

**MOCK TEST PAPER – 1**

**INTERMEDIATE (NEW) : GROUP – II**

**PAPER – 6: AUDITING AND ASSURANCE**

**SUGGESTED ANSWERS / HINTS**

1. (i) **Correct:** As per SA 220 “Quality Control for an Audit of Financial Statements”, the engagement partner shall take responsibility for the overall quality on each audit engagement to which that partner is assigned.
  - (ii) **Correct:** Teeming and Lading is one of the techniques of suppressing cash receipts Money received from one customer is misappropriated and the account is adjusted with the subsequent receipt from another customer and so on.
  - (iii) **Correct:** The auditor shall update and change the overall audit strategy and the audit plan as necessary during the course of the audit. As a result of unexpected events, changes in conditions, or the audit evidence obtained from the results of audit procedures, the auditor may need to modify the overall audit strategy and audit plan and thereby the resulting planned nature, timing and extent of further audit procedures, based on the revised consideration of assessed risks
  - (iv) **Incorrect:** Substantive analytical procedures are generally more applicable to large volumes of transactions that tend to be predictable over time. SA 520, “Analytical Procedures” establishes requirements and provides guidance on the application of analytical procedures during an audit.
  - (v) **Incorrect.** Application controls include both automated or manual controls that operate at a business process level. Automated Application controls are embedded into IT applications viz., ERPs and help in ensuring the completeness, accuracy and integrity of data in those systems.
  - (vi) **Incorrect:** Misstatements in the financial statements can arise from either fraud or error. The distinguishing factor between fraud and error is whether the underlying action that results in the misstatement of the financial statements is intentional or unintentional
  - (vii) **Incorrect:** The assessment of risks is based on audit procedures to obtain information necessary for that purpose and evidence obtained throughout the audit. The assessment of risks is a matter of professional judgment, rather than a matter capable of precise measurement.
  - (viii) **Incorrect:** The matters which the banks require their auditors to deal with in the long form audit report have been specified by the Reserve Bank of India.
  - (ix) **Incorrect:** The auditor shall express a qualified opinion when:
    - (a) The auditor, having obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence, concludes that misstatements, individually or in the aggregate, are material, but not pervasive, to the financial statements; or
    - (b) The auditor is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence on which to base the opinion, but the auditor concludes that the possible effects on the financial statements of undetected misstatements, if any, could be material but not pervasive
  - (x) **Incorrect:** Emphasis of Matter paragraph is a paragraph included in the auditor’s report that refers to a matter appropriately presented or disclosed in the financial statements that, in the auditor’s judgment, is of such importance that it is fundamental to users’ understanding of the financial statements.
2. (a) **The auditor shall evaluate-**
    - (a) The results of the sample; and

- (b) Whether the use of audit sampling has provided a reasonable basis for conclusions about the population that has been tested.

**For tests of controls**, an unexpectedly high sample deviation rate may lead to an increase in the assessed risk of material misstatement, unless further audit evidence substantiating the initial assessment is obtained. For tests of details, an unexpectedly high misstatement amount in a sample may cause the auditor to believe that a class of transactions or account balance is materially misstated, in the absence of further audit evidence that no material misstatement exists.

In the case of tests of details, the projected misstatement plus anomalous misstatement, if any, is the auditor's best estimate of misstatement in the population. When the projected misstatement plus anomalous misstatement, if any, exceeds tolerable misstatement, the sample does not provide a reasonable basis for conclusions about the population that has been tested. The closer the projected misstatement plus anomalous misstatement is to tolerable misstatement, the more likely that actual misstatement in the population may exceed tolerable misstatement. Also if the projected misstatement is greater than the auditor's expectations of misstatement used to determine the sample size, the auditor may conclude that there is an unacceptable sampling risk that the actual misstatement in the population exceeds the tolerable misstatement. Considering the results of other audit procedures helps the auditor to assess the risk that actual misstatement in the population exceeds tolerable misstatement, and the risk may be reduced if additional audit evidence is obtained.

In case the auditor concludes that audit sampling has not provided a reasonable basis for conclusions about the population that has been tested, the auditor may request management to investigate misstatements that have been identified and the potential for further misstatements and to make any necessary adjustments; or tailor the nature, timing and extent of those further audit procedures to best achieve the required assurance. For example, in the case of tests of controls, the auditor might extend the sample size, test an alternative control or modify related substantive procedures.

**(b) The auditor shall document:**

- (a) the overall audit strategy;
- (b) the audit plan; and
- (c) any significant changes made during the audit engagement to the overall audit strategy or the audit plan, and the reasons for such changes.

The documentation of the overall audit strategy is a record of the key decisions considered necessary to properly plan the audit and to communicate significant matters to the engagement team.

**For example**, the auditor may summarize the overall audit strategy in the form of a memorandum that contains key decisions regarding the overall scope, timing and conduct of the audit.

The documentation of the audit plan is a record of the planned nature, timing and extent of risk assessment procedures and further audit procedures at the assertion level in response to the assessed risks. It also serves as a record of the proper planning of the audit procedures that can be reviewed and approved prior to their performance. The auditor may use standard audit programs and/or audit completion checklists, tailored as needed to reflect the particular engagement circumstances.

A record of the significant changes to the overall audit strategy and the audit plan, and resulting changes to the planned nature, timing and extent of audit procedures, explains why the significant changes were made, and the overall strategy and audit plan finally adopted for the audit. It also reflects the appropriate response to the significant changes occurring during the audit.

**For instance-**

**The following things should form part of auditor's documentation:**

- A summary of discussions with the entity's key decision makers
- Documentation of audit committee pre-approval of services, where required
- Audit documentation access letters
- Other communications or agreements with management or those charged with governance regarding the scope, or changes in scope, of our services
- auditor's report on the entity's financial statements.
- Other reports as specified in the engagement agreement (e.g., debt covenant compliance letter)

**(c) The objectives of the auditor as per SA 700 (Revised), "Forming An Opinion And Reporting On Financial Statements" are:**

- (a) To form an opinion on the financial statements based on an evaluation of the conclusions drawn from the audit evidence obtained; and
- (b) To express clearly that opinion through a written report.

The auditor shall form an opinion on whether the financial statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

**To form opinion - Auditor to obtain Reasonable assurance**

In order to form that opinion, the auditor shall conclude as to whether the auditor has obtained reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

That conclusion shall take into account:

- (a) whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained;
- (b) whether uncorrected misstatements are material, individually or in aggregate;
- (c) The evaluations

**(d) Having obtained an understanding of the IT systems and the automated environment of a company, the auditor should now understand the risks that arise from the use of IT systems.**

Given below are some such risks that should be considered,

- Inaccurate processing of data, processing inaccurate data, or both
- Unauthorized access to data
- Direct data changes (backend changes)
- Excessive access / Privileged access (super users)
- Lack of adequate segregation of duties
- Unauthorized changes to systems or programs
- Failure to make necessary changes to systems or programs
- Loss of data

**3. (a) As per SA 220 "Quality Control for an Audit of Financial Statements", the engagement partner shall take responsibility for the overall quality on each audit engagement to which that partner is assigned.**

The actions of the engagement partner and appropriate messages to the other members of the engagement team, in taking responsibility for the overall quality on each audit engagement, emphasise:

- (a) The importance to audit quality of:
  - (i) Performing work that complies with professional standards and regulatory and legal requirements;
  - (ii) Complying with the firm's quality control policies and procedures as applicable;
  - (iii) Issuing auditor's reports that are appropriate in the circumstances; and
  - (iv) The engagement team's ability to raise concerns without fear of reprisals; and
- (b) The fact that quality is essential in performing audit engagements.

**Engagement partner defined**

Engagement partner refers to the partner or other person in the firm who is responsible for the audit engagement and its performance, and for the auditor's report that is issued on behalf of the firm, and who, where required, has the appropriate authority from a professional, legal or regulatory body.

**(b) Nature of Audit Documentation**

Audit documentation provides:

- (a) evidence of the auditor's basis for a conclusion about the achievement of the overall objectives of the auditor; and
- (b) evidence that the audit was planned and performed in accordance with SAs and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

**Purpose of Audit Documentation**

The following are the purpose of Audit documentation:

1. Assisting the engagement team to plan and perform the audit.
2. Assisting members of the engagement team to direct and supervise the audit work, and to discharge their review responsibilities.
3. Enabling the engagement team to be accountable for its work.
4. Retaining a record of matters of continuing significance to future audits.
5. Enabling the conduct of quality control reviews and inspections.
6. Enabling the conduct of external inspections in accordance with applicable legal, regulatory or other requirements.

**(c) Audit Procedure to establish the existence of trade payables and other current liabilities:**

1. Check whether there are controls in place to ensure that the same purchase/ expense invoice cannot be recorded more than once and payable balances are automatically recorded in the general ledger at the time of recording of expense.
2. To ensure that trade payable ledger reconciles to general ledger, ask for a period-end accounts payable aging report and trace the grand total to the amount in the accounts payable account in the general ledger.
3. Calculate the accounts payable report total. Add up the expense/ liability items on the accounts payable aging report to verify that the total traced to the general ledger is correct.
4. Investigate reconciling items. If there are journal entries in the accounts payable account in the general ledger, review the justification for larger amounts. This implies that these journal

entries should be fully documented.

**Direct confirmation procedures**

5. An important audit activity is to contact vendors directly and ask them to confirm the amounts of accounts payable as of the end of the reporting period under audit. This should necessarily be done for all significant account payable balances as at the period- end and for parties from whom material purchases have been made during the period under audit even if period- end balance of such parties is not significant.
6. The auditor employs direct confirmation procedure with the consent of the entity under audit. There may be situations where the management of the entity requests the auditor not to seek confirmation from certain trade payables. In such cases, the auditor should consider whether there are valid grounds for such a request. In appropriate cases, the auditor may also need to reconsider the nature, timing and extent of his audit procedures including the degree of planned reliance on management's representations.
7. The trade creditors may be requested to confirm the balances either (a) as at the date of the balance sheet, or (b) as at any other selected date which is reasonably close to the date of the balance sheet. The date should be decided by the auditor in consultation with the Company.
8. The form of requesting confirmation from the trade creditor may be either (a) the 'positive' form of request, wherein the trade creditor is requested to respond whether or not he is in agreement with the balance shown, or (b) the 'negative' form of request wherein the trade creditor is requested to respond only if he disagrees with the balance shown. The use of the positive form is preferable when individual account balances are relatively large, or where the internal controls are weak, or where the auditor has reasons to believe that there may be a substantial number of accounts in dispute or inaccuracies or irregularities. The negative form is useful when internal controls are considered to be effective, or when a large number of small balances are involved, or when the auditor has no reason to believe that the trade creditors are unlikely to respond. If the negative rather than the positive form of confirmation is used, the number of requests sent and the extent of the other auditing procedures to be performed should normally be greater so as to enable the auditor to obtain the same degree of assurance with respect to the trade payable balances. In many situations, it may be appropriate to use the positive form for trade creditors with large balances and the negative form for trade creditors with small balances
9. The method of selection of the trade creditors to be circularised should not be revealed to the Company until the trial balance of the trade payables' ledger is handed over to the auditor. A list of trade creditors selected for confirmation should be given to the entity for preparing request letters for confirmation which should be properly addressed and auditor should insert an identification mark, example- a team member inserting his initials in the letter (without informing the Company) to enable the auditor to continue to maintain unpredictability in audit and to avoid any wrong doing from management side. The auditor should maintain strict control to ensure the correctness and proper despatch of request letters. In the alternative, the auditor may request the client to furnish duly authorised confirmation letters and the auditor may fill in the names, addresses and the amounts relating to trade creditors selected by him and mail the letters directly. It should be ensured that confirmations as well as any undelivered letters are returned to the auditor and not to the client.
10. Any discrepancies revealed by the confirmations received or by the additional tests carried out by the auditor may have a bearing on other accounts not included in the original sample. The entity should be asked to investigate and reconcile the discrepancies. In addition, the auditor should also consider what further tests he can carry out in order to satisfy himself as to the correctness of the amount of trade payables taken as a whole.

11. Where no reply is received, the auditor should perform additional testing regarding the balances. **This testing could include:**
    - Agreeing the balance to subsequent cash paid;
    - Agreeing the detail of the respective balance to the underlying vendor invoices;
    - Preparing a detailed analysis of the balance, ensuring it consists of identifiable transactions and confirming that these purchases/ expense transactions actually occurred;
    - Prepare a final summary of the results of the circularization and draw the final conclusion
  12. **Related party payables.** If there are any related party payables, review whether they were properly authorized and the value of such transactions were reasonable and at arm's length.
  13. **Trend analysis.** Review a trend line of purchases/ expenses and accounts payable, or a comparison of the two over time, to see if there are any unusual trends. Make inquiries about reasons for changes in trends from the management and document the same in audit work papers.
4. (a) **The Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, prepared by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) identifies five types of threats.** These are:
1. **Self-interest threats**, which occur when an auditing firm, its partner or associate could benefit from a financial interest in an audit client. Examples include (i) direct financial interest or materially significant indirect financial interest in a client, (ii) loan or guarantee to or from the concerned client, (iii) undue dependence on a client's fees and, hence, concerns about losing the engagement, (iv) close business relationship with an audit client, (v) potential employment with the client, and (vi) contingent fees for the audit engagement.
  2. **Self-review threats**, which occur when during a review of any judgement or conclusion reached in a previous audit or non-audit engagement (Non audit services include any professional services provided to an entity by an auditor, other than audit or review of the financial statements. These include management services, internal audit, investment advisory service, design and implementation of information technology systems etc.), or when a member of the audit team was previously a director or senior employee of the client. Instances where such threats come into play are (i) when an auditor having recently been a director or senior officer of the company, and (ii) when auditors perform services that are themselves subject matters of audit.
  3. **Advocacy threats**, which occur when the auditor promotes, or is perceived to promote, a client's opinion to a point where people may believe that objectivity is getting compromised, e.g. when an auditor deals with shares or securities of the audited company, or becomes the client's advocate in litigation and third party disputes.
  4. **Familiarity threats** are self-evident, and occur when auditors form relationships with the client where they end up being too sympathetic to the client's interests. This can occur in many ways: (i) close relative of the audit team working in a senior position in the client company, (ii) former partner of the audit firm being a director or senior employee of the client, (iii) long association between specific auditors and their specific client counterparts, and (iv) acceptance of significant gifts or hospitality from the client company, its directors or employees.
  5. **Intimidation threats**, which occur when auditors are deterred from acting objectively with an adequate degree of professional skepticism. Basically, these could happen because of threat of replacement over disagreements with the application of accounting principles, or pressure to disproportionately reduce work in response to reduced audit fees.



**(b) Matters to be included in the Auditor's Report under CARO, 2016:** The auditor's report on the accounts of a company to which CARO applies shall include a statement on the following matters, namely-

**(i) Fixed Assets-**

- (1) whether the company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;
- (2) whether these fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals; whether any material discrepancies were noticed on such verification and if so, whether the same have been properly dealt with in the books of account;
- (3) whether the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company. If not, provide the details thereof.

**(ii) As per clause (vii) of CARO, 2016, reporting requirements in respect of statutory dues are :**

- (1) whether the company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities and if not, the extent of the arrears of outstanding statutory dues as on the last day of the financial year concerned for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable, shall be indicated;
- (2) where dues of income tax or sales tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax have not been deposited on account of any dispute, then the amounts involved and the forum where dispute is pending shall be mentioned. (A mere representation to the concerned Department shall not be treated as a dispute).

**(c) Control Environment – Component of Internal Control:** The auditor shall obtain an understanding of the control environment. As part of obtaining this understanding, the auditor shall evaluate whether:

- (i) Management has created and maintained a culture of honesty and ethical behavior; and
- (ii) The strengths in the control environment elements collectively provide an appropriate foundation for the other components of internal control.

**What is included in Control Environment?**

The control environment includes:

- (i) the governance and management functions and
- (ii) the attitudes, awareness, and actions of those charged with governance and management.
- (iii) The control environment sets the tone of an organization, influencing the control consciousness of its people.

**Elements of the Control Environment :** Elements of the control environment that may be relevant when obtaining an understanding of the control environment include the following:

- (a) Communication and enforcement of integrity and ethical values** – These are essential elements that influence the effectiveness of the design, administration and monitoring of controls.
- (b) Commitment to competence** – Matters such as management's consideration of the competence levels for particular jobs and how those levels translate into requisite skills and knowledge.

- (c) **Participation by those charged with governance – Attributes of those charged with governance such as:**
    - ◆ Their independence from management.
    - ◆ Their experience and stature.
    - ◆ The extent of their involvement and the information they receive, and the scrutiny of activities.
    - ◆ The appropriateness of their actions, including the degree to which difficult questions are raised and pursued with management, and their interaction with internal and external auditors.
  - (d) **Management’s philosophy and operating style – Characteristics such as management’s:**
    - ◆ Approach to taking and managing business risks.
    - ◆ Attitudes and actions toward financial reporting.
    - ◆ Attitudes toward information processing and accounting functions and personnel.
  - (e) **Organisational structure – The framework within which an entity’s activities for achieving its objectives are planned, executed, controlled, and reviewed.**
  - (f) **Assignment of authority and responsibility - Matters such as how authority and responsibility for operating activities are assigned and how reporting relationships and authorisation hierarchies are established.**
  - (g) **Human resource policies and practices – Policies and practices that relate to, for example, recruitment, orientation, training, evaluation, counselling, promotion, compensation, and remedial actions.**
  - (d) **When inventory is material to the financial statements, the auditor shall obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the existence and condition of inventory by:**
    - (a) Attendance at physical inventory counting, unless impracticable, to:
      - (i) Evaluate management’s instructions and procedures for recording and controlling the results of the entity’s physical inventory counting;
      - (ii) Observe the performance of management’s count procedures;
      - (iii) Inspect the inventory; and
      - (iv) Perform test counts; and
    - (b) Performing audit procedures over the entity’s final inventory records to determine whether they accurately reflect actual inventory count results.
5. (a) **When corresponding figures are presented, the auditor’s opinion shall not refer to the corresponding figures except in the following circumstances.**
- 1. **If the auditor’s report on the prior period, as previously issued, included a qualified opinion, a disclaimer of opinion, or an adverse opinion and the matter which gave rise to the modification is unresolved, the auditor shall modify the auditor’s opinion on the current period’s financial statements. In the Basis for Modification paragraph in the auditor’s report, the auditor shall either:**
    - (a) Refer to both the current period’s figures and the corresponding figures in the description of the matter giving rise to the modification when the effects or possible effects of the matter on the current period’s figures are material; or



- (b) In other cases, explain that the audit opinion has been modified because of the effects or possible effects of the unresolved matter on the comparability of the current period's figures and the corresponding figures.
2. **If the auditor obtains audit evidence that a material misstatement exists in the prior period financial statements** on which an unmodified opinion has been previously issued, the auditor shall verify whether the misstatement has been dealt with as required under the applicable financial reporting framework and, if that is not the case, the auditor shall express a qualified opinion or an adverse opinion in the auditor's report on the current period financial statements, modified.
3. **Prior Period Financial Statements Not Audited-** If the prior period financial statements were not audited, the auditor shall state in an Other Matter paragraph in the auditor's report that the corresponding figures are unaudited. Such a statement does not, however, relieve the auditor of the requirement to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that the opening balances do not contain misstatements that materially affect the current period's financial statements
- (b) **Sections 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 specifies the duties of an auditor** of a company in a quite comprehensive manner. It is noteworthy that scope of duties of an auditor has generally been extending over all these years.

**Section 143(1) - Duty of Auditor to Inquire on certain matters:** It is the duty of auditor to inquire into the following matters-

- (a) whether loans and advances made by the company on the basis of security have been properly secured and whether the terms on which they have been made are prejudicial to the interests of the company or its members;
- (b) whether transactions of the company which are represented merely by book entries are prejudicial to the interests of the company;
- (c) where the company not being an investment company or a banking company, whether so much of the assets of the company as consist of shares, debentures and other securities have been sold at a price less than that at which they were purchased by the company;
- (d) whether loans and advances made by the company have been shown as deposits;
- (e) whether personal expenses have been charged to revenue account;
- (f) where it is stated in the books and documents of the company that any shares have been allotted for cash, whether cash has actually been received in respect of such allotment, and if no cash has actually been so received, whether the position as stated in the account books and the balance sheet is correct, regular and not misleading.

The opinion of the Research Committee of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India on section 143(1) is reproduced below:

"The auditor is not required to report on the matters specified in sub-section (1) unless he has any special comments to make on any of the items referred to therein. If he is satisfied as a result of the inquiries, he has no further duty to report that he is so satisfied. In such a case, the content of the Auditor's Report will remain exactly the same as the auditor has to inquire and apply his mind to the information elicited by the enquiry, in deciding whether or not any reference needs to be made in his report. In our opinion, it is in this light that the auditor has to consider his duties under section 143(1)."

Therefore, it could be said that the auditor should make a report to the members in case he finds answer to any of these matters in adverse.

(c) **Techniques available as substantive analytical procedures:** The design of a substantive analytical procedure is limited only by the availability of reliable data and the experience and creativity of the audit team. Substantive analytical procedures generally take one of the following forms:

- **Trend analysis** — A commonly used technique is the comparison of current data with the prior period balance or with a trend in two or more prior period balances. We evaluate whether the current balance of an account moves in line with the trend established with previous balances for that account, or based on an understanding of factors that may cause the account to change.
- **Ratio analysis** — Ratio analysis is useful for analysing asset and liability accounts as well as revenue and expense accounts. An individual balance sheet account is difficult to predict on its own, but its relationship to another account is often more predictable (e.g., the trade receivables balance related to sales). Ratios can also be compared over time or to the ratios of separate entities within the group, or with the ratios of other companies in the same industry.
  - ◆ For example, Financial ratios may include:
    - ◆ Trade receivables or inventory turnover
    - ◆ Freight expense as a percentage of sales revenue
- **Reasonableness tests** — Unlike trend analysis, this analytical procedure does not rely on events of prior periods, but upon non-financial data for the audit period under consideration (e.g., occupancy rates to estimate rental income or interest rates to estimate interest income or expense). These tests are generally more applicable to income statement accounts and certain accrual or prepayment accounts.
- **Structural modelling** — A modelling tool constructs a statistical model from financial and/or non-financial data of prior *accounting periods to predict current account balances* (e.g., *linear regression*).

(d) **Fraud, whether fraudulent financial reporting or misappropriation of assets,** involves incentive or pressure to commit fraud, a perceived opportunity to do so and some rationalization of the act. For example:

- Incentive or pressure to commit fraudulent financial reporting may exist when management is under pressure, from sources outside or inside the entity, to achieve an expected (and perhaps unrealistic) earnings target or financial outcome.
- A perceived opportunity to commit fraud may exist when an individual believes internal control can be overridden, for example, because the individual is in a position of trust or has knowledge of specific deficiencies in internal control.
- Individuals may be able to rationalize committing a fraudulent act. Some individuals possess an attitude, character or set of ethical values that allow them knowingly and intentionally to commit a dishonest act. However, even otherwise honest individuals can commit fraud in an environment that imposes sufficient pressure on them.

6. (a) **Qualification of Auditors** - Section 72 of the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002 states that a person who is a Chartered Accountant within the meaning of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 can only be appointed as auditor of Multi-State co-operative society.

However, the following persons are not eligible for appointment as auditors of a Multi-State co-operative society-

- (a) A body corporate.
- (b) An officer or employee of the Multi-State co-operative society.

- (c) A person who is a member or who is in the employment, of an officer or employee of the Multi-State co-operative society.
- (d) A person who is indebted to the Multi-State co-operative society or who has given any guarantee or provided any security in connection with the indebtedness of any third person to the Multi-State co-operative society for an amount exceeding one thousand rupees.

If an auditor becomes subject, after his appointment, to any, of the disqualifications specified above, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office as such.

**(b) The special steps involved in the audit of Cinema are stated below-**

- (1) Verify the internal control mechanism-
  - (a) that entrance to the cinema-hall during show is only through printed tickets;
  - (b) that they are serially numbered and bound into books;
  - (c) that the number of tickets issued for each show and class, are different though the numbers of the same class for the show on the same day, each week, run serially;
  - (d) that for advance booking a separate series of tickets is issued; and
  - (e) that the inventory of tickets is kept in the custody of a responsible official.
- (2) Confirm that at the end of show, a statement of tickets sold is prepared and cash collected is agreed with it.
- (3) Verify that a record is kept of the 'free passes' and that these are issued under proper authority.
- (4) Reconcile the amount of Entertainment Tax collected with the total number of tickets issued for each class and vouch and verify the entertainment tax returns filed each month.
- (5) Vouch the entries in the Cash Book in respect of cash collected on sale of tickets for different shows on a reference to Daily Statements which have been test checked as aforementioned with record of tickets issued for the different shows held.
- (6) Verify the charges collected for advertisement slides and shorts by reference to the Register of Slides and Shorts Exhibited kept at the cinema as well with the agreements, entered into with advertisers in this regard.
- (7) Vouch the expenditure incurred on advertisement, repairs and maintenance. No part of such expenditure should be capitalized.
- (8) Confirm that depreciation on machinery and furniture has been charged at an appropriate rate.
- (9) Vouch payments on account of film hire with bills of distributors and in the process, the agreements concerned should be referred to.
- (10) Examine unadjusted balance out of advance paid to the distributors against film hire contracts to see that they are good and recoverable. If any film in respect of which an advance was paid has already run, it should be enquired as to why the advance has not been adjusted. The management should be asked to make a provision in respect of advances that are considered irrecoverable.
- (11) The arrangement for collection of the share in the restaurant income should be enquired into either a fixed sum or a fixed percentage of the taking may be receivable annually. In case the restaurant is run by the Cinema, its accounts should be checked. The audit should cover sale of various items of foodstuffs, purchase of foodstuffs, cold drink, etc. as in the case of club.

- (c) **The RBI issued a Circular relating to implementation of recommendations of Committee on Legal Aspects of Bank Frauds** applicable to all scheduled commercial banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks). Regarding liability of accounting and auditing profession, the said circular provided as under:

“If an accounting professional, whether in the course of internal or external audit or in the process of institutional audit finds anything susceptible to be fraud or fraudulent activity or act of excess power or smell any foul play in any transaction, he should refer the matter to the regulator. Any deliberate failure on the part of the auditor should render himself liable for action”.

As per the above requirement, the member shall be required to report the kind of matters stated in the circular to RBI.

Auditor should also consider the provisions of SA 250, “Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of Financial Statements”. The said Standard explains that the duty of confidentiality is over-ridden by statute, law or by courts.

SA 240, “The Auditor’s Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements ” states that an auditor conducting an audit in accordance with SAs is responsible for obtaining reasonable assurance that the financial statements taken as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error.

It must be noted that auditor is not expected to look into each and every transaction but to evaluate the system as a whole. Therefore, if the auditor while performing his normal duties comes across any instance, he should report the matter to the RBI in addition to Chairman/Managing Director/Chief Executive of the concerned bank.

**Duty to report on Frauds under the Companies Act, 2013** - As per sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, if an auditor of a company, in the course of the performance of his duties as auditor, has reason to believe that an offence of fraud involving such amount or amounts as may be prescribed, is being or has been committed in the company by its officers or employees, the auditor shall report the matter to the Central Government within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed.

- (d) **Audit of Hospital:** The special steps involved in such an audit are stated below-

- (1) **Register of Patients:** Vouch the Register of patients with copies of bills issued to them. Verify bills for a selected period with the patients’ attendance record to see that the bills have been correctly prepared. Also see that bills have been issued to all patients from whom an amount was recoverable according to the rules of the hospital.



Source of image: tobuz.com

- (2) **Collection of Cash:** Check cash collections as entered in the Cash Book with the receipts, counterfoils and other evidence for example, copies of patients bills, counterfoils of dividend and other interest warrants, copies of rent bills, etc.
- (3) **Income from Investments, Rent etc:** See by reference to the property and Investment Register that all income that should have been received by way of rent on properties, dividends, and interest on securities have been collected.
- (4) **Legacies and Donations:** Ascertain that legacies and donations received for a specific purpose have been applied in the manner agreed upon.
- (5) **Reconciliation of Subscriptions:** Trace all collections of subscription and donations from the Cash Book to the respective Registers. Reconcile the total subscriptions due (as shown by the Subscription Register and the amount collected and that still outstanding).

- (6) **Authorisation and Sanctions:** Vouch all purchases and expenses and verify that the capital expenditure was incurred only with the prior sanction of the Trustees or the Managing Committee and that appointments and increments to staff have been duly authorised.
  - (7) **Grants and TDS:** Verify that grants, if any, received from Government or local authority has been duly accounted for. Also, that refund in respect of taxes deducted at source has been claimed.
  - (8) **Budgets:** Compare the totals of various items of expenditure and income with the amount budgeted for them and report to the Trustees or the Managing Committee, significant variations which have taken place.
  - (9) **Internal Check:** Examine the internal check as regards the receipt and issue of stores; medicines, linen, apparatus, clothing, instruments, etc. so as to insure that purchases have been properly recorded in the Inventory Register and that issues have been made only against proper authorisation.
  - (10) **Depreciation:** See that depreciation has been written off against all the assets at the appropriate rates.
  - (11) **Registers:** Inspect the bonds, share scrips, title deeds of properties and compare their particulars with those entered in the property and Investment Registers.
  - (12) **Inventories:** Obtain inventories, especially of stocks and stores as at the end of the year and check a percentage of the items physically; also compare their total values with respective ledger balances.
  - (13) **Management Representation and Certificate:** Get proper Management Representation and Certificate with respect to various aspects covered during the course of audit.
- (e) **Assessment of Risks - Matter of Professional Judgement**

The assessment of risks is based on audit procedures to obtain information necessary for that purpose and evidence obtained throughout the audit. The assessment of risks is a matter of professional judgment, rather than a matter capable of precise measurement.

**What is not included in Audit Risk ?**

- (i) Audit risk does not include the risk that the auditor might express an opinion that the financial statements are materially misstated when they are not. This risk is ordinarily insignificant.
- (ii) Further, audit risk is a technical term related to the process of auditing; it does not refer to the auditor's business risks such as loss from litigation, adverse publicity, or other events arising in connection with the audit of financial statements.