| **ACCOUNTS** | **TASKS** | **DETAIL** |
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| A-Financial Statements & Disclosure | Review FS to ensure compliance with SBV |  |
| B-Cash on hand | Bank confirmation | Obtain a list of all bank accounts (debit and credit balances) and document our understanding of the nature and purpose of the accounts.  Obtain confirmations of bank balances for all accounts, except in specific circumstances when we may determine, based on our understanding of the nature and purpose of the account, that the account is not quantitatively or qualitatively significant.  Obtain confirmations for bank accounts closed during the period. The external confirmations include obtaining information about the relationship with the bank including loans, contingencies, liens, pledges, restrictions on the entity’s assets, guaranteed amounts, etc. |
|  | Bank reconcilliation | Examine the entity's bank reconciliations as of period end, including cash-in-transit accounts, (e.g., in subledgers) to verify the proper reconciliation of bank statements and general ledger accounts.  Investigate any unusual items and test other reconciling items based on the established testing threshold. |
|  | Cash cutoff | Test cutoff of cash receipts and cash disbursements for transfers between different bank accounts at the balance sheet date. |
| B-Cash on hand | Bank confirmation | Obtain a list of all bank accounts (debit and credit balances) and document our understanding of the nature and purpose of the accounts.  Obtain confirmations of bank balances for all accounts, except in specific circumstances when we may determine, based on our understanding of the nature and purpose of the account, that the account is not quantitatively or qualitatively significant.  Obtain confirmations for bank accounts closed during the period. The external confirmations include obtaining information about the relationship with the bank including loans, contingencies, liens, pledges, restrictions on the entity’s assets, guaranteed amounts, etc. |
|  | Bank reconcilliation | Examine the entity's bank reconciliations as of period end, including cash-in-transit accounts, (e.g., in subledgers) to verify the proper reconciliation of bank statements and general ledger accounts.  Investigate any unusual items and test other reconciling items based on the established testing threshold. |
|  | Cash cutoff | Test cutoff of cash receipts and cash disbursements for transfers between different bank accounts at the balance sheet date. |
| DH1-Investment – Government and Credit Institution Bonds | Agreement of investment positions to custodial statements – treasury accounts | Obtain and examine the reconciliations (on a sample basis, when appropriate) of significant investment positions to custodial statements or other relevant documents.  Agree the balance reconciled to the general ledger. Investigate any unusual items and test other reconciling items based on the established testing threshold. |
|  | Market valuation – Treasury accounts | Inspect market quotations or other evidence of current value of marketable securities. |
|  | Verification of existence of marketable securities – treasury accounts | Verify the existence of marketable securities, and of liens, pledges or other security interests in marketable securities through confirmation or, when appropriate, examination of other supporting documentation. |
|  | Reclassification between trading & investment portfolios – treasury accounts | Inspect documentation and make inquiries to determine the validity and extent of reclassification between categories of portfolios.  By reference to the entity's accounting policies and applicable financial reporting framework, evaluate the reclassification to determine the effect on profit and loss accounts |
| DH2-Investment – Corporate Bonds | Agreement of investment positions to custodial statements – treasury accounts | Obtain and examine the reconciliations (on a sample basis, when appropriate) of significant investment positions to custodial statements or other relevant documents.  Agree the balance reconciled to the general ledger. Investigate any unusual items and test other reconciling items based on the established testing threshold. |
|  | Market valuation – Treasury accounts | Inspect market quotations or other evidence of current value of marketable securities. |
|  | Verification of existence of marketable securities – treasury accounts | Verify the existence of marketable securities, and of liens, pledges or other security interests in marketable securities through confirmation or, when appropriate, examination of other supporting documentation. |
|  | Reclassification between trading & investment portfolios – treasury accounts | Inspect documentation and make inquiries to determine the validity and extent of reclassification between categories of portfolios.  By reference to the entity's accounting policies and applicable financial reporting framework, evaluate the reclassification to determine the effect on profit and loss accounts |
| EH-Loan to Customer | Agreement of subledger with general ledgers | Agree subledgers for all loan types and related accounts to the general ledger.  Investigate any unusual items and test other reconciling items based on the established testing threshold. |
|  | Verification of existence of loan | Verify the existence of loans/participations and collaterals through confirmation  Or, when appropriate, examination of subsequent cash receipts, collateral documentation and other evidence to verify the validity of loans, interest receivable and collateral. |
|  | Rollforward procedures – loans | When substantive procedures are performed to conclude on loans at an interim date (including loans to related parties), perform rollforward procedures that provide a reasonable basis for extending the interim audit conclusions to the balance sheet date.  Perform the rollforward procedures that are required at a minimum (refer to list of procedures in SUBSTANTIVE DESIGN 5). Identify and test unusual items, including significant unexpected changes or the lack of expected changes to the account balances.  Determine the additional substantive procedures (i.e., rollforward analytical procedures and/or tests of details in the rollforward period, including key items and/or representative sampling) that are necessary to address the risk of material misstatement in the rollforward period based on our combined risk assessment, the length of the rollforward period and the results of the minimum rollforward procedures |
|  | Verification of existence of loans to related parties | Verify the existence of loans to related parties, officers, and employees through confirmation or, when appropriate, examination of subsequent cash receipts or other evidence.  Test for proper documentation, approval and terms. |
|  | Valuation-loans | We conclude on the significant account or disclosure. When we determine that we have not obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence, we design further procedures as necessary to conclude, or consider the effect on our audit opinion. |
| EI-Provision for Loans to customers | Obtain evidence from events up to report date | When the audit approach is to obtain audit evidence relevant to the accounting estimate from events or transactions occurring up to the date of the auditor’s report, evaluate:  ﻿Whether the audit evidence is sufficient and appropriate to address the risks of material misstatement relating to the accounting estimate, including the relevance and reliability of the information used  Whether the evidence supports or contradicts the company's estimate  Changes in the company's circumstances and other relevant conditions between the event or transaction date and the measurement date  ﻿﻿Document how we satisfied ourselves regarding the reliability of the underlying data, including IPE, used in this PSP. |
|  | Test management’s process - method | When the audit approach is to test how management made the accounting estimate, test the method of measurement by determining whether:  ﻿The method and model are appropriate in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework and the nature of the entity and its environment  Judgments made by management to select the method give rise to indicators of possible management bias  When the entity has determined that different methods result in materially different measurements, obtain an understanding of the reasons for the methods selected by the entity and evaluate the appropriateness of the selection  The model is appropriately designed, consistently applied and mathematically accurate  Changes, if any, from the method or model used in prior periods are appropriate  Adjustments, if any, to the output of the model are appropriate  The significant assumptions and data were appropriately used in the model |
|  | Test management’s process – assumptions | When the audit approach is to test how management made the accounting estimate, determine which of management’s assumptions are significant assumptions. Evaluate the significant assumptions, individually and in the aggregate, used to develop the estimate to determine whether:  ﻿The significant assumption is appropriate in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework  Changes from the prior periods, if any, are appropriate  Judgments made in selecting the significant assumption give rise to indicators of possible management bias  The significant assumption is consistent with other assumptions within this estimate, other estimates and other business activities  Management has the intent to carry out specific courses of action and has the ability to do so, when a significant assumption is based on such factors |
|  | Test management’s process – data | When the audit approach is to test how management made the accounting estimate, test the data on which the accounting estimate is based by determining whether:  ﻿﻿The data is appropriate in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework and changes (including changes in the source of data), if any, from prior periods are appropriate  Judgments made in selecting the data give rise to indicators of possible management bias  The internal data is relevant, complete, and accurate  The external data is relevant and reliable  The data has been appropriately understood, interpreted and used by management, including with respect to contractual terms |
|  | Test management’s process-estimation uncertainty | When the audit approach is to test how management made the accounting estimate, determine whether management has taken the appropriate steps to:  ﻿﻿Understand estimation uncertainty  Address estimation uncertainty by selecting an appropriate point estimate and by developing related disclosures about estimation uncertainty  ﻿﻿When management has not taken appropriate steps to understand estimation uncertainty, request management to perform additional procedures to understand estimation uncertainty.  When management has not taken appropriate steps to address estimation uncertainty, request management to reconsider the selection of the point estimate or consider providing additional disclosures relating to the estimation uncertainty.  When management’s responses do not sufficiently address estimation uncertainty, to the extent practicable:  ﻿﻿Develop our own point estimate or range  Evaluate whether a deficiency in internal control exists |
|  | Develop own point estimate | When the audit approach is to develop our own point estimate or range to evaluate management’s point estimate:  ﻿﻿Perform procedures to evaluate whether the methods, assumptions or data used are appropriate in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework  Have a reasonable basis for the assumptions and method used  Determine the internal data used is relevant, complete and accurate  Determine the external data is relevant and reliable  ﻿﻿When we use the entity’s method, significant assumptions, or data produced by the entity in developing our own point estimate or range, perform the procedures described in PSP EST-02, PSP EST-03 and PSP EST-04, respectively. |
|  | Test disclosure | Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about whether the disclosures in the financial statements related to accounting estimates are in accordance with the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework, including a description of estimation uncertainty. |
|  | Perform procedures to understand work of internal or external specialist | When the audit approach includes using the work of an EY internal specialist or an auditor’s external specialist, perform procedures to evaluate the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the EY internal specialist or auditor's external specialist.  Agree on the work of the specialist, including the nature, scope, objectives, roles and responsibilities (including who will test source data), the nature, timing and extent of communication between us and the specialist and the form of the findings and conclusions to be provided by the specialist.  Evaluate the adequacy of the specialist’s work for our purposes, by assessing the relevance and reasonableness of the specialist’s findings or conclusions, and their consistency with other audit evidence. If the specialist’s work involves use of significant assumptions, methods and models, evaluate the relevance and reasonableness of those assumptions and methods. If the specialist’s work involves the use of source data that is significant to the specialist’s work, assess the relevance, completeness and accuracy of that source data.  In determining the nature, timing and extent of our procedures to evaluate the specialist’s work, assess the nature and complexity of the matter to which the specialist’s work relates, the risks of material misstatement in the matter to which the specialist’s work relates, the significance of the specialist’s work in the context of the audit and our knowledge of and experience with previous work performed by the specialist.  Read and discuss with the EY internal or auditor’s external specialist their conclusions, determine we have performed the necessary follow-up procedures to respond to any issues or concerns raised by the specialist and determine we have documented such procedures and the related agreed conclusions.  Evaluate whether the specialist’s conclusion supports the relevant financial statement item or disclosure. |
|  | Test loan classification | We perform sampling and determine the number of overdue days of each loan to perform debt classification for the loan at the end of the financial year. |
| G1 – Interest and fees receivable | Verification of existence & valuation | Verify existence and carrying amounts through examination of supporting documents, or confirmation or a combination of those procedures. |
| H – Investment – Equity in Subsidaries & Affiliates | Verification of existence & ownership – Investments |  |
|  | Valuation – investments |  |
|  | Impairment testing – investments |  |
|  | Reclassification between traing & investment portfolio – Investments |  |
|  | Agreement of investment positions to custodial statements - Investments |  |
| N - Deposit | Agreement of subledger to general ledger – deposits | Agree the deposits subledger to the general ledger control account. Investigate any unusual items and test other reconciling items based on the established testing threshold. |
|  | Verification of completeness & existence – deposits | Verify completeness and existence by confirming a sample (both active and closed accounts) or, when appropriate, by performing other procedures such as:  inspection of customer complaint logs; detailed analytical procedures, including a rate/volume analysis or testing of client's rate/volume analysis; or inspection of account opening documentation log. |
|  | Rollforward procedures for deposits | When substantive procedures are performed to conclude on deposits at an interim date, perform rollforward procedures that provide a reasonable basis for extending the interim audit conclusions to the balance sheet date.  Perform the rollforward procedures that are required at a minimum (refer to list of procedures in SUBSTANTIVE DESIGN 5). Identify and test unusual items, including significant unexpected changes or the lack of expected changes to the account balances.  Determine the additional substantive procedures (i.e., rollforward analytical procedures and/or tests of details in the rollforward period, including key items and/or representative sampling) that are necessary to address the risk of material misstatement in the rollforward period based on our combined risk assessment, the length of the rollforward period and the results of the minimum rollforward procedures. |
| O - Taxes | Reconciliation of financial reporting income to taxable income | Test the reconciliation of the current period financial reporting income financial reporting (book income) to taxable income, validate the split between permanent and temporary differences, and compare reconciling items with those in prior periods and examine support. |
|  | Provision for income taxes | Test computations of provisions for current and deferred income taxes for the current period and reconcile to appropriate balance sheet and income statement accounts. |
|  | Recoverability of deferred tax assets | Investigate recoverability of deferred tax assets, in accordance with the entity’s accounting policies and applicable financial reporting framework. |
|  | Movement of income tax account balances | Review the movement of income tax account balances from prior period (including those currently payable or deferred) and changes in recoverability for deferred tax assets. |
|  | Provisions for uncertain tax positions | Determine whether appropriate provision has been made for any tax positions taken by the entity or other tax contingencies (e.g., as a result of related party transactions) that may be challenged by tax authorities. |
| P – Interest payables & other liabilities | Valuation of trade payables | Test appropriate valuation of trade payables denominated in foreign currencies. |
|  | Correctness and completeness of provisions | Obtain the schedule of provisions, other liabilities and deferred revenue and agree amounts to the general ledger accounts. Review schedule for correctness and completeness, including whether the other liabilities are consistent with our understanding of the entity’s business, and test recorded amounts. |
|  | Post-employment benefit & other employee related provision | Examine the composition and computation of post-employment benefit obligations and other employee related non-current provisions for reasonableness. |
|  | Search for unrecorded liabilities | Search for unrecorded provisions and other liabilities, (e.g., related to employees, contracts (rent, lease), finance (interest), sales (product and service warranties, commissions, returns), purchases (goods and services, licenses, royalties), services received (audit, tax, legal, consulting). |
| S – Derivatives | Verification of existences & ownership of derivatives | Verify the existence and ownership of recorded derivatives through confirmation with the broker/dealer or counterparty or,  when appropriate, examination of evidence of ownership.  Confirm both settled and unsettled transactions with the broker/dealer or counterparty. Request the inclusion of other information about the derivatives, such as whether there are any side agreements. |
|  | Inquiry for completeness of derivatives | Inquire about aspects of operating activities that might present risks hedged by derivatives. |
|  | Identification of embeded or surprise derivatives | Identify any embedded or surprise derivatives not otherwise identified through review of minutes, contracts and confirmation replies, using IFRS Derivative Identifier tool or local equivalent. |
|  | Test of fair value of derivatives | Test the fair value of derivatives and the appropriate recording in the financial statements in accordance with the entity’s accounting policies and applicable financial reporting framework. |
|  | Inquiry for completeness of significant commitments | Inquire of management for complete listing of significant commitments, e.g., purchase or sale contracts, fixed-priced or long-term agreements, service guarantees, insurance policies and determine whether or not disclosures need to be made. |
|  | Agreement of derivatives | Agree the derivatives subledger(s) to the general ledger control accounts. Investigate any unusual items and test other reconciling items based on the established testing threshold. |
|  | Hedging relationship | Evaluate the hedging relationship and verify that all conditions for hedging relationships (e.g., fair value hedge, cash flow hedge, and net investment hedge) are in accordance with the entity's accounting policies and applicable financial reporting framework. |
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