### SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

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| **Auditee:** |  | **Reviewed by:** | **Name** | **Rank** | **Date** |
| **Period end:** |  | **Level 1** |  |  |  |
| **Prepared by:** |  | **Level 2** |  |  |  |
| **Rank:** |  | **Level 3** |  |  |  |
| **Date:** |  |  |  |  |  |

| **Procedure** | **Event** | **Effect on financial statements** | **Date of event** | **WP ref.** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Obtain understanding and evaluate adequacy of management’s processes to identify events subsequent to the date financial statements are prepared.  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Inquiring of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance as to whether any subsequent events have occurred which might affect the financial statements.  |  |  |  |  |
| From the date of the balance sheet through to the date of our auditor’s report: |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Review minutes of council-, management-, audit committee- and other relevant meetings.
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| 1. Review the most recent interim financial statements; compare with the financial statements under examination and obtain explanations for any unusual adjustments, inconsistencies, variations or other items.
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| 1. Discuss with appropriate officials whether the audited entity has entered into any significant transactions or agreements that may affect the financial statements under examination.
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| 1. Obtain representation letters from management and legal counsel (internal and external) through to the date of our auditor’s report.
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| 1. Consider reviews and tests in the following audit areas to identify potential subsequent events (this work should be considered in conjunction with the other procedures):
2. Cash receipts and disbursements, sales and returns, purchases, and intercompany activity;
3. Doubtful accounts receivable, market value of investments and inventories, slow-moving and obsolete inventories, estimates to complete contracts in progress, re-negotiation, contract price determination and all other significant areas that have been accounted for at the balance sheet date on the basis of tentative, preliminary or inconclusive data;
4. Contracts received or terminated, fire losses, strikes, wage negotiations and governmental restrictions;
5. Purchases, sales and other commitments and contingent liabilities, warranties, settlement of pending litigation, tax deficiencies, environmental regulations, restrictions and penalties, etc;
6. Policy decisions;
7. Significant related party transactions; and
8. Cash-flow projections and other forecast financial information.
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| 1. Consider whether all events identified have been adequately disclosed in the financial statements.
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