONTENTS

ED of PN 600.1 (Revised) *Reports by the Auditor under the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622)*

This Exposure Draft may be filed in the "Exposure Drafts, Invitations to Comment" section of Volume III of the Institute Members' Handbook.

The Exposure Draft can also be found on the Institute's website at:

<http://www.hkicpa.org.hk/en/standards-and-regulations/standards/auditing-assurance/exposure-drafts/>.



Hong Kong Institute of
Certified Public Accountants
香港會計師公會

Effective for financial statements which cover a period
beginning on or after 3 March 2014
Early application is not permitted

Practice Note 600.1 (Revised)

Reports by the Auditor under the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622)



Hong Kong Institute of
Certified Public Accountants
香港會計師公會

PRACTICE NOTE 600.1 (REVISED)
REPORTS BY THE AUDITOR UNDER
THE HONG KONG COMPANIES ORDINANCE (CAP. 622)

(Issued [] 2014
Effective for financial statements which cover a period beginning on or after 3 March 2014.
Early adoption is not permitted)

CONTENTS

	Paragraphs
Introduction	1 – 2
Auditor's report	3 – 14
Dating of the auditor's report.....	15
Auditor's reports on consolidated financial statements.....	16 – 21
Subsidiaries' and associates' financial statements audited by other auditors	22 - 24
Dates of financial statements of subsidiaries.....	25 – 26
Identification of financial statements audited	27 – 29
Reporting exemption	30 –32
Other reports required by the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.....	33 – 40
Appendix – Example reports in relation to sections 304(5) and 306(5) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance	

Practice Note (PN) 600.1 (Revised) "Reports by the Auditor under the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622)" should be read in the context of the "Amended Preface to the Hong Kong Quality Control, Auditing, Review, Other Assurance, and Related Services Pronouncements" which sets out the application and authority of PNs.

PRACTICE NOTE 600.1 (REVISED)

REPORTS BY THE AUDITOR UNDER THE HONG KONG COMPANIES ORDINANCE (CAP. 622)

The purpose of Practice Notes issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (HKICPA) is to assist the auditor in applying Hong Kong Engagement Standards of general application to particular circumstances and industries.

Practice Notes are persuasive rather than prescriptive. However they are indicative of good practice and have similar status to the explanatory material in Hong Kong Engagement Standards. This Practice Note provides guidance to assist the auditor to fulfill the objectives of the engagement. The auditor should be prepared to explain departures when called upon to do so.

Introduction

1. In this Practice Note all the sections mentioned below are in respect of the new Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622) ("CO") which became effective on 3 March 2014, unless otherwise stated. The new requirements apply to the first financial year¹ of companies that begins on or after the commencement date of the new CO and all subsequent financial years (i.e. typically the first set of financial statements covered would be for a financial period ending on or after 2 March 2015. Generally, for companies incorporated prior to 3 March 2014 with a calendar year end, the first applicable financial period is for the year ending 31 December 2015).
2. This Practice Note gives guidance on the application of Hong Kong Engagement Standards on reports by an auditor issued under the CO.

Auditor's report

3. According to section 405 of the CO, a company's auditor must prepare a report for the members of the company on any financial statements prepared by the directors, a copy of which is laid before the company in general meeting under section 429, or sent to a member under section 430 or otherwise circulated, published or issued by the company, during the auditor's term of office.

Auditor's opinion on financial statements

4. Section 406(1) requires the auditor to state in the auditor's report, in the auditor's opinion:
 - a. whether the financial statements have been properly prepared in compliance with the CO; and
 - b. in particular, whether the financial statements -
 - i. in the case of annual financial statements of a company that does not fall within the reporting exemption² for the financial year, give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the company as required by section 380; or
 - ii. in the case of annual consolidated financial statements of a company that does not fall within the reporting exemption for the financial year, give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the company and all the subsidiary undertakings as required by section 380.

¹ Section 367(1) of the CO states that a company's first financial year after the coming into operation of this section begins on the first day of its first accounting reference period and ends on the last day of that period or on any other date, not more than 7 days before or after that last day, that the directors think fit.

² The new CO permits certain companies to take advantage of a "reporting exemption" if they meet the qualifying criteria set out in section 359. For details on the reporting exemption, refer to paragraphs 30 - 32 of this PN.

5. In considering whether the financial statements give a true and fair view, it will be necessary for the auditor to take account, inter alia, of the financial reporting framework adopted. Reference should be made to paragraph A13 of Hong Kong Standard on Auditing (HKSA) 200, "Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing," in respect of compliance with relevant requirements.
6. As explained in paragraph A13 of HKSA 200 where the financial reporting framework is a fair presentation framework, as is generally the case for general purpose financial statements, the opinion required by the HKSAs is on whether the financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects, or give a true and fair view. Where the financial reporting framework is a compliance framework, the opinion required is on whether the financial statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the framework.
7. The term "fair presentation framework" is used to refer to a financial reporting framework that requires compliance with the requirements of the framework and:
 - a. Acknowledges explicitly or implicitly that, to achieve fair presentation of the financial statements, it may be necessary for management to provide disclosures beyond those specifically required by the framework; or
 - b. Acknowledges explicitly that it may be necessary for management to depart from a requirement of the framework to achieve fair presentation of the financial statements. Such departures are expected to be necessary only in extremely rare circumstances.

The term "compliance framework" is used to refer to a financial reporting framework that requires compliance with the requirements of the framework, but does not contain the acknowledgements in a. or b. above.

8. Normally, a company incorporated in Hong Kong prepares their financial statements in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (HKFRSs) or Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standard for Private Entities (HKFRS for Private Entities). HKFRSs or HKFRS for Private Entities describe methods of accounting approved by the Council of the HKICPA for application to financial statements intended to give a true and fair view.
9. The auditor is also required to state whether, in the auditor's opinion, the financial statements have been properly prepared in compliance with the CO. In this context, the expression "properly prepared" includes compliance with the following requirements as set out in section 380 of the CO, in addition to an overriding requirement that the financial statements should give a true and fair view:
 - a. The financial statements must comply with the requirements of accounting disclosures as set out in Schedule 4 of the CO.
 - b. The financial statements must also comply with -
 - i. any other requirements of the CO in relation to the financial statements; and
 - ii. the accounting standards applicable to the financial statements.
 - c. If, in relation to any financial statements, compliance with a. and b. above would be insufficient to give a true and fair view, the financial statements must contain all additional information necessary for that purpose.
 - d. If, in relation to any financial statements, compliance with a. or b. above would be inconsistent with a requirement to give a true and fair view, the financial statements must –
 - i. depart from a. or b. (as the case may be) to the extent necessary for it to give a true and fair view; and

- ii. contain the reasons for, and the particulars and effect of, the departure.

Auditor's opinion on directors' report

- 10. Section 406(2) states that if a company's auditor is of the opinion that the information in a directors' report for a financial year is not consistent with the financial statements for the financial year, the auditor –
 - a. must state that opinion in the auditor's report; and
 - b. may bring that opinion to the members' attention at a general meeting.
- 11. The auditor should refer to HKSA 720 "The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Other Information in Documents Containing Audited Financial Statements".
- 12. An example of unmodified auditor's report for a company incorporated in Hong Kong and not falling within the reporting exemption is included in Appendix – Illustration 1 of HKSA 700 "Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements". A suggested Chinese translation of an unmodified auditor's report based on HKSA 700 is provided on the HKICPA's website for reference. Examples of modified auditor's reports are included in Appendix of HKSA 705 "Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report".

Auditor's opinion on other matters

- 13. In addition to the auditor's opinion on financial statements and director's report, an auditor is required to opine on other matters as set out in section 407 of the CO. These requirements include:
 - a. In preparing an auditor's report, the auditor must carry out an investigation that will enable the auditor to form an opinion as to –
 - i. whether adequate accounting records have been kept by the company; and
 - ii. whether the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
 - b. A company's auditor must state the auditor's opinion in the auditor's report if the auditor is of the opinion that -
 - i. adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company; or
 - ii. the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records in any material respect.
 - c. If a company's auditor fails to obtain all the information or explanations that, to the best of the auditor's knowledge and belief, are necessary and material for the purpose of the audit, the auditor must state that fact in the auditor's report.
 - d. If the financial statements do not comply with section 383(1), the auditor must include in the auditor's report, so far as the auditor is reasonably able to do so, a statement giving the particulars that are required to be, but have not been, contained in the financial statements.

The absence of any comment in the auditor's report in respect of these matters is equivalent to a positive affirmation by the auditor that he/ she is satisfied with each of them. If the auditor is not so satisfied, he/ she must state the fact in the auditor's report. The auditor should also refer to the guidance in paragraph 37 of AATB 4 "Guidance on section 408 of the Companies Ordinance".

14. In relation to paragraph 13.d. above, section 383(1) of the CO requires that the financial statements for a financial year must contain, in the notes to the statements, the information prescribed by the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation ("Regulation") about the following:
- a. the directors' emoluments;
 - b. the directors' retirement benefits;
 - c. payments made or benefit provided in respect of the termination of the services of directors, whether in the capacity of directors or in any other capacity while directors;
 - d. loans, quasi-loans and other dealings in favour of -
 - i. directors of the company and of a holding company of the company;
 - ii. bodies corporate controlled³ by such directors; and
 - iii. entities connected with such directors;
 - e. material interests of directors in transactions, arrangements or contracts entered into by the company or another company in the same group of companies;
 - f. consideration provided to or receivable by third parties for making available the services of a person as director or in any other capacity while director.

Dating of the auditor's report

15. Section 387(1) of the CO requires that, a statement of financial position that forms part of any financial statements must be approved by the directors and signed by two directors on the directors' behalf or in the case of a company having only one director, by the director. The auditor should not sign or date the auditor's report earlier than the date on which the complete financial statements were approved by the director(s). The auditor shall sign and date the auditor's report on financial statements in accordance with paragraphs 40 and 41 of HKSA 700.

Auditor's reports on consolidated financial statements

16. Under section 379(2) of the CO, if the company is a holding company at the end of the financial year, the directors must prepare for the financial year consolidated statements that comply with sections 380, 381 and 383. Sections 380 and 383 provide the general requirements for financial statements and notes to financial statements to contain information on directors' emoluments and section 381 deals with subsidiary undertakings to be excluded from the annual consolidated financial statements.
17. As stated in paragraph 4 above, the auditor is required to state in the auditor's report, in the auditor's opinion:
- a. whether the annual consolidated financial statements have been properly prepared in compliance with the CO; and
 - b. whether the annual consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the company and all the subsidiary undertakings as required by section 380.

As set out in paragraph 2, Part 1 of Schedule 4 of the CO, the annual consolidated financial

³ The auditor should read the Regulation when reporting on the above matters. There is no definition for "controlled" in the CO. The auditor may refer to the Hong Kong Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures", Section 9 of HKFRS for Private Entities and section 16 of SME-FRS for guidance.

statements must contain, in notes to the statements, the holding company's statement of financial position and must include a note disclosing the movement in the holding company's reserves. The holding company's statement of financial position must be in the format in which that statement would have been prepared if the holding company had not been required to prepare any annual consolidated financial statements. The holding company's statement of financial position to be contained in the notes to the annual consolidated financial statements is not required to contain any notes.

18. An example auditor's report for a company incorporated in Hong Kong submitting consolidated financial statements is included in Appendix – Illustration 3 of HKSA 700.
19. Normally, the auditor of a holding company incorporated in Hong Kong is required to report that the consolidated financial statements have been audited in accordance with HKSAs. HKSAs are approved by the Council of the HKICPA for application in the audit of historical financial information. It is stated in paragraph 36 of the Amended Preface to the Hong Kong Quality Control, Auditing, Review, Other Assurance, and Related Services Pronouncements ("the Amended Preface") that where the financial statements of an overseas enterprise are to be incorporated into Hong Kong financial statements, the audit of the overseas enterprise should conform to HKSAs in so far as this is necessary to ensure that the audit of the Hong Kong financial statements as a whole is in accordance with HKSAs. It is also stated in paragraph 38 of the Amended Preface that where the financial statements of an overseas/ People's Republic of China incorporated enterprise which is listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong, the relevant Listing Rules allow the audit to conform to International Standards on Auditing.
20. Relevant guidance for audit of consolidated financial statements is included in HKSA 600 "Special Considerations—Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)".
21. The following additional guidance is given in respect of modifications on consolidated financial statements:

- a. *subsidiary company modification affecting consolidated financial statements*

Where the financial statements of a subsidiary contain a modification which is not eliminated on consolidation and is material to the consolidated financial statements, it will be necessary to consider whether it affects the consolidated financial position and the consolidated financial performance.

The auditor's report on the consolidated financial statements must be worded to include whatever reference is appropriate to the items which have been the subject of modification. However, it may not be adequate just to repeat the audit modification of the subsidiary's financial statements.

- b. *modification of consolidated financial statements only*

Even though the auditor's reports of individual group companies may be unmodified, if, the auditor concludes that a modification to the auditor's opinion on the consolidated financial statements is necessary, it may be necessary to modify the auditor's report on the consolidated financial statements.

Example modified auditors' reports on financial statements can be found in the Appendix of HKSA 705, "Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report".

Subsidiaries' and associates' financial statements audited by other auditors

22. The group auditor is fully responsible for the auditor's opinion on the consolidated financial statements. Section 412 of the CO⁴ empowers an auditor to require information and explanation for the performance of the duties as auditor from a wider range of persons, including:
- a. an officer of the company;
 - b. the subsidiary undertaking;
 - c. a person who—
 - i. is an officer or auditor of the subsidiary undertaking; or
 - ii. was an officer or auditor of the subsidiary undertaking at the time to which the information or explanation relates; and
 - d. a person who—
 - i. holds or is accountable for any of the subsidiary undertaking's accounting records; or
 - ii. held or was accountable for the subsidiary undertaking's accounting records at the time to which the information or explanation relates.
23. If a subsidiary undertaking of a company is not a company incorporated in Hong Kong, an auditor of the company may require the company to obtain from any of the persons specified in b. to d. above any information or explanation that the auditor reasonably requires for the performance of the duties as auditor of the company. In accordance with paragraph 11 of HKSA 600, the auditor's report on the consolidated financial statements shall not refer to the fact that the financial statements of some subsidiaries or associates have been audited by other auditors.
24. However, the directors of the holding company may consider it is useful to disclose the information that the financial statements of some of the entities in the group have been audited by other auditors and the materiality of those entities to the group. A common way to disclose this information is to include in the schedule of principal subsidiaries and associates, which of those entities have been audited by the other auditors. It may be useful to indicate thereon the significance to the group of the entities that have been so audited by reference to the amount of their assets, turnover or profits or losses before taxation.

Dates of financial statements of subsidiaries

25. In accordance with paragraph 37 of HKSA 600, if the consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of a component with a financial reporting period-end that differs from that of the group, the auditor of the holding company shall evaluate whether appropriate adjustments have been made to those financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.
26. In accordance with paragraph B92 of Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standard 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements", when the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidations purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so. Paragraph B93 provides further guidance if it is impracticable for the subsidiary to prepare the financial information as required in paragraph B92.

⁴ Companies Registry *Frequently Asked Questions* on Enhancement of Auditor's rights.

Identification of financial statements audited

27. Frequently one or more of the following accompany the financial statements in the company's annual report:
- a. directors' report;
 - b. chairman's statement; and
 - c. information supplementary to the financial statements.
28. Although the auditor is not responsible for the additional information referred to in paragraph 27 above, there could be a belief on the part of the reader that the auditor has in fact been satisfied that the information is accurate or at least not misleading. If the additional information is materially inconsistent or misleading, the auditor should determine whether the audited financial statements or the additional information needs to be revised before signing the auditor's report (see paragraphs 10-12 above and HKSA 720). Under HKSA 720, the requirement is that if, on reading the other information, the auditor identifies a material inconsistency, the auditor shall determine whether the audited financial statements or the other information needs to be revised.
29. Generally, it is usual for the auditor to be specific as to the actual financial statements on which the auditor is opining on by identifying the page numbers containing the financial statements as follows (see A18 of HKSA 700):

"We have audited the financial statements of ABC Limited set out on pages to".

Reporting exemption

30. According to section 359 of the CO, private companies and companies limited by guarantee meeting certain qualifying criteria will fall within the reporting exemption. The reporting exemption takes the form of exemption from certain requirements for the contents of the directors' report and financial statements that would apply if the entities did not qualify for exemption.
31. An exemption is on the requirement for the financial statements to give a true and fair view as set out in section 380(7) of the CO. Instead, financial statements prepared by entities taking advantage of the reporting exemption are required to be prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards issued or specified by the HKICPA under sections 380(4)(b) and 380(8). For the purposes of section 380(4)(b), the Small and Medium-sized Entity Financial Reporting Framework and Financial Reporting Standard ("SME-FRF and FRS") are the applicable accounting standards.
32. Further details and guidance on the CO reporting exemption are provided in the revised SME-FRF and FRS issued by the HKICPA, which are effective for periods beginning on or after 3 March 2014. The auditor should also refer to the [proposed] revised Practice Note (PN) 900 "Audit of Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with the Small and Medium-sized Entity Financial Reporting Standard" for guidance. An example of an auditor's report for an entity taking the reporting exemption under section 359 is included in Appendix 1 to PN 900.

Other reports required by the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance

33. The CO also requires the auditor to give other reports on distributions and initial financial statements. The report arising under section 304(5) in relation to distributions is discussed in paragraphs 34 to 38 below. Guidance on the determination of distributable profits under sections 79A to 79P⁵ is set out in Accounting Bulletin 4 "Guidance on the Determination of Realised Profits and Losses in the Context of Distributions under the Hong Kong Companies

⁵ The guidance in AB 4 is still applicable for the CO. Sections 79A to 79P are replaced by sections 290 to 306 and Schedule 11, Part 6, section 49.

Ordinance" issued by the HKICPA. The report arising under section 306(5) in relation to initial financial statements is discussed in paragraphs 39 to 40 below.

Distributions (section 304(5))

34. The CO prohibits all companies from making a distribution otherwise than out of profits available for the purpose. Where the auditor has not given an unqualified opinion on the last annual financial statements, the company's ability to make a distribution, by reference to those financial statements, could be in doubt, and the company may not proceed to do so unless the auditor has made a statement under section 304(5) concerning the company's ability to make the distribution.
35. According to section 304(5) of the CO, the auditor must have given a written statement as to whether, in the auditor's opinion, the matter in respect of which the report is qualified⁶ is material for determining, by reference to the financial items as stated in the financial statements, whether the distribution would be made in contravention of section 297, 298 or 299 or a prohibition or restriction in that section as modified under section 300 of the CO. Therefore, in planning and performing this work, the auditor should refer to the principles in the Hong Kong Standard on Assurance Engagements (HKSAE) 3000 "Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" applicable to assurance engagements. The terms of this engagement should be agreed in writing with the company.
36. Although section 304(6)(a) allows the written statement to be made either at the time of the auditor's report or subsequently, in view of the two different standards involved (that is HKSAs in the auditor's report on annual financial statements and HKSAE 3000 in the report under section 304(5)), a separate statement should be made for reporting under section 304(5) rather than reflecting in the auditor's report.
37. The auditor's statement under section 304(5) will incorporate the following elements:
 - a. *Title* - The auditor's statement should have a title that clearly indicates that the report is an independent assurance report.
 - b. *Addressee* - the statement should be addressed to the members.
 - c. *Introductory Paragraph* - the auditor refers to the audit which will have been carried out in accordance with HKSAs issued by the HKICPA and state the date on which the auditor's opinion was expressed and that the auditor's opinion was modified. The auditor is required under section 304(5) to give a written statement as to whether, in the auditor's opinion, the matter in respect of which the auditor's opinion is modified is material for determining, by reference to the financial items as stated in the financial statements, whether the distribution would be made in contravention of section 297, 298 or 299, or a prohibition or restriction in that section as modified under section 300.
 - d. *Directors' Responsibility* - this section describes and summarises the directors' responsibility with respect to the financial statements referred to in the introductory paragraph. The description should include an explanation that directors are also responsible for considering whether the company, subsequent to the reporting period, has sufficient distributable profits to make a distribution at the time the distribution is made.
 - e. *Auditor's Responsibility* - the auditor should state that the auditor's responsibility is to report whether, in the auditor's opinion, the matter in respect of which the auditor's opinion is modified is material for determining, by reference to the financial items as stated in the financial statements, whether the distribution would be made in

⁶ The meaning of "qualified" in the new CO is equivalent to the meaning of "modified" in the context of clarified HKSAs. In order to avoid confusion, the word "modified" is used in the rest of this Practice Note. Guidance on types of modified opinions is set out in HKSA 705 "Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report."

contravention of section 297, 298 or 299, or a prohibition or restriction in that section as modified under section 300. The auditor should state that the engagement was performed in accordance with HKSAE 3000 and with reference to this Practice Note. The auditor should also include a summary of work performed to help the intended users understand the nature of the assurance conveyed by the assurance report.

- f. *Conclusion* - the auditor must state whether in the auditor's opinion the matter in respect of which the auditor's opinion is modified is material for the purpose of determining, by reference to the financial items as stated in the financial statements, whether the distribution proposed by the company would contravene the relevant section(s) of the CO. A modification is not material for this purpose if the financial effect of the matters giving rise to modification could not be such as to reduce the distributable profits below the levels required for the purpose of such distributions. The level of the proposed or potential distribution should always be quantified in the opinion. Where the maximum effect of a modification is unquantifiable, it would normally be material for distribution purposes unless the auditor can conclude that the effect of the modification on the distributable profits could only be favourable. A disclaimer of opinion on the financial statements as a whole would be material as the auditor would be unable to form an opinion on the amount at which the company's distributable profits are stated.
- g. *Signature of the Auditor* - the auditor's statement should be signed in the name of the firm or the practitioner and a specific location, which ordinarily is the city where the practitioner maintains the office that has responsibility for the engagement.
- h. *Date of the independent assurance report* - the date used should be that on which the statement is signed. In any case the statement must be available to be laid before the company in general meeting before the distribution in question is made, and so the statement will have to be signed by that date.

An example of the independent assurance report under section 304(5) is set out as Example 1 in the Appendix.

- 38. The report under section 304(5) can only be made by the auditor who reported on the last annual financial statements.

Distributions by listed companies: the use of initial financial statements (section 306(5))

- 39. Paragraphs 34 to 38 of this Practice Note describe the statement required where a company wishes to make a distribution and a modified auditor's report has been given on the annual financial statements. A company may wish to make a distribution during its first accounting reference period or after the end of that period but before the financial statements for that period have been laid before a general meeting. "Initial financial statements" must be prepared for this purpose which, in the case of a listed company, are required to satisfy section 306(2). The initial financial statements must be approved by and signed on behalf of the directors in the same manner as annual financial statements, and must be delivered to the Registrar of Companies.
- 40. In the case of a listed company, the auditor is required to make a report on the initial financial statements. The report will incorporate the following elements:
 - a. *Title* - The auditor's report should have a title that clearly indicates that it is the report of an independent auditor.
 - b. *Addressee* - the statement should be addressed to the members.
 - c. *Introductory Paragraph* - the report is concerned with the initial financial statements. The period covered by the initial financial statements and the accounting principles adopted should be identified.
 - d. *Directors' Responsibility* - the directors are responsible for the preparation of initial financial statements under section 306.

- e. *Auditor's Responsibility* - the auditor is responsible for expressing an opinion on whether the financial statements satisfy section 306(2)(a). The audit of the initial financial statements should be carried out in accordance with HKSAs. The auditor shall explain the auditor's responsibilities as described in paragraphs 28 to 33 of HKSA 700.
- f. *Auditor's Opinion* - the auditor must state whether, in the auditor's opinion, the financial statements satisfy section 306(2). According to section 306(2), the financial statements must have been properly prepared in accordance with Subdivision 3 of Division 4 of Part 9 of the CO, which are the same requirements as for the annual financial statements. This means that the financial statements must give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at the end of the reporting period and of the financial performance of the company for the reporting period, and must comply with Schedule 4 subject to any modifications that are necessary for applying that requirement to any financial statements prepared otherwise than for a financial year.

If the opinion above is modified, the auditor must state whether the matter giving rise to the modification is material for determining whether the distribution is permitted.

A separate statement should be made for reporting under section 306(6) rather than reflecting in the auditor's report. Guidance on elements of the auditor's report in paragraph 37 above is also applicable to the auditor's statement to be given under section 306(6).
- g. *Signature of the Auditor* - the auditor's report should be signed (see footnote 20a of HKSA 700).
- h. *Date of the Auditor's Report* - the same principles apply for initial financial statements as for annual financial statements (see HKSA 700).

An example auditor's report under section 306(5) is set out as Example 2 in the Appendix.

APPENDIX
Example reports in relation to sections 304(5) and 306(5) of
the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance

The purpose of this Appendix is to provide examples of reports and is for illustration.

- 1 Independent assurance report on a company's ability to make a distribution where auditor's opinion was modified, based on HKSAE 3000 – effective for assurance reports dated before 15 December 2015
- 2 Independent auditor's report on initial financial statements when a listed company wishes to make a distribution

**Example 1 – Independent assurance report on a company's ability
to make a distribution where auditor's report was modified,
based on HKSAE 3000 – effective for assurance reports
dated before 15 December 2015**

**INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF XYZ LIMITED
UNDER SECTION 304(5)¹ OF THE HONG KONG COMPANIES ORDINANCE**

We have audited the financial statements of XYZ Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 20X1 in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have expressed a modified opinion thereon in our independent auditor's report dated [date]. Under section 304(5) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (the Ordinance), we have been requested to give this written statement as to whether, in our opinion, the matter in respect of which our opinion is modified is material for the purpose of determining, by reference to the financial items as stated in the financial statements, whether the distribution would be in contravention of the [section 297, 298 or 299, or a prohibition or restriction in that section as modified under section 300]² of the Ordinance.

Directors' Responsibility

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the aforesaid financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards issued by the HKICPA and the Ordinance, 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. They are also responsible for considering whether the Company, subsequent to the year ended 31 December 20X1, has sufficient distributable profits to make a distribution at the time the distribution is made.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to report whether, in our opinion, the matter of our modification of our auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 20X1 is material for the purpose of determining, by reference to the financial items as stated in the financial statements, whether the distribution proposed by the Company would contravene [section 297, 298 or 299, or a prohibition or restriction in that section as modified under section 300]² of the Ordinance.³ However, we are not required to form an opinion on whether the Company has sufficient distributable reserves to make the distribution proposed at the time it is made.

We conducted our engagement in accordance with Hong Kong Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 "Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" and with reference to Practice Note 600.1 "Reports by Auditor under the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance" issued by the HKICPA. We have performed such procedures as we considered necessary to evaluate the effect of the modified opinion for the determination of profits available for distribution. [*Insert a summary of work performed.*]

Conclusion

Based on the foregoing, in our opinion, the matter of the modification is not material for determining, by reference to the financial items as stated in the financial statements, whether the [distribution of

¹ Section 304(5) applies where the last annual financial statements are used. Where initial financial statements are used a similar report is prepared based on the report in Example 2 of this Appendix.

² Amend where appropriate.

³ Auditors may consider it appropriate to clarify to whom they are responsible here or elsewhere in the report in accordance with their risk management policies and with reference to Professional Risk Management Bulletin No. 2 "Auditor's Duty of Care To Third Parties and The Audit Report".

HK\$.....][interim/ final dividend for the year ended 31 December 20X1 of HK\$] proposed by the Company would contravene [section 297, 298 or 299, or a prohibition or restriction in that section as modified under section 300]² of the Ordinance.

Use of Report

This report is intended solely for the purpose of assisting the Company to satisfy the requirements of the Company Ordinance as set out in the introductory paragraph. It is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone for any other purpose.

ABC & Co.

Certified Public Accountants (Practising) [or Certified Public Accountants]

[Auditor's address]

Date of the assurance report

Notes:

1. As an alternative the auditor's statement might be expressed in terms of the company's ability to make potential distributions up to a specific level. This may be particularly appropriate where the directors have only determined the maximum level of distributions. In such circumstances the opinion paragraph would be worded as follows:

"Based on the foregoing, in our opinion, the matter of the modification is not material for determining, by reference to the financial items as stated in the financial statements, whether a distribution of not more than HK\$ by the Company would contravene [section 297, 298 or 299, or a prohibition or restriction in that section as modified under section 300]² of the Ordinance."

2. As a further alternative the auditor's statement might be expressed in terms of the company's ability to make "any distribution". In such circumstances the opinion paragraph would be worded as follows:

"Based on the foregoing, in our opinion, the matter of the modification is not material for determining by reference to the financial items as stated in the financial statements, whether any distribution proposed by the Company would contravene [section 297, 298 or 299, or a prohibition or restriction in that section as modified under section 300]² of the Ordinance."

3. Where the auditor concludes that the matter of the modification is material to either a specific distribution which is proposed or to any distribution, then an adverse conclusion is given. In such circumstances the conclusion paragraph would be worded as follows:

"Adverse conclusion

Based on the foregoing, in our opinion, the matter of the modification is material for determining, by reference to the financial items as stated in the financial statements, whether the [distribution of HK\$.....][interim/ final dividend for the year ended 31 December 20X1 of HK\$][any distribution] proposed by the Company would contravene [section 297, 298 or 299, or a prohibition or restriction in that section as modified under section 300]² of the Ordinance."

Example 2 – Independent auditor's report on initial financial statements when a listed company wishes to make a distribution based on HKSA 700 "Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements"

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF XYZ LIMITED
UNDER SECTION 306(5) OF THE HONG KONG COMPANIES ORDINANCE**

We have audited the initial financial statements of XYZ Limited ("the Company") set out on pages to which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at [Date], and [the statement of profit or loss and] ⁴ the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period from [Date] to [Date], and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Directors' Responsibility for the Initial Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of initial financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of initial financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these initial financial statements based on our audit ⁵. We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the initial financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the initial financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at [Date], and of its financial performance and cash flows for the period from [Date] to [Date] in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

⁴ HKAS 1 allows entities to present comprehensive income using either a one statement approach (i.e. a single "statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income") or a two-statement approach (i.e. a "statement of profit or loss" together with a "statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income").

⁵ Auditors may consider it appropriate to clarify to whom they are responsible here or elsewhere in the report in accordance with their risk management policies and with reference to Professional Risk Management Bulletin No. 2 "Auditor's Duty of Care To Third Parties and The Audit Report".

ABC & Co.

Certified Public Accountants (Practising) [or Certified Public Accountants]

[Auditor's address]

Date of the auditor's report