

Agenda Item 10-B

Paragraph of Extant ISA 560	Redrafted ISA 560 (as per Agenda Item 10-A)
	SUBSEQUENT EVENTS
	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Scope of this ISA</p>
1.1	<p>1. The purpose of this International Standard on Auditing (ISA) deals with is to establish standards and provide guidance on the auditor's responsibility <u>relating to subsequent events in an audit of financial statements.</u></p>
New text 3	<p>2. <u>Financial statements may be affected by certain events that occur after the date of the financial statements. Many financial reporting frameworks specifically refer to such events. For example, International Accounting Standard (IAS) 10, "Events After the Balance Sheet Date," deals with the treatment in financial statements of events, both favorable and unfavorable, that occur between the date of the financial statements (referred to as the "balance sheet date" in the IAS) and the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue. Such financial reporting frameworks ordinarily and identify</u>ies two types of events:</p> <p>(a) Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the date of the financial statements; and</p> <p>(b) Those that are indicative<u>provide evidence</u> of conditions that arose after the date of the financial statements.</p> <p><u>ISA 700 (Revised), "The Independent Auditor's report on General Purpose Financial Statements", explains that the date of the auditor's report informs the reader that the auditor has considered the effect of events and transactions of which the auditor becomes aware and that occurred up to that date.</u></p>
Text adapted from ISA 700. 53	
	Effective Date
21	<p><u>5.3. This ISA is effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after</u>or's reports dated on or after December 31<u>15</u>, 200<u>6</u>¹.</p>

¹ This effective date is provisional, but it will not be earlier than December 15, 2008.

	Objectives
2	<p>The auditor should consider the effect of subsequent events on the financial statements and on the auditor's report.</p> <p>4. The objectives of the auditor are to:</p> <p>(a) Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about whether events occurring between the date of the financial statements and the date of the auditor's report that materially affect the financial statements are appropriately reflected in those financial statements, and</p> <p>(b) Respond appropriately to facts which become known to the auditor after the date of the auditor's report that materially affect the financial statements.</p>
	Definitions
4.1	<p>7.5.For purposes of the ISAs tThe following terms have the meanings attributed below:</p>
4(a)	(a) "Date of the financial statements" is- Tthe date of the end of the latest period covered by the financial statements, which is normally the date of the most recent balance sheet in the financial statements subject to audit.
4(b)1	(b) "Date of approval of the financial statements" is- Tthe date on which those with the recognized authority assert that they have prepared the entity's complete set of financial statements, including the related notes, and that they have taken responsibility for them.
4(c)	(c) "Date of the auditor's report" is- Tthe date selected by the auditor to date the report on the financial statements. The auditor's report is not dated earlier than the date on which the auditor has obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence on which to base the opinion on the financial statements. ² Sufficient appropriate audit evidence includes evidence that the entity's complete set of financial statements has been prepared and that those with the recognized authority have asserted that they have taken responsibility for them.
4(d)	(d) "Date the financial statements are issued" is- Tthe date that the auditor's report and audited financial statements are made available to third parties, which may be, in many circumstances, the date that they are filed with a regulatory authority.
	(e) In this ISA, the term "S ubsequent events" - is used to refer to both events- <u>Events</u> occurring between the date of the financial statements and the date of

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In rare circumstances, law or regulation also identifies the point in the financial statement reporting process at which the audit is expected to be complete.

1.2	the auditor's report, and facts discovered <u>which become known to the auditor</u> after the date of the auditor's report.
	Requirements
	Events Occurring <u>Between the Date of the Financial Statements and Up to the Date of the Auditor's Report</u>
5.1 5.3	8.6. The auditor should <u>shall</u> perform procedures designed to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that all events <u>occurring between the date of the financial statements and up to</u> the date of the auditor's report that may require adjustment of, or disclosure in, the financial statements have been identified. The auditor is not, however, expected to conduct a continuing review of all matters to which previously applied procedures have provided satisfactory conclusions.
6.1 6.1b1 6.1b2 6.1b3/c1 6.1b5.1	9.7. <u>The procedures to identify events that may require adjustment of, or disclosure in, the financial statements would be performed as near as practicable to the date of the auditor's report, and ordinarily include the following</u> <u>The procedures designed to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that all events occurring between the date of the financial statements and the date of the auditor's report that require adjustment of, or disclosure in, the financial statements have been identified shall be completed as near as practicable to the date of the auditor's report and shall include the following, and shall be as near as practicable to the date of the auditor's report:</u> (a) Reviewing procedures management has established to ensure that subsequent events are identified. (b) Reading minutes of the meetings of shareholders, the board of directors and audit and executive committees <u>the entity's owners, management and those charged with governance</u> held after the date of the financial statements and inquiring about matters discussed at meetings for which minutes are not yet available. (c) Reading the entity's latest available interim <u>external financial statements and interim internal management</u> financial statements. (d) Inquiring of management as to whether any subsequent events have occurred which might affect the financial statements.
8	10.8. <u>_____</u> When the auditor becomes aware of <u>identifies</u> events which that materially affect the financial statements, the auditor should <u>shall</u> consider <u>determine</u> whether such events are properly accounted for and adequately disclosed in the financial statements.
	Facts <u>Which Become Known to the Auditor Discovered</u> After the Date of the

Auditor's Report but Before the Date the Financial Statements are Issued	
9.1 10	<p>9. The auditor does not have any responsibility to perform procedures or make any inquiry regarding the financial statements after the date of the auditor's report. W<u>However, when</u>, after the date of the auditor's report but before the date the financial statements are issued, the auditor becomes aware of a fact which may materially affect the financial statements, the auditor should<u>shall</u>:</p> <p>(a) eDiscuss the matter with management, Consider whether the financial statements need amendment, should</p> <p>(b) dDetermine whether the financial statements need amendment, and, if so, Discuss the matter with management</p> <p>(c) <u>Determine whether management will amend the financial statements. take the action appropriate in the circumstances.</u></p>
11	<p>13.10. <u>10.</u> When management amends the financial statements, the auditor would<u>shall</u> carry out the procedures necessary in the circumstances and would shall<u>provide management with a new report issue a new auditor's report</u> on the amended financial statements. The new auditor's report would shall not be dated not earlier than the date of approval of the amended financial statements and, accordingly, the procedures referred to in paragraph 6-5 would shall be extended to the date of the new auditor's report.</p>
12 13.1 13.2	<p>11. When management does not amend the financial statements in circumstances where the auditor believes they need to be amended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If <u>If</u> the auditor's report has not yet been released to the entity issued, the auditor should shall <u>revise the report to express issue an auditor's report expressing a qualified opinion or an adverse opinion, as described in ISA 705, "Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report," or alternatively ISA 701, "Modifications to the Independent Auditor's Report."</u> On the other hand, w<u>When</u> • If <u>When</u> the auditor's report has already been released to the entity issued, the auditor would shall notify those persons ultimately responsible for the overall direction of the entity management or those charged with governance, as appropriate, not to issue the financial statements and the auditor's report thereon to third parties. If the financial statements are nevertheless subsequently released, the auditor shall take action to prevent reliance on the auditor's report.
Facts <u>Which Become Known to the Auditor Discovered</u> After the Financial Statements have been Issued	
14	<p>12. After the financial statements have been issued, the auditor has no obligation to make any inquiry regarding such financial statements. When<u>However, if,</u> after the</p>

15	<p>financial statements have been issued, the auditor becomes aware of a fact which existed at the date of the auditor's report and which, if known at that date, may have caused the auditor to modify the auditor's report, the auditor should shall:-</p> <p>(a) <u>Discuss the matter with management, e</u>Consider whether the financial statements need revisions<u>should</u></p> <p>(b) <u>Determine whether the financial statements need amendment, and, if so,</u>Discuss the matter with management, and should</p> <p>(c) <u>Determine whether management will amend the financial statements take the</u>action appropriate in the circumstances.</p>
16	<p>16.13. <u>When-If</u> management revises amends the financial statements, the auditor would shall:-</p> <p>(a) e<u>Carry out the audit procedures necessary in the circumstances, would shall</u></p> <p>(b) r<u>Review the steps taken by management to ensure that anyone in receipt of the previously issued financial statements together with the auditor's report thereon is informed of the situation, and would shall</u></p> <p>(c) i<u>Issue a new auditor's report on the revised-amended financial statements.</u></p>
17.1	<p>14. The <u>auditor shall include in the</u> new auditor's report should include an emphasis of a <u>matter</u> paragraph referring to a note to the financial statements that more extensively discusses the reason for the revision amendment of the previously issued financial statements and to the earlier report issued by the auditor.</p>
17.2- 17.4	<p>18.15. <u>The auditor shall date the</u> new auditor's report would be dated not earlier than the date of approval of the revised-amended financial statements and, accordingly, the <u>auditor shall extend the</u> procedures referred to in paragraph 5-6 <u>would ordinarily be extended</u> to the date of the new auditor's report. Local regulations of some countries permit the auditor to restrict the audit procedures regarding the amended revised financial statements to the effects of the subsequent event that necessitated the revision amendment. In such cases, the <u>auditor shall include in the</u> new auditor's report would contain a statement to that effect.</p>
18.1 New text	<p>19.16. <u>When-If</u> management does not take the necessary steps to ensure that anyone in receipt of the previously issued financial statements together with the auditor's report thereon is informed of the situation and does not revise amend the financial statements in circumstances where the auditor believes they need to be revised amendment, the auditor would shall notify <u>management and</u> those persons ultimately responsible for the overall direction of the entity charged with governance that action will be taken by the auditor to prevent future reliance on the auditor's report. <u>If, despite such notification, management or those charged with governance do not take these necessary steps the auditor shall take action to</u></p>

	<u>prevent future reliance on the auditor's report.</u>
19	17. It may not be necessary <u>for management</u> to revise-amend the financial statements and <u>accordingly the auditor need not</u> issue a new auditor's report when issuance of the financial statements for the following period is imminent, provided appropriate disclosures are to be made in such statements.
	Application Material
	<u>Introduction</u>
20	<u>A1. When the audited financial statements are included in other documents subsequent to the issuance of the financial statements, the auditor may have additional responsibilities relating to subsequent events that the auditor may need to consider, such as legal or regulatory requirements</u> In cases involving the offering of securities to the public, the auditor should consider any legal and related requirements applicable to the auditor in <u>other all</u> jurisdictions in which the securities are being offered. For example, the auditor may be required to carry out additional audit procedures to the date of the final offering document. These procedures would ordinarily <u>may</u> include carrying out the procedures <u>those</u> referred to in paragraphs <u>56</u> and 6-7 up to a date at or near the effective date of the final offering document, and reading the offering document to assess whether the other information in the offering document is consistent with the financial information with which the auditor is associated.
	<u>Definitions</u>
4 (b)2 et seq.	4.A2. <u>Paragraph 5(b) of this ISA defines the date of approval of the financial statements.</u> In some jurisdictions, the law or regulation identifies the individuals or bodies (for example, the <u>management or directorsthose charged with governance</u>) that are responsible for concluding that a complete set of financial statements has been prepared, and specifies the necessary approval process. In other jurisdictions, the approval process is not prescribed in law or regulation and the entity follows its own procedures in preparing and finalizing its financial statements in view of its management and governance structures. In some jurisdictions, final approval of the financial statements by shareholders is required before the financial statements are issued publicly. In these jurisdictions, final approval by shareholders is not necessary for the auditor to conclude that sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained. The date of approval of the financial statements for purposes of the ISAs is the earlier date on which those with the recognized authority determine that a complete set of financial statements has been prepared.
	Events Occurring <u>Between the Date of the Financial Statements and Up to the Date</u>

	of the Auditor's Report
5.2	2.A3. These procedures <u>required by paragraph 86</u> are in addition to routine procedures which may be applied to specific transactions occurring after the date of the financial statements to obtain audit evidence as to account balances as at the date of the financial statements, for example, the testing of inventory cutoff and payments to creditors.
6.1b3/c2 6.1b4	A4. <u>In addition to the procedures required by paragraph 97, the auditor may consider it and, as considered</u> -necessary and appropriate <u>to</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read the entity's latest available budgets, cash flow forecasts and other related management reports. • Inquiring<u>Inquire</u>, or extending ing previous oral or written inquiries, of the entity's lawyers concerning litigation and claims.
6.1b5.2	4.A5. <u>In inquiring e</u> Examples of inquiries of management <u>as to whether any subsequent events have occurred that might affect the financial statements, the auditor may inquire as to the current status of items that were accounted for on the basis of preliminary or inconclusive data and may make specific inquiries about the following</u> on specific -matters <u>are</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current status of items that were accounted for on the basis of preliminary or inconclusive data. • Whether new commitments, borrowings or guarantees have been entered into. • Whether sales of assets have occurred or are planned. • Whether <u>there have been increases in capital or issuance of debt instruments, such as</u> the issue of new shares or debentures, or an agreement to merge or liquidate has been made or is planned. • Whether any assets have been appropriated by government or destroyed, for example, by fire or flood. • Whether there have been any developments regarding risk areas and contingencies. • Whether any unusual accounting adjustments have been made or are contemplated. • Whether any events have occurred or are likely to occur which will bring into question the appropriateness of accounting policies used in the financial statements as would be the case, for example, if such events call into question the validity of the going concern assumption.
<u>IAPS</u> <u>1005.90</u>	A6. The auditor may, depending on the circumstances, consider whether <u>written</u> the letter of -representations <u>also covering</u> particular subsequent events <u>may be necessary to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence.</u> The letter of

	<p>representation is ordinarily dated on the same day as the auditor's report, thus covering the entire period since the period end.</p>
	<p><u>Considerations Specific to Smaller Entities</u></p>
IAPS 1005.88	<p>A7. It is<u>may</u> not be common for small entities to be required to report shortly after their period end<u>the date of the financial statements</u>. It is often the case that more time elapses between the date of the financial statements period end and the approval <u>of</u>, or signature of on the financial statements by the owner manager in the case of small entities, than in the case of large entities. The period to be covered by the auditor's subsequent events procedures is<u>may</u> therefore often be longer in the audit of a small entity, <u>which allowing allows</u> more opportunity for the occurrence of subsequent events that can affect the financial statements. ISA 560 Nevertheless, this ISA requires the auditor to perform procedures to cover the entire period from the date of the financial statements period end up to the date of the auditor's report.</p>
Amended text from IAPS 1005.89	<p>A8. <u>Paragraph 97 of this ISA stipulates certain procedures in this context, which, when relevant, the auditor is required to perform pursuant to paragraph 86.</u> The subsequent events procedures that the auditor of a small entity performs Will<u>may, however,</u> depend on the information that is available and, in particular, the extent to which the accounting records have been written up<u>prepared</u> since the date of the financial statements period end. When the accounting records are not up-to-date and minutes of meetings of <u>management or the directors those charged with governance</u> have not been prepared, relevant procedures can<u>may</u> take the form of inquiry of the owner-manager, recording the owner-manager's responses and inspection of <u>available books and records, including</u> bank statements. Paragraphs A3 and A4 5 of ISA 560XXX <u>A5 of this ISA</u> gives examples of some of the <u>additional</u> matters that it may be appropriate for the auditor to consider in the course of these inquiries.</p>
	<p>Facts <u>Which Become Known to the Auditor Discovered</u> After the Date of the Auditor's Report but Before the Date the Financial Statements are Issued</p>
<u>9.2</u>	<p>A9. During the period from the date of the auditor's report to the date the financial statements are issued, the responsibility to inform the auditor of facts which may affect the financial statements rests with management.</p>
13.3	<p>A10. <u>When the auditor is required to take action to prevent reliance on the auditor's report pursuant to paragraph 11, because management has not amended the financial statements when the auditor has determined that amendment is necessary due to facts which became known to the auditor after the date of the auditor's report but before the date the financial statements are issued, such</u> The action taken will depend on the auditor's legal rights and obligations and the recommendations of the auditor's lawyer<u>legal counsel</u>.</p>

	Facts <u>Which Become Known to the Auditor Discovered</u>—After the Financial Statements have been Issued
18.2	<u>A11.</u> <u>When the auditor is required to take action to prevent reliance on the auditor's report pursuant to paragraph 16, because management has not amended the financial statements when the auditor has determined that amendment is necessary due to facts which became known to the auditor after the date the financial statements are issued, such</u> The action taken will depend on the auditor's legal rights and obligations and the recommendations of the auditor's <u>legal counsellawyers</u> .

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