Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs audit protocol for project reports
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Section 1 Basic principles

1.1 Objectives and context

This audit protocol provides instructions on the procedures to be performed by auditors concerning interim and final reports on the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs ('MFA') grants and contributions awarded on the basis of the applicable legislation.

This protocol applies to new commitments entered into from January 1, 2026. It may also be used to account for subsidies and contributions from previous periods. This project protocol therefore replaces the protocols "Ministry of Foreign Affairs Audit Protocol for the Accountability Reports of an Consortium" (COPRO 22035.B), "Ministry of Foreign Affairs Audit Protocol for a Project Reports" (COPRO 20044A4), and "Ministry of Foreign Affairs Audit Protocol for the Annual Accounts" (COPRO 22035).

The grants and contributions to which the present protocol applies are awarded based on MFA-specific legislation (see section 1.4).
The Minister requires an audit opinion from the recipient's auditor on the accuracy of the costs/expenditure and the completeness of (other) revenues/receipts in the financial statement[1] (see section 2 for further details).

The financial statement also provides a basis for examining whether the grant/contribution has been spent for the purpose for which it was provided and whether the requirements in the applicable legislation and the terms of the grant decision or contribution agreement have been complied with (regularity). The legislation listed in section 1.4 forms the statutory framework for the audit to be performed by the auditor, but only in so far as it forms the basis for the assessment criteria mentioned in section 2.2. The auditor is not therefore expected to assess the financial statement for compliance with all the legislation mentioned in section 1.4. The auditor assesses compliance with legislative requirements only in so far as they are expressed in the criteria in section 2.

The responsible party that applied for the grant or contribution/contract is the engaging party vis-à-vis the auditor (see definitions in section 1.2).

The audit protocol is divided into parts A, B and C.
- Only parts A and B apply to projects with a single implementing party.
- Parts A, B and C apply to projects carried out by a consortium.

Consortia
If the project is being carried out by a consortium, this will be indicated in the decision or contribution agreement. Within a consortium, there is a distinction between the lead party (the organisation that formally applies for the grant or contribution) and the partners (the other organisations that are collaborating within the consortium).
Parts A, B and C of the protocol apply to the lead party. Parts A and B apply to the consortium partners. This is explained in more detail in sections 2 and 3.

The lead party and the consortium partners (responsible party) are the engaging party vis-à-vis the auditor (see section 1.2 for definitions).

[1] See section 2.2 for the format of the financial statement giving an overview of income and expenditure and comparing costs incurred with the budget for the year under review, including notes.

1.2 Key definitions and concepts

Please note the following definitions:

- *applicant:* recipient of the grant/contribution (single implementing party, lead party);
- *auditor:* a chartered accountant (*registeraccountant*) or accounting consultant (*accountant-administratieconsulent*) as referred to in section 1 of the Dutch Accountancy Profession Act *(Wet op het accountantsberoep)* or an auditor outside the Netherlands who is professionally registered to a professional association that is member of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC);
- *consortium:* a partnership formed to carry out a project, consisting of a lead party and one or more other parties that enter into an agreement to perform the activities for which an application for grant funding has been submitted. Together they draw up plans and make arrangements concerning implementation, the allocation of the funds, collaboration and risk sharing;
- *consortium partner:* a member of a consortium that is responsible for implementing the activities using the funds provided by the lead party and accountable in this regard to the lead party;
- *contribution agreement:* an agreement made by a Dutch representation (mission) outside the European Union on the Minister's behalf with a legal person outside the European Union that is awarded a contribution or a contract to carry out activities;
- *cofinancing:* financing for the project that is contributed by the lead party, project partners or third parties;
- *Framework Act:* Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Grants) Framework Act
- *Minister:* the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs or the Dutch Minister of Foreign Trade and Development;
- *lead party:* member of a partnership/consortium that applies for the grant on behalf of the partnership/consortium. If the application is approved, the lead party is the grant recipient and, as such, bears full responsibility towards the Minister for implementation of the grant-funded activities and compliance with the obligations in respect of the grant;
- *partnership:* a number of organisations that work together to carry out certain activities in order to achieve the objective agreed with the grant provider;
- *cooperating partners/implementing organisations:* partners hired by the lead party or a consortium partner to which a commitment is assumed for the performance of certain work that is needed to implement some or all of the activities;
- *responsible party*: the engaging party (the applicant or consortium partner) vis-à-vis the auditor.

1.3 Procedures and deadlines

Procedures and deadlines concerning the interim and final reports are indicated in the decision or contribution agreement.
If the applicant is unable to meet a deadline it must apply for an extension from the provider of the grant or contribution.
The audit should take its lead from the information in the application and the decision. Where the decision, scheme or agreement of the Minister of Foreign Affairs or the Minister for Development includes provisions on the organisation of the financial accounting system, the presentation of the financial statement should be guided by these provisions.

Review policy
As the grant provider, the Minister may at any time conduct a review or have a review conducted of the work done by the auditor engaged to audit the information included in the financial statement. The purpose of such a review is to establish whether the auditor has performed the audit in accordance with this audit protocol. Reviews of this kind do not replace other audits and will take place in consultation with those concerned.

The auditors who are tasked with performing the audits and responsible for delivering the accompanying audit products consent to the audit files being made available for inspection in full for the purpose of the reviews referred to above. The auditors will also, in writing or orally, provide all information requested and provide insight into the documents requested in the context of the reviews. Reference is made in this context to chapter 6, division 1 of the 2016 Government Accounts Act.

1.4 Relevant legislation

The decision or contribution agreement may include a specific standards framework and the auditor must check compliance with that framework. If this is the case, it is mentioned explicitly.

Besides any specific regulations that may be mentioned in the MFA decision or contribution agreement, the following Dutch legislation forms the basis for the MFA decisions and contribution agreements:

- General Administrative Law Act
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Grants) Framework Act
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Decree
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grant Regulations 2006
- Procurement legislation, both European (i.e. Directive 2014/23/EU on the award of concession contracts and Directive 2014/24/EU on public procurement) and national (i.e. section 1.1 of the Public Procurement Act 2012)

The above legislation can be consulted (in Dutch) at https://wetten.overheid.nl/.

An exhaustive overview of the assessment points relevant for the financial statement and the auditor is given in sections 2 and 3 of this audit protocol.

Section 2, Part A: Audit approach, audit of the financial statement[2] (applicant and consortium partner)

2.1 Scope of the audit

The audit must be carried out in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and in particular the auditing standards (*Controle- en Overige Standaarden*) of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Chartered Accountants (NBA) as far as applicants that fall under Dutch law are concerned. For applicants that fall under international law, the corresponding international audit standards apply.

The object of the audit is the financial statement with notes (see section 2.2 for the format) including the figures for income and expenditure actually received/incurred in the period under review and the cumulative figures up to and including the period under review. The accounting policies used are explained by the responsible party in the financial statement. They must align with the approved budget and the applicant's accounting policies.

The audit concerns an engagement in accordance with the Dutch audit standard 805 or ISA 805, 'Special Considerations – Audits of Single Financial Statements and Specific Elements, Accounts or Items of a Financial Statement' with a special purpose framework.

The decision/agreement and this protocol refer to financial statements drawn up using the cash-basis accounting system (expenditures and receipts) or the accrual accounting system (costs and revenues). The accounting policies should be selected on the basis of the system used by the applicant in preparing the annual financial statements. The accounting policies used to draw up the approved budget submitted for the grant application/contribution must correspond with those used to draw up the related financial statement. They must also be consistent with the annual financial statements. Any changes to the accounting policies must be accompanied by explanatory notes and figures.

Consortia
If the consortium partners use different accounting policies, the lead party's policies should be followed when drawing up the financial statement.

[2] See section 2.2 for the format of the financial statement giving an overview of income and expenditure and comparing costs incurred with the budget for the year under review, including notes.

2.2 Format of the financial statement

The responsible party must draw up the financial statement in accordance with the format shown below.

Annual costs v. budget (Costs and Revenues)

	Costs incurred in year under review **(A)**	**Budget for the year under review** **(B)**	**Budget variance** **(C=B-A)**	**Variance as %** **(D=C/B*100)**	**Explanation of variance >10%** **(E)**	**Cumulative costs over the entire period of the financed activity up to and including the year under review** **(F)**	**Cumulative budget over the entire period of the financed activity up to and including the year under review** **(G)**
I. Direct staff costs							
I.A. Staff costs, non-local employees							
I.B. Staff costs, local employees							
I.C. External consultants and advisers							
Subtotal I							
II. Other direct programme costs							
II.A. Activity costs							
II.A.1 Costs in respect of cooperating partners (third parties, i.e. not consortium partners)							
II.A.2 Other activity costs							
II.B. Costs in respect of consortium partners							
II.C. Programme-related travel costs							
II.D. Office costs, project office							
II.E. Programme-related material resources costs							
II.F. Monitoring, evaluation and audit							
Subtotal II							
Total of I and II							
III. Overheads / indirect costs							
Total costs							
Revenues							
Grant/contribution from MFA							
Interest income							
Other revenues							
Total revenues							

2.3 Procedures to be performed by the auditor in respect of the responsible party

The auditor audits the responsible party's financial statement, drawn up in accordance with the prescribed format.

The aim of the audit of the financial statement is to establish whether it meets the applicable requirements laid down in the standards framework referred to in section 2.1 of this protocol. The auditor must establish that:

1. Period: the costs/expenditure and contributions from third parties reported in the financial statement relate to the period specified in the decision/agreement for which the grant/contribution has been awarded. If the accrual accounting system is used, the responsible party has indicated in the notes to the financial statement which portion of the costs was paid within the period covered by the financial statement and what amount has been recognised as an item that is still payable.
2. Costs (or expenditures as the case may be) have been properly recognised and costs (or expenditures) are related to the activities mentioned in the decision/contribution agreement.
3. With regard to revenues:
   a. MFA grant: revenues (or receipts as the case may be) have been accounted for in full and revenues have actually been received. If the accrual accounting system is used, the responsible party has indicated in the notes to the financial statement which portion of the revenues was received within the period covered by the financial statement and what amount has been recognised as an item that is still receivable in respect of the amount already awarded.[3]
   b. Interest: interest income (or interest receipts as the case may be) has been accounted for in full and the interest income has actually been received.
   c. Other revenues: The auditor will examine consistency with the revenue sources included in the approved budget and use the knowledge they have gained of the organisation, for example in the context of auditing of annual financial statements.
4. The financial statement is structured with the same cost/expenditure categories as the submitted and approved budget. The budget must also be recorded in the financial statement.
5. Expenditures/costs are evidenced by supporting documents. The auditor must determine on the basis of their professional judgement whether the supporting documents suffice as audit information/evidence and are appropriate to the nature of the activity and the accompanying approved budget.
6. Variances of more than 10% per budget line between the actual figure and approved budget are explained. Variances of €5,000 or less do not need to be explained.
7. If the hourly rate billed for any internal or external staff[4] exceeds €225 (excl. VAT),[5] the responsible party has given an explanation in the financial statement of the number of such staff and the associated hourly rates. The inclusion of an explanatory note ensues from the award decision. The total amount concerned must be included in the financial statement.
8. The accounting policies used are explained by the responsible party in the financial statement. They must align with the approved budget and the applicant's accounting policies. The auditor must establish that the policies are generally accepted accounting policies.
9. Cost allocation: the actual costs are calculated on the basis of an auditable method founded on economic principles and standards that are generally accepted and are applied systematically by the grant recipient. If this consistent approach with regard to the allocation system is departed from, the applicant must include an explanatory note in the financial statement, including associated comparative figures.

[3] Example: €500,000 is awarded under the grant decision. A prepayment of €400,000 is made. In the year under review, €490,000 is spent. An amount of €490,000 is recognised as revenues, of which €90,000 is recognised as an amount still receivable.
[4] Staff hired from outside the organisation (not employees)
[5] The equivalent amount in a foreign currency applies where relevant.

10. The note must explain the system for allocating indirect costs/overheads to the activity. The auditor must assess whether the allocation system has been used in the financial statement in accordance with the explanatory note in the financial statement and with the approved budget. The associated audit procedures are carried out in conjunction with those described at 9, namely verifying that expenditures/costs have been recharged on the basis of actual expenditures/costs.
11. As part of the audit of the financial statement, the auditor establishes that the selected external invoices are compliant with the organisation's procurement policy. Any deviations from the policy must be explained by the responsible party in the financial statement. If EU procurement rules apply but have not been complied with this constitutes a regularity error. Such an error must be adequately explained by the responsible party. Failure to do so will affect the type of the audit opinion.

2.4 Reliability and materiality

Materiality
The auditor will work towards obtaining reasonable assurance which, when the statistical sampling method is used, means a minimum reliability level of 95%. In other words, the auditor will plan and perform the audit in such a manner that the financial statement is free of material misstatements and/or uncertainties.

The following materiality levels apply when performing the audit, where the benchmark is reported expenditures (cash-basis accounting) or costs (accrual accounting):

Benchmark	**Materiality**
Reported expenditures/costs	2%

Type of audit opinion	**Unqualified opinion**	**Qualified opinion**	**Disclaimer of opinion**	**Adverse opinion**
Accounting errors and uncertainties in the audit	≤2%	> 2% and ≤ 4%	Uncertainties > 4%	Errors > 4%

If the auditor encounters both accounting errors and uncertainties in the audit while performing the audit, these errors and uncertainties should always be considered individually and together when drawing up the audit opinion. For more information, see the NBA booklet *Accountant en materialiteit* (available in Dutch only).

2.5 Audit opinion

After performing the procedures described in section 2.3, the auditor must issue an independent auditor's reportin accordance with the most recent NBA model text 10.3: 'Audit opinion on a grant claim in the (semi-)public sector' (https://www.nba.nl/siteassets/tools-en-ondersteuning/voorbeeldteksten/2026/20260113_en_nf_h03_h04_h10_tm_h18_website.docx).
The auditor must also ensure a suitable way of identifying the financial statement on which the audit opinion will be issued.

Consortia
The individual consortium partners' reports and financial statements, with audit opinions attached, are submitted to the lead party for the purpose of producing the consolidated report. It is not necessary to submit them to MFA unless requested.

Section 3 Engagement to perform agreed-upon procedures pursuant to the Dutch audit standard / ISRS 4400

3.1 Part B (applicant and consortium partner)

The responsible party's auditor must perform the audit in accordance with the Dutch audit standard or ISRS 4400. For applicants that fall under international law, the corresponding international audit standards apply. This means that the auditor does not give assurance but reports only their audit findings. This protocol describes the audit procedures to be performed.

In order to comply with the conditions for the grant/contribution, the applicant and consortium partner must have documented the following safeguards in their organisation.

1. Allocation of expenditures/costs

A. The applicant and each individual consortium partner must describe:

1. how it is ensured that the direct costs/expenditures in the project records are consistent with the financial statement and how (direct and indirect) costs/expenditures are allocated to the individual projects in these project records;
2. specifically in relation to staff costs, how the timesheet system is organised in order to allow staff costs to be allocated to projects in the project records.

B. The applicant and each individual consortium partner must describe the organisation's procedures and internal policies for determining **the allocation of costs/expenditures and overheads/indirect costs to the activity**. This description must explain:

1. how these procedures and internal policies are recorded and that a consistent approach is adopted;
2. how the applicant and the consortium partner allocate the overheads/indirect costs to the activity, whether any changes have been made to the allocation system, and that a consistent approach is adopted in this respect;
3. how the applicant and the consortium partner ensure that the overheads/indirect costs recharged are no higher than necessary to cover costs;
4. how the applicant and consortium partner ensure that the actual costs/expenditures are recharged proportionally to the activity to which this protocol relates, in accordance with the ratio of the grant/contribution to the own contribution (maximum of 100% minus the percentage of the own contribution).

The auditor performs the following specific agreed-upon procedures with regard to part 1, Allocation of expenditures/costs (A and B):

Specific procedures	Findings
1. The auditor of the applicant and of the consortium partners must check that the descriptions mentioned above in point A are present. The auditor of the applicant and of the consortium partners must check that these descriptions include the above-mentioned parts 1 and 2.	
2. The auditor of the applicant and of the consortium partners must check that the descriptions mentioned above in point B concerning procedures and internal policies are present. The auditor of the applicant and of the	

Specific procedures	Findings
consortium partners must check that these descriptions include the above-mentioned parts 1 to 4 inclusive.	

2. Incident management (duty to report)

The responsible party has described the organisation's procedures and internal policies for detecting, dealing with and reporting incidents, and supplied this description to the grant provider.
This concerns incidents which may relate to fraud, corruption, sexual misconduct and other serious forms of inappropriate behaviour. This description must also address how such incidents can be reported and how they are recorded.

The key areas that must, at least, be covered by the procedures and internal policies, for instance by a code of conduct, are:

- inappropriate sexual behaviour, sexual harassment and sexual violence
- aggression, discrimination and bullying
- abuse of power
- corruption and fraud
- misuse or improper use of resources
- conflict of interests and nepotism
- tax avoidance and the pursuit of an asset management/investment policy contrary to the organisation's objectives
- manipulation of or misuse/leaking of information (or of access to information)
- the existence of a whistleblowing procedure
- the existence of a point of contact inside or outside the organisation for reporting and recording incidents.

The auditor is not expected to perform any procedures in this regard. The responsible party must comply with the requirements when applying for the grant/contribution.

The auditor performs the following specific agreed-upon procedures with regard to part 2, Incident management (duty to report):

Specific procedures	Findings
1. The auditor must check that the organisation keeps a record of incidents.	
2. The auditor must check that incidents related to the activity that have been registered in these records have been reported to MFA in accordance with the described procedures and as demonstrated by supporting documents.	

3. **Management of local implementing organisations**

This part applies only if project activities covered by the grant or contribution have been contracted out to implementing organisations. It is apparent from the application, award and interim reporting whether activities are contracted out and hence whether there are implementing organisations.

The responsible party must describe the procedures and internal policies in relation to implementing organisations.
In this description, the applicant and the consortium partner must explain:

- how they make an advance assessment of the quality (management capacity) of the implementing organisation(s) that will be performing work for them in relation to the activity or activities;
- how they oversee the implementing organisation(s). Consideration must be given in this connection to the narrative and financial progress information that is provided and how it is established whether obligations have been met by the implementing organisation(s);
- the details of the sanctions procedure they follow if an implementing organisation fails to meet its obligations.

The responsible party must complete the table 'Expenditure vis-à-vis third parties' below, including separately each implementing organisation to which commitments have been assumed.

Name of organisation **(A)**	**Funds received from MFA/lead party in the year under review** **(B)**	**Funds received from MFA/lead party over the entire duration of the funded activity** **(C)**	**Commitments to cooperating partners assumed by consortium partners / the applicant in the year under review** **(D)**	**Commitments to cooperating partners assumed by consortium partners / the applicant over the entire duration of the funded activity** **(E)**	**Expenditure reported by cooperating partners in the year under review** **(F)**	**Cumulative expenditure reported by cooperating partners over the entire duration of the funded activity** **(G)**	**Still to be spent at the end of the year under review in respect of the year under review** **(H = D – F)**	**Still to be spent at the end of the year under review in respect of the entire duration of the funded activity** **(I = E – G)**

In column D of the above table the responsible party must itemise the commitments assumed per cooperating partner for the year under review. The responsible party must provide the auditor with evidentiary documents in support of the commitments assumed and the reconciliation with the commitment accounts.

In column F of the above table the responsible party must itemise the reported expenditure per cooperating partner for the year under review. The responsible party must provide the auditor with a reconciliation of the information in column F with the amount under II.A.1, Costs of cooperating partners (third parties, i.e. not consortium partners) in the financial statement in section 2.2. Any inconsistencies must be explained.

Specific procedures	**Findings**
1) The auditor must compare total commitments assumed in column D of the table 'Expenditure vis-à-vis third parties' with the total stated in the commitment accounts.	

Specific procedures	Findings
2) The auditor must compare total reported expenditure/costs in column F of the table 'Expenditure vis-à-vis third parties' with the amount under II.A.1, Costs of cooperating partners (third parties, i.e. not consortium partners) in the financial statement in section 2.2.	
3) Use the table shown below to select[6] the number of implementing organisations in respect of which the above procedures should be performed.	
4) In respect of the implementing organisations selected in step 3, the auditor must check: a. that the management capacity of the implementing organisations has been assessed by the applicant in conformity with the applicant's description; b. whether the applicant's oversight of the financial and narrative progress information is performed in the manner described in the applicant's description with regard to a prior quality assessment and oversight of implementation.	
5) If the procedures described in step 4 show that the implementing organisation has not satisfied the obligations, the auditor must perform a comprehensive check as to whether the documented sanctions procedure has been followed.	
6) The auditor must compare all commitments assumed (as included in column D of the table 'Expenditure of third parties') towards the implementing organisations selected in step 3 with the underlying evidentiary documents supplied by the responsible party.	

* Scale to determine the extent of the specific procedures under points 3, 4 and 6:

Number of implementing organisations	Number of implementing organisations to select for specific procedures **
≤3	100%
>3 and ≤10	3 + 50% of the number over 3
>10 and ≤16	8 + 25% of the number over 10
>16	12 + 10% of the number over 16

** If not a whole number, round up.

[6] At random.

4. **Procurement**

The responsible party must describe the procedures and internal policies for the procurement of goods and services. This description must incorporate measures to ensure that suppliers are selected objectively and must include at least:

- the bidding procedure;
- the procedure for assessing bids;
- how procedures for the procurement of goods and services are made available on paper and/or digitally to the relevant staff.

If EU procurement rules apply, they must be included in the procurement policy.

The responsible party's auditor performs the following specific agreed-upon procedures with regard to procurement:

Specific procedures	**Findings**
1. The auditor must check that the above description by the responsible party is consistent with the evidence gathered through the procedures referred to in section 2.2, point 11.	
2. The auditor must check that the above description by the responsible party contains relevant provisions relating to the objective selection of suppliers in the bidding procedure and the assessment of bids.	
3. If EU procurement rules apply, the auditor must check whether these rules have been included in the above description by the responsible party.	
4. The auditor must check that the procedures for the procurement of goods and services are available on paper and/or digitally to the relevant staff and describe how they have been made available, for example by email or by distributing paper copies.	

3.2 Part C Procedures performed by the lead party's auditor in the case of a consortium

The auditor must perform this part of the audit in accordance with Dutch audit standard or IRSR 4400. For applicants that fall under international law, the corresponding international audit standards apply. This means that the auditor does not give assurance but reports only their audit findings. This protocol describes the audit procedures. The procedures described in this section are performed only by the auditor of the lead party within the consortium.

The lead party's auditor performs the following specific agreed-upon procedures:

Specific procedures	**Findings**
1. The auditor must check whether separate audit opinions have been issued on the financial statements of all consortium partners (including the lead party).	
2. The auditor must check the type of audit opinions issued and check that the audit opinion indicates that the audit has been performed in accordance with the audit protocol. If an audit opinion is not unqualified, the auditor will refer to this in their agreed-upon procedures report, stating: ○ the consortium partner's name; ○ the type of audit opinion issued; ○ the actual text from the audit opinion giving the reasons for issuing an opinion that is not unqualified; ○ if applicable: the place in the report of the consortium as a whole where the item(s) which formed the basis for issuing an opinion that is not unqualified is/are recorded;	
3. The auditor must check that the lead party's combination of the financial statements of the individual consortium partners (including the lead party) to compile the consolidated financial statement is arithmetically correct and complete and that the lead party has provided explanations for any discrepancies between the individual financial statements and the consolidated statement. If the auditor believes that the lead party's consolidation or explanatory notes are arithmetically inaccurate or incomplete, the auditor must indicate this in the agreed-upon procedures report.	
4. The auditor must check that, if differences have not been adjusted by the lead party, they have been explained in the consolidated report.	

Specific procedures	Findings
5. The auditor must check that the notes to the individual financial statements regarding deviations from the procurement policy and if applicable the EU procurement rules as identified in the audit of the individual financial statements, including the corresponding amounts involved, have been combined accurately and in full in the consolidation.	
6. The auditor must check that the explanatory notes in the consortium partners' (including the lead party's) individual financial statements on instances of the hourly rates for internal and external staff exceeding €225 (excl. VAT)[7] have been combined correctly and in full in the consolidated report. In addition, a check must be made that the correct number of staff and the associated hourly rates and total amounts have been included in the consolidated report.	
7. The auditor must check that the consolidated table 'Expenditure vis-à-vis third parties' contains all consortium partners (including the lead party), that this information has been combined in full and in an arithmetically correct manner, and that it has been included in the consolidated report. If this is not the case, the auditor should indicate where and/or in relation to which consortium partner a misstatement has been identified.	

3.3 Agreed-upon procedures report

The auditor must report on the procedures described in sections 3.1 and 3.2 in accordance with the Dutch audit standard or IRSR 4400 requirements. A model report on factual findings is available on the NBA's website (https://www.nba.nl/nieuws/2023/november/voorbeeldteksten-herziene-standaard-4400/).

In the case of a consortium, the individual reports mentioned in section 3.1 must be issued to the lead party for the purpose of the consolidated report. These individual reports are only issued to MFA on request. The consolidated report, accompanied by the report on the agreed-upon procedures set out in section 3.2 and in accordance with the requirements of the Dutch audit standard or ISRS 4400, must be submitted by the lead party to MFA.

[7]The equivalent amount in a foreign currency applies where relevant.