

PAPER – 6: AUDITING AND ASSURANCE

PART – I : ACADEMIC UPDATE

(Legislative Amendments / Notifications / Circulars / Rules / Guidelines issued by Regulating Authority)

1. In exercise of powers conferred by section 143 read with sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013), the Central Government hereby inserted the clause “(d) whether the company had provided requisite disclosures in its financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016 and if so, whether these are in accordance with the books of accounts maintained by the company.”, after clause (c) in rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
2. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 139 read with sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, namely:—

“In the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in rule 5, in clause (b), for the word “twenty”, the word “fifty” shall be substituted”

The impact of this amendment on the study material would be :

1. Point no. (II) - para 3.1 on page number 10.13 be read as -
all private limited companies having paid up share capital of rupees fifty crores or more;
2. In diagram appearing at page number 10.14, line in the middle box be read as -
all private limited companies having paid up share capital \geq Rs. 50 crore
3. Additional requirement for claiming exemption under section 141(3)(g) for counting ceiling limit is available only if such company has not committed default in filing its financial statements under section 137 and annual returns under section 92 of the Act to the registrar as per notification dated 13 June 2017.
4. Notification No. G.S.R. 583(E) stated that requirements of reporting under section 143(3)(i) read Rule 10 A of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 of the Companies Act 2013 shall not apply to certain private companies. Clarification regarding applicability of exemption given to certain private companies under section 143(3)(i) (vide circular no. 08/2017) clarified that the exemption shall be applicable for those audit reports in respect of financial statements pertaining to financial year, commencing on or after 1st April, 2016, which are made on or after the date of the said notification.
5. As per provisions of Section 143(3)(i) of companies Act, the Auditor Report shall state whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the

operating effectiveness of such controls. MCA vide its notification dated 13th June 2017 (G.S.R. 583(E)) amended the notification of the Government of India, In the ministry of corporate of affair, vide no G.S.R. 464(E) dated 05th June 2015 providing exemption from Internal Financial Controls to following private companies which is one person Company (OPC) or a Small Company; or Which has turnover less than ₹ 50 Crores as per latest audited financial statement or which has aggregate borrowings from banks or financial institutions or any body corporate at any point of time during the financial year less then ₹ 25 Crore. The above exemption shall be applicable to a private company which has not committed a default in filing its financial statements under section 137 of the Companies Act 2013 or annual return under section 92 of Act with the Registrar. Further, in section 143 of the principal Act, (i) in sub-section (1), in the proviso, for the words "its subsidiaries", at both the places, the words "its subsidiaries and associate companies" shall be substituted; (ii) in sub-section (3), in clause (i), for the words "internal financial controls system", the words "internal financial controls with reference to financial statements" shall be substituted; (iii) in sub-section (14), in clause (a), for the words "cost accountant in practice", the words "cost accountant" shall be substituted.

6. Amendment due to Companies (Amendment) Act 2017

- (i) As per section 140(2), the auditor who has resigned from the company shall file within a period of 30 days from the date of resignation, a statement in the prescribed Form ADT-3 (as per Rule 8 of CAAR) with the company and the Registrar, and in case of the companies referred to in section 139(5) i.e. Government company, the auditor shall also file such statement with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, indicating the reasons and other facts as may be relevant with regard to his resignation. In case of failure the auditor shall be punishable with fine which shall not be less than fifty thousand rupees or the remuneration of the auditor, whichever is less, but which may extend to five lakh rupees as per section 140(3).
- (ii) Under sub-section (3) of section 141 along with Rule 10 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 a person who, directly or indirectly, renders any service referred to in section 144 to the company or its holding company or its subsidiary company shall not be eligible for appointment as an auditor of a company
- (iii) By virtue of notification dated February 23, 2018, the Central Government has exempted the companies engaged in defence production to the extent of application of relevant Accounting Standard on segment reporting.
- (iv) The Order for reopening of accounts not to be made beyond eight financial years immediately preceding the current financial year unless and until Government has, under Section 128(5) issued a direction for keeping books of account longer than 8 years, reopening of accounts can be made for such longer period.
- (v) As per Section 143(3)(i) The auditors of all the companies shall report on the adequacy of internal financial control systems and its operating effectiveness. As per the

recent amendment, the auditors are required to report on Internal Financial Control with reference to financial statements.

(vii) Right of access by the auditor of a holding company to the accounts and records of the associate company, whose accounts are required to be consolidated. As per the recent amendment, this right has been extended to associates also.

(viii) Section 147 of the Companies Act, 2013 prescribes following punishments for contravention:

(1) If any of the provisions of sections 139 to 146 (both inclusive) is contravened, the company shall be punishable with fine which shall not be less than twenty-five thousand rupees but which may extend to five lakh rupees and every officer of the company who is in default shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees but which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both.

(2) If an auditor of a company contravenes any of the provisions of section 139 section 143, section 144 or section 145, the auditor shall be punishable with fine which shall not be less than twenty-five thousand rupees but which may extend to five lakh rupees **or four times the remuneration of the auditor, which ever is less.**

It may be noted that if an auditor has contravened such provisions knowingly or willfully with the intention to deceive the company or its shareholders or creditors or tax authorities, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and with fine which shall **not be less than fifty thousand rupees** but which may extend to twenty-five lakh rupees **or eight times the remuneration of the auditor, which every is less**

(3) Where an auditor has been convicted under sub-section (2), he shall be liable to:-

(i) refund the remuneration received by him to the company;

(ii) and pay for damages to the company statutory bodies or authorities or to **members or the creditors of the Company** for loss arising out of incorrect or misleading statements of particulars made in his audit report.

(4) The Central Government shall, by notification, specify any statutory body or authority of an officer for ensuring prompt payment of damages to the company or the persons under clause (ii) of sub-section (3) and such body, authority or officer shall after payment of damages the such company or persons file a report with the Central Government in respect of making such damages in such manner as may be specified in the said notification.

(5) Where, in case of audit of a company being conducted by an audit firm, it is proved that the partner or partners of the audit firm has or have acted in a

fraudulent manner or abetted or colluded in an fraud by, or in relation to or by, the company or its directors or officers, the liability, whether civil criminal as provided in this Act or in any other law for the time being in force, for such act shall be the partner or partners concerned of the audit firm and of the firm jointly and severally Provided that in case of criminal liability of an audit firm, in respect of liability other **than fine, the concerned partner or partners, who acted in a fraudulent manner or abetted or, as the case may be, colluded in any fraud shall only be liable.**

PART – II: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTIONS

1. State with reason (in short) whether the following statements are true or false:
 - (i) The preparation of financial statements does not involve judgment by management in applying the requirements of the entity's applicable financial reporting framework to the facts and circumstances of the entity.
 - (ii) Audit procedures used to gather audit evidence may be effective for detecting an intentional misstatement.
 - (iii) An audit is an official investigation into alleged wrongdoing.
 - (iv) The matter of difficulty, time, or cost involved is in itself a valid basis for the auditor to omit an audit procedure for which there is no alternative.
 - (v) There is no relation between Audit Plans and knowledge of the client's business
 - (vi) Planning is not a discrete phase of an audit, but rather a continual and iterative process.
 - (vii) Audit documentation is a substitute for the entity's accounting records.
 - (viii) An appropriate time limit within which to complete the assembly of the final audit file is ordinarily not more than 30 days after the date of the auditor's report.
 - (ix) When the auditor has determined that an assessed risk of material misstatement at the assertion level is a significant risk, the auditor shall not perform substantive procedures that are specifically responsive to that risk.
 - (x) The SAs ordinarily refer to inherent risk and control risk separately.

Chapter 1- Nature, Objective and Scope of Audit

1. (a) The firm's system of quality control should include policies and procedures addressing each element. Explain
- (b) The chief utility of audit lies in reliable financial statements on the basis of which the state of affairs may be easy to understand. Apart from this obvious utility, there are

other advantages of audit. Some or all of these are of considerable value even to those enterprises and organisations where audit is not compulsory. Explain.

2. (a) The auditor is not expected to, and cannot, reduce audit risk to zero and cannot therefore obtain absolute assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement due to fraud or error. This is because there are inherent limitations of an audit. Explain
- (b) The relationship between auditing and law is very close one. Discuss.

Chapter 2- Audit Strategy, Audit Planning and Audit Programme

3. (a) The auditor should plan his work to enable him to conduct an effective audit in an efficient and timely manner. Plans should be based on knowledge of the client's business. Explain
- (b) The auditor shall establish an overall audit strategy that sets the scope, timing and direction of the audit, and that guides the development of the audit plan.
Discuss stating the the process of establishing the overall audit strategy that would assist the auditor to determine key matters.
4. (a) The auditor shall update and change the overall audit strategy and the audit plan as necessary during the course of the audit. Explain
- (b) The auditor shall document the overall audit strategy, the audit plan and any significant changes made during the audit engagement to the overall audit strategy or the audit plan, and the reasons for such changes. Explain

Chapter 3- Audit Documentation and Audit Evidence

5. (a) The form, content and extent of audit documentation depend on factors such as the size and complexity of the entity, the nature of the audit procedures to be performed etc. Explain in detail.
- (b) The auditor shall assemble the audit documentation in an audit file and complete the administrative process of assembling the final audit file on a timely basis after the date of the auditor's report. Explain
6. (a) Most of the auditor's work in forming the auditor's opinion consists of obtaining and evaluating audit evidence. Explain
- (b) A higher level of assurance may be sought about the operating effectiveness of controls when the approach adopted consists primarily of tests of controls, in particular where it is not possible or practicable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence only from substantive procedures. Explain.
7. (a) Irrespective of the assessed risks of material misstatement, the auditor shall design and perform substantive procedures for each material class of transactions, account balance, and disclosure. Analyse and explain.

- (b) External confirmation procedures frequently are relevant when addressing assertions associated with account balances and their elements, but need not be restricted to these items. Analyse and Explain.

Chapter 4- Risk Assessment and Internal Control

8. (a) While obtaining audit evidence about the effective operation of internal controls, the auditor considers how they were applied, the consistency with which they were applied during the period and by whom they were applied. The concept of effective operation recognises that some deviations may have occurred. Analyse and Explain.
- (b) A Flow Chart is a graphic presentation of each part of the company's system of internal control. Explain elaborating each and every aspect about flow chart.
- 9 (a) The auditor can formulate his entire audit programme only after he has had a satisfactory understanding of the internal control systems and their actual operation. Analyse and explain.
- (b) Auditor's reporting on internal financial controls is a requirement specified in the Act and, therefore, will apply only in case of reporting on financial statements prepared under the Act and reported under Section 143. Explain stating clearly the auditor's responsibility for reporting on internal financial controls over financial reporting.

Chapter 5- Fraud and Responsibilities of the Auditor in this Regard.

10. Misappropriation of Assets involves the theft of an entity's assets and is often perpetrated by employees in relatively small and immaterial amounts. However, it can also involve management who are usually more able to disguise or conceal misappropriations in ways that are difficult to detect. Misappropriation of assets can be accomplished in a variety of ways. Analyse and Explain
11. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error. Explain

Chapter 6- Audit in an Automated Environment

12. When a business operates in a more automated environment it is likely that we will see several business functions and activities happening within the systems.
Explain stating the points that an auditor should consider to substantiate the above.
13. In today's digital age when companies rely on more and more on IT systems and networks to operate business, the amount of data and information that exists in these systems is enormous. Explain stating uses of Data analytics.

Chapter 7- Audit Sampling

14. While planning the audit of S Ltd. you want to apply sampling techniques. What are the risk factors you should keep in mind?

15. The auditor shall evaluate the results of the sample and whether the use of audit sampling has provided a reasonable basis for conclusions about the population that has been tested. Explain

Chapter 8 - Analytical Procedures

16. Substantive analytical procedures are generally more applicable to large volumes of transactions that tend to be predictable over time. Explain
17. The relationships between individual financial statements items traditionally considered in the audit of business entities may not always be relevant in the audit of governments or other non-business public sector entities. Analyse and Explain

Chapter 9 - Audit of Items of Financial Statements

18. Explain with examples the audit procedure to establish the existence of intangible fixed assets as at the period- end.
19. Verification of liabilities is as important as that of assets, considering if any liability is omitted (or understated) or overstated, the Balance Sheet would not show a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the entity. Explain stating also criteria for a liability to be classified as current liability.

Chapter 10 - The Company Audit

20. (a) When the accounts of the branch are audited by a person other than the company's auditor, there is need for a clear understanding of the role of such auditor and the company's auditor in relation to the audit of the accounts of the branch and the audit of the company as a whole. Explain
- (b) Why Central Government permission is required, when the auditors are to be removed before expiry of their term, but the same is not needed when the auditors are changed after expiry of their term?
21. Explain the duties of Auditor to inquire under Section 143(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.
22. Explain Auditor's right to-
- (a) Report to the members of the company on the accounts examined by him
- (b) Obtain information and explanation from officers

Chapter 11 - Audit Report

23. The auditor's report shall include a section with a heading "Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements." SA 200 explains the premise, relating to the responsibilities of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, on which an audit in accordance with SAs is conducted. Explain
24. Explain clearly the purpose of communicating key audit matters.

Chapter 12- Bank Audit

25. The auditor should examine the efficacy of various internal controls over advances in case of Banks to determine the nature, timing and extent of his substantive procedures. Explain what is included in the internal controls over advances.

Chapter 13- Audit of Different Types of Entities

26. You have been appointed as an auditor of an NGO, briefly state the points on which you would concentrate while planning the audit of such an organisation?
27. The general transactions of a hospital include patient treatment, collection of receipts, donations, capital expenditures. You are required to mention special points of consideration while auditing such transactions of a hospital?

SUGGESTED ANSWERS / HINTS

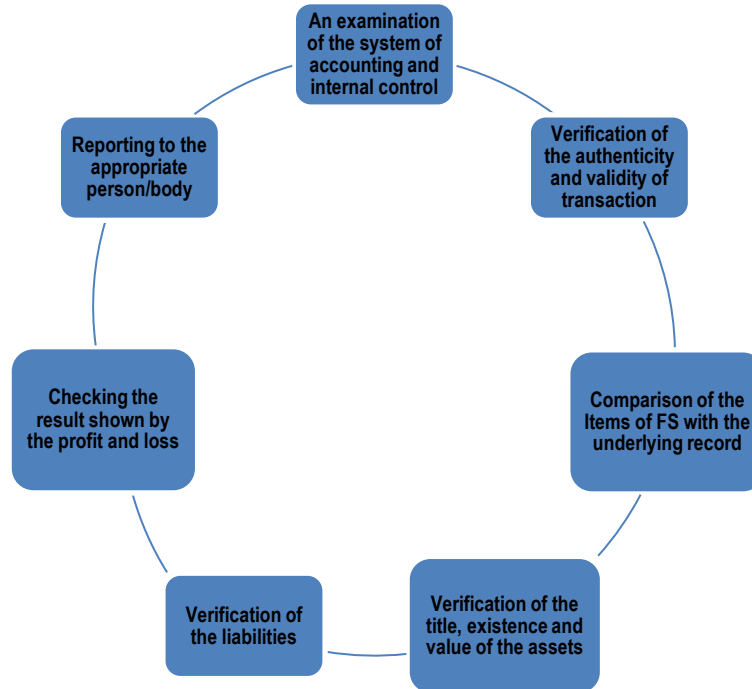
1. (i) **Incorrect:** The preparation of financial statements involves judgment by management in applying the requirements of the entity's applicable financial reporting framework to the facts and circumstances of the entity. In addition, many financial statement items involve subjective decisions or assessments or a degree of uncertainty, and there may be a range of acceptable interpretations or judgments that may be made.
- (ii) **Incorrect:** Fraud may involve sophisticated and carefully organised schemes designed to conceal it. Therefore, audit procedures used to gather audit evidence may be ineffective for detecting an intentional misstatement that involves, for example, collusion to falsify documentation which may cause the auditor to believe that audit evidence is valid when it is not. The auditor is neither trained as nor expected to be an expert in the authentication of documents.
- (iii) **Incorrect:** An audit is not an official investigation into alleged wrongdoing. Accordingly, the auditor is not given specific legal powers, such as the power of search, which may be necessary for such an investigation.
- (iv) **Incorrect:** The matter of difficulty, time, or cost involved is not in itself a valid basis for the auditor to omit an audit procedure for which there is no alternative.
- Appropriate planning assists in making sufficient time and resources available for the conduct of the audit. Notwithstanding this, the relevance of information, and thereby its value, tends to diminish over time, and there is a balance to be struck between the reliability of information and its cost.
- (v) **Incorrect:** The auditor should plan his work to enable him to conduct an effective audit in an efficient and timely manner. Plans should be based on knowledge of the client's business

- (vi) **Correct:** According to SA-300, “Planning an Audit of Financial Statements”, planning is not a discrete phase of an audit, but rather a continual and iterative process that often begins shortly after (or in connection with) the completion of the previous audit and continues until the completion of the current audit engagement.
- (vii) **Incorrect:** The auditor may include copies of the entity’s records (**for example**, significant and specific contracts and agreements) as part of audit documentation. Audit documentation is not a substitute for the entity’s accounting records.
- (viii) **Incorrect:** SQC 1 “Quality Control for Firms that perform Audits and Review of Historical Financial Information, and other Assurance and related services”, requires firms to establish policies and procedures for the timely completion of the assembly of audit files. An appropriate time limit within which to complete the assembly of the final audit file is ordinarily not more than 60 days after the date of the auditor’s report.
- (ix) **Incorrect:** When the auditor has determined that an assessed risk of material misstatement at the assertion level is a significant risk, the auditor shall perform substantive procedures that are specifically responsive to that risk. When the approach to a significant risk consists only of substantive procedures, those procedures shall include tests of details.
- (x) **Incorrect:** The SAs do not ordinarily refer to inherent risk and control risk separately, but rather to a combined assessment of the “risks of material misstatement”. However, the auditor may make separate or combined assessments of inherent and control risk depending on preferred audit techniques or methodologies and practical considerations. The assessment of the risks of material misstatement may be expressed in quantitative terms, such as in percentages, or in non-quantitative terms. In any case, the need for the auditor to make appropriate risk assessments is more important than the different approaches by which they may be made.

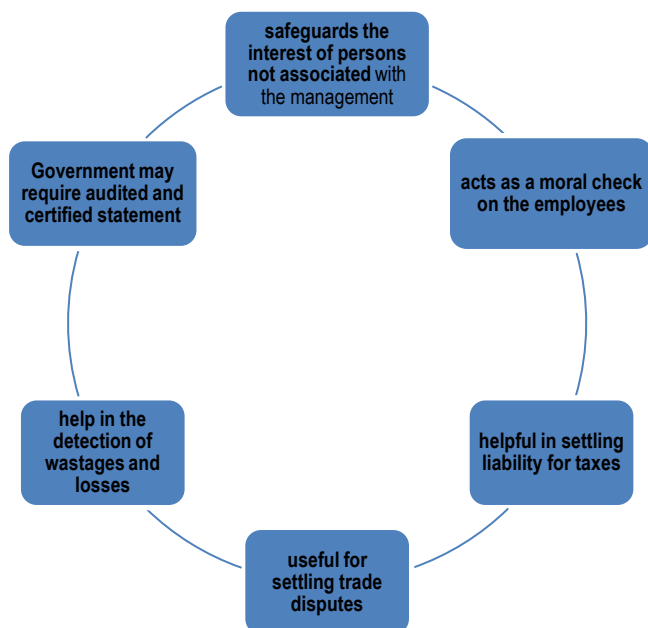
Chapter 1- Nature, Objective and Scope of Audit

1. (a) **The firm’s system of quality control** should include policies and procedures addressing each of the following elements:
 - (a) Leadership responsibilities for quality within the firm.
 - (b) Ethical requirements.
 - (c) Acceptance and continuance of client relationships and specific engagements.
 - (d) Human resources.
 - (e) Engagement performance.
 - (f) Monitoring.

- (b) The chief utility of audit lies in reliable financial statements on the basis of which the state of affairs may be easy to understand. Apart from this obvious utility, there



are other advantages of audit. Some or all of these are of considerable value even to those enterprises and organisations where audit is not compulsory, these advantages are given below:



- (a) **It safeguards the financial interest of persons who are not associated** with the management of the entity, whether they are partners or shareholders, bankers, FI's, public at large etc.
- (b) **It acts as a moral check on the employees** from committing defalcations or embezzlement.
- (c) Audited statements of account are **helpful in settling liability for taxes**, negotiating loans and for determining the purchase consideration for a business.
- (d) These are **also useful for settling trade disputes** for higher wages or bonus as well as claims in respect of damage suffered by property, by fire or some other calamity.
- (e) An audit can also **help in the detection of wastages and losses** to show the different ways by which these might be checked, especially those that occur due to the absence or inadequacy of internal checks or internal control measures.
- (f) **Audit ascertains whether the necessary books of account and allied records have been properly kept** and helps the client in making good deficiencies or inadequacies in this respect.
- (g) As an appraisal function, **audit reviews the existence and operations of various controls in the organisations** and reports weaknesses, inadequacies, etc., in them.

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INTERMEDIATE (NEW) EXAMINATION: NOVEMBER, 2018

- (h) Audited accounts are of great help in **the settlement of accounts at the time of admission or death of partner.**
 - (i) **Government may require audited and certified statement** before it gives assistance or issues a license for a particular trade.
2. (a) **The auditor is not expected to, and cannot, reduce audit risk to zero** and cannot therefore obtain absolute assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement due to fraud or error. This is because there are inherent limitations of an audit. The inherent limitations of an audit arise from:
- (i) **The Nature of Financial Reporting:** The preparation of financial statements involves judgment by management in applying the requirements of the entity's applicable financial reporting framework to the facts and circumstances of the entity. In addition, many financial statement items involve subjective decisions or assessments or a degree of uncertainty, and there may be a range of acceptable interpretations or judgments that may be made.
 - (ii) **The Nature of Audit Procedures:** There are practical and legal limitations on the auditor's ability to obtain audit evidence. For example:
 - 1. There is the possibility that management or others may not provide, intentionally or unintentionally, the complete information that is relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements or that has been requested by the auditor.
 - 2. Fraud may involve sophisticated and carefully organised schemes designed to conceal it. Therefore, audit procedures used to gather audit evidence may be ineffective for detecting an intentional misstatement that involves, for example, collusion to falsify documentation which may cause the auditor to believe that audit evidence is valid when it is not. The auditor is neither trained as nor expected to be an expert in the authentication of documents.
 - 3. An audit is not an official investigation into alleged wrongdoing. Accordingly, the auditor is not given specific legal powers, such as the power of search, which may be necessary for such an investigation.
 - (iii) **Timeliness of Financial Reporting and the Balance between Benefit and Cost:** The matter of difficulty, time, or cost involved is not in itself a valid basis for the auditor to omit an audit procedure for which there is no alternative.

Appropriate planning assists in making sufficient time and resources available for the conduct of the audit. Notwithstanding this, the relevance of information, and thereby its value, tends to diminish over time, and there is a balance to be struck between the reliability of information and its cost.

- (iv) **Other Matters that Affect the Limitations of an Audit:** In the case of certain subject matters, limitations on the auditor's ability to detect material misstatements are particularly significant. Such assertions or subject matters include:
- Fraud, particularly fraud involving senior management or collusion.
 - The existence and completeness of related party relationships and transactions.
 - The occurrence of non-compliance with laws and regulations.
 - Future events or conditions that may cause an entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- (b) **The relationship between auditing and law** is very close one. Auditing involves examination of various transactions from the view point of whether or not these have been properly entered into. It necessitates that an auditor should have a good knowledge of business laws affecting the entity. He should be familiar with the law of contracts, negotiable instruments, etc. The knowledge of taxation laws is also inevitable as entity is required to prepare their financial statements taking into account various provisions affected by various tax laws. In analysing the impact of various transactions particularly from the accounting aspect, an auditor ought to have a good knowledge about the direct as well as indirect tax laws.

Chapter 2- Audit Strategy, Audit Planning and Audit Programme

3. (a) **The auditor should plan his work to enable him to conduct an effective audit** in an efficient and timely manner. Plans should be based on knowledge of the client's business.

Plans should be made to cover, among other things:

- (a) acquiring knowledge of the client's accounting systems, policies and internal control procedures;
 - (b) establishing the expected degree of reliance to be placed on internal control;
 - (c) determining and programming the nature, timing, and extent of the audit procedures to be performed; and
 - (d) coordinating the work to be performed.
- (b) **The auditor shall establish an overall audit strategy** that sets the scope, timing and direction of the audit, and that guides the development of the audit plan.

The process of establishing the overall audit strategy assists the auditor to determine, subject to the completion of the auditor's risk assessment procedures, such matters as:

1. The resources to deploy for specific audit areas, such as the use of appropriately

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experienced team members for high risk areas or the involvement of experts on complex matters;

2. The amount of resources to allocate to specific audit areas, such as the number of team members assigned to observe the inventory count at material locations, the extent of review of other auditors' work in the case of group audits, or the audit budget in hours to allocate to high risk areas;
 3. When these resources are to be deployed, such as whether at an interim audit stage or at key cut-off dates; and
 4. How such resources are managed, directed and supervised, such as when team briefing and debriefing meetings are expected to be held, how engagement partner and manager reviews are expected to take place (**for example, on-site or off-site**), and whether to complete engagement quality control reviews.
4. (a) **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. This may be the case when information comes to the auditor's attention that differs significantly from the information available when the auditor planned the audit procedures. **For example**, audit evidence obtained through the performance of substantive procedures may contradict the audit evidence obtained through tests of controls.
- (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)

Chapter 3- Audit Documentation and Audit Evidence

5. (a) The form, content and extent of audit documentation depend on factors such as:

1. The size and complexity of the entity.
2. The nature of the audit procedures to be performed.
3. The identified risks of material misstatement.
4. The significance of the audit evidence obtained.
5. The nature and extent of exceptions identified.
6. The need to document a conclusion or the basis for a conclusion not readily determinable from the documentation of the work performed or audit evidence obtained.
7. The audit methodology and tools used.

(b) The auditor shall assemble the audit documentation in an audit file and complete the administrative process of assembling the final audit file on a timely basis after the date of the auditor's report.

SQC 1 "Quality Control for Firms that perform Audits and Review of Historical Financial Information, and other Assurance and related services", requires firms to establish policies and procedures for the timely completion of the assembly of audit

files. An appropriate time limit within which to complete the assembly of the final audit file is ordinarily not more than 60 days after the date of the auditor's report.

The completion of the assembly of the final audit file after the date of the auditor's report is an administrative process that does not involve the performance of new audit procedures or the drawing of new conclusions. Changes may, however, be made to the audit documentation during the final assembly process, if they are administrative in nature.

Examples of such changes include:

- ◆ Deleting or discarding superseded documentation.
- ◆ Sorting, collating and cross referencing working papers.
- ◆ Signing off on completion checklists relating to the file assembly process.
- ◆ Documenting audit evidence that the auditor has obtained, discussed and agreed with the relevant members of the engagement team before the date of the auditor's report.

After the assembly of the final audit file has been completed, the auditor shall not delete or discard audit documentation of any nature before the end of its retention period.

SQC 1 requires firms to establish policies and procedures for the retention of engagement documentation. The retention period for audit engagements ordinarily is no shorter than seven years from the date of the auditor's report, or, if later, the date of the group auditor's report.

6. (a) **Audit evidence is necessary to support the auditor's opinion and report.** It is cumulative in nature and is primarily obtained from audit procedures performed during the course of the audit. It may, however, also include information obtained from other sources such as previous audits. In addition to other sources inside and outside the entity, the entity's accounting records are an important source of audit evidence. Also, information that may be used as audit evidence may have been prepared using the work of a management's expert. Audit evidence comprises both information that supports and corroborates management's assertions, and any information that contradicts such assertions. In addition, in some cases the absence of information (for example, management's refusal to provide a requested representation) is used by the auditor, and therefore, also constitutes audit evidence.

Most of the auditor's work in forming the auditor's opinion consists of obtaining and evaluating audit evidence. Audit procedures to obtain audit evidence can include inspection, observation, confirmation, recalculation, re-performance and analytical procedures, often in some combination, in addition to inquiry. Although inquiry may provide important audit evidence, and may even produce evidence of a misstatement, inquiry alone ordinarily does not provide sufficient audit evidence of the absence of a

material misstatement at the assertion level, nor of the operating effectiveness of controls.

As explained in SA 200, “Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with Standards on Auditing”, reasonable assurance is obtained when the auditor has obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence to reduce audit risk (i.e., the risk that the auditor expresses an inappropriate opinion when the financial statements are materially misstated) to an acceptably low level. The sufficiency and appropriateness of audit evidence are interrelated.

- (b) **Tests of controls:** Test of controls may be defined as an audit procedure designed to evaluate the operating effectiveness of controls in preventing, or detecting and correcting, material misstatements at the assertion level.

The auditor shall design and perform tests of controls to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence as to the operating effectiveness of relevant controls when:

- (a) The auditor’s assessment of risks of material misstatement at the assertion level includes an expectation that the controls are operating effectively (i.e., the auditor intends to rely on the operating effectiveness of controls in determining the nature, timing and extent of substantive procedures); or
- (b) Substantive procedures alone cannot provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence at the assertion level.

A higher level of assurance may be sought about the operating effectiveness of controls when the approach adopted consists primarily of tests of controls, in particular where it is not possible or practicable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence only from substantive procedures.

7. (a) **Irrespective of the assessed risks of material misstatement**, the auditor shall design and perform substantive procedures for each material class of transactions, account balance, and disclosure.
1. This requirement reflects the facts that:
 - (i) the auditor’s assessment of risk is judgmental and so may not identify all risks of material misstatement; and
 - (ii) there are inherent limitations to internal control, including management override.
 2. Depending on the circumstances, the auditor may determine that:
 - Performing only substantive analytical procedures will be sufficient to reduce audit risk to an acceptably low level. For example, where the auditor’s assessment of risk is supported by audit evidence from tests of controls.
 - Only tests of details are appropriate.

- A combination of substantive analytical procedures and tests of details are most responsive to the assessed risks.
 - 3. 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.
 - 4. The nature of the risk and assertion is relevant to the design of tests of details. For example, tests of details related to the existence or occurrence assertion may involve selecting from items contained in a financial statement amount and obtaining the relevant audit evidence. On the other hand, tests of details related to the completeness assertion may involve selecting from items that are expected to be included in the relevant financial statement amount and investigating whether they are included.
 - 5. Because the assessment of the risk of material misstatement takes account of internal control, the extent of substantive procedures may need to be increased when the results from tests of controls are unsatisfactory.
 - 6. In designing tests of details, the extent of testing is ordinarily thought of in terms of the sample size. However, other matters are also relevant, including whether it is more effective to use other selective means of testing.
- (b) **External confirmation procedures frequently are relevant** when addressing assertions associated with account balances and their elements, but need not be restricted to these items. For example, the auditor may request external confirmation of the terms of agreements, contracts, or transactions between an entity and other parties. External confirmation procedures also may be performed to obtain audit evidence about the absence of certain conditions. For example, a request may specifically seek confirmation that no "side agreement" exists that may be relevant to an entity's revenue cut-off assertion. Other situations where external confirmation procedures may provide relevant audit evidence in responding to assessed risks of material misstatement include:
- Bank balances and other information relevant to banking relationships.
 - Accounts receivable balances and terms.
 - Inventories held by third parties at bonded warehouses for processing or on consignment.
 - Property title deeds held by lawyers or financiers for safe custody or as security.
 - Investments held for safekeeping by third parties, or purchased from stockbrokers but not delivered at the balance sheet date.
 - Amounts due to lenders, including relevant terms of repayment and restrictive covenants.

- Accounts payable balances and terms.

Chapter 4- Risk Assessment and Internal Control

8. (a) **While obtaining audit evidence about the effective operation of internal controls**, the auditor considers how they were applied, the consistency with which they were applied during the period and by whom they were applied. The concept of effective operation recognises that some deviations may have occurred. Deviations from prescribed controls may be caused by such factors as changes in key personnel, significant seasonal fluctuations in volume of transactions and human error. When deviations are detected the auditor makes specific inquiries regarding these matters, particularly, the timing of staff changes in key internal control functions. The auditor then ensures that the tests of control appropriately cover such a period of change or fluctuation.

Based on the results of the tests of control, the auditor should evaluate whether the internal controls are designed and operating as contemplated in the preliminary assessment of control risk. The evaluation of deviations may result in the auditor concluding that the assessed level of control risk needs to be revised. In such cases, the auditor would modify the nature, timing and extent of planned substantive procedures.

Before the conclusion of the audit, based on the results of substantive procedures and other audit evidence obtained by the auditor, the auditor should consider whether the assessment of control risk is confirmed. In case of deviations from the prescribed accounting and internal control systems, the auditor would make specific inquiries to consider their implications. Where, on the basis of such inquiries, the auditor concludes that the deviations are such that the preliminary assessment of control risk is not supported, he would amend the same unless the audit evidence obtained from other tests of control supports that assessment. Where the auditor concludes that the assessed level of control risk needs to be revised, he would modify the nature, timing and extent of his planned substantive procedures.

It has been suggested that actual operation of the internal control should be tested by the application of procedural tests and examination in depth. Procedural tests simply mean testing of the compliance with the procedures laid down by the management in respect of initiation, authorisation, recording and documentation of transaction at each stage through which it flows.

- (b) **A Flow Chart:** It is a graphic presentation of each part of the company's system of internal control. A flow chart is considered to be the most concise way of recording the auditor's review of the system. It minimises the amount of narrative explanation and thereby achieves a consideration or presentation not possible in any other form. It gives bird's eye view of the system and the flow of transactions and integration and in documentation, can be easily spotted and improvements can be suggested.

It is also necessary for the auditor to study the significant features of the business carried on by the concern; the nature of its activities and various channels of goods and materials as well as cash, both inward and outward; and also a comprehensive study of the entire process of manufacturing, trading and administration. This will help him to understand and evaluate the internal controls in the correct perspective.

9. (a) **The auditor can formulate his entire audit programme only after he has had a satisfactory understanding of the internal control systems and their actual operation.** If he does not care to study this aspect, it is very likely that his audit programme may become unwieldy and unnecessarily heavy and the object of the audit may be altogether lost in the mass of entries and vouchers. It is also important for him to know whether the system is actually in operation. Often, after installation of a system, no proper follow up is there by the management to ensure compliance. The auditor, in such circumstances, may be led to believe that a system is in operation which in reality may not be altogether in operation or may at best operate only partially. This state of affairs is probably the worst that an auditor may come across and he would be in the midst of confusion, if he does not take care.

It would be better if the auditor can undertake the review of the internal control system of client. This will give him enough time to assimilate the controls and implications and will enable him to be more objective in the framing of the audit programme. He will also be in a position to bring to the notice of the management the weaknesses of the system and to suggest measures for improvement. At a further interim date or in the course of the audit, he may ascertain how far the weaknesses have been removed.

From the foregoing, it can be concluded that the extent and the nature of the audit programme is substantially influenced by the internal control system in operation. In deciding upon a plan of test checking, the existence and operation of internal control system is of great significance.

A proper understanding of the internal control system in its content and working also enables an auditor to decide upon the appropriate audit procedure to be applied in different areas to be covered in the audit programme.

In a situation where the internal controls are considered weak in some areas, the auditor might choose an auditing procedure or test that otherwise might not be required; he might extend certain tests to cover a large number of transactions or other items than he otherwise would examine and at times he may perform additional tests to bring him the necessary satisfaction.

- (b) **Auditors' Responsibility for Reporting on Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting in India**

Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act requires the auditors' report to state whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

It may be noted that auditor's reporting on internal financial controls is a requirement specified in the Act and, therefore, will apply only in case of reporting on financial statements prepared under the Act and reported under Section 143.

Accordingly, reporting on internal financial controls will not be applicable with respect to interim financial statements, such as quarterly or half-yearly financial statements, unless such reporting is required under any other law or regulation.

Objectives of an auditor in an audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting: The auditor's objective in an audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting is, "to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal financial controls over financial reporting." It is carried out along with an audit of the financial statements.

Reporting under Section 143(3)(i) is dependent on the underlying criteria for internal financial controls over financial reporting adopted by the management. However, any system of internal controls provides only a reasonable assurance on achievement of the objectives for which it has been established. Also, the auditor shall use the concept of materiality in determining the extent of testing such controls.

Rule 8(5)(viii) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 requires the board report of all companies to state the details in respect of adequacy of internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements.

The inclusion of the matters relating to internal financial controls in the directors responsibility statement is in addition to the requirement of the directors stating that they have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the 2013 Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

Chapter 5- Fraud and Responsibilities of the Auditor in this Regard.

10. Misappropriation of Assets:

It involves the theft of an entity's assets and is often perpetrated by employees in relatively small and immaterial amounts. However, it can also involve management who are usually more able to disguise or conceal misappropriations in ways that are difficult to detect. Misappropriation of assets can be accomplished in a variety of ways including:

- Embezzling receipts (for example, misappropriating collections on accounts receivable or diverting receipts in respect of written-off accounts to personal bank accounts).
- Stealing physical assets or intellectual property (for example, stealing inventory for



Fig.: Theft of Assets*

personal use or for sale, stealing scrap for resale, colluding with a competitor by disclosing technological data in return for payment).

- Causing an entity to pay for goods and services not received (for example, payments to fictitious vendors, kickbacks paid by vendors to the entity's purchasing agents in return for inflating prices, payments to fictitious employees).

Example

Vineet is a manager in Zed Ex Ltd. He is having authority to sign cheques up to ₹ 10,000. While performing the audit, Rajan, the auditor, noticed that there were many cheques of ₹ 9,999 which had been signed by Vineet. Further Vineet had split large payments (amounting to more than ₹ 10,000 each, into two or more cheques less than ₹ 10,000 each so that he may authorize the payments). This raised suspicion in the auditor.

The auditor found that the cheques of ₹ 9,999 were deposited in Vineet's personal account i.e. Vineet had misappropriated the amount.

Splitting the cheques into lower amounts involves manipulation of accounts.

The fraud was committed by an employee.

- Using an entity's assets for personal use (for example, using the entity's assets as collateral for a personal loan or a loan to a related party).

Misappropriation of assets is often accompanied by false or misleading records or documents in order to conceal the fact that the assets are missing or have been pledged without proper authorization.

- 11. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error.** This is because fraud may involve sophisticated and carefully organized schemes designed to conceal it, such as forgery, deliberate failure to record transactions, or intentional misrepresentations being made to the auditor. Such attempts at concealment may be even more difficult to detect when accompanied by collusion. Collusion may cause the auditor to believe that audit evidence is persuasive when it is, in fact, false. The auditor's ability to detect a fraud depends on factors such as the skillfulness of the perpetrator, the frequency and extent of manipulation, the degree of collusion involved, the relative size of individual amounts manipulated, and the seniority of those individuals involved. While the auditor may be able to identify potential opportunities for fraud to be perpetrated, it is difficult for the auditor to determine whether misstatements in judgment areas such as accounting estimates are caused by fraud or error.

* Source of image: www.crimevoice.com

Chapter 6- Audit in an Automated Environment

12. When a business operates in a more automated environment it is likely that we will see several business functions and activities happening within the systems. Consider the following aspects,

- Computation and Calculations are automatically carried out (for example, bank interest computation and inventory valuation)
- Accounting entries are posted automatically (for example, sub-ledger to GL postings are automatic)
- Business policies and procedures, including internal controls, are applied automatically (for example, delegation of authority for journal approvals, customer credit limit checks are performed automatically)
- Reports used in business are produced from systems. Management and other stakeholders rely on these reports and information produced (for example, debtors ageing report)
- User access and security are controlled by assigning system roles to users (**for example**, segregation of duties can be enforced effectively)

13. In today's digital age when companies rely on more and more on IT systems and networks to operate business, the amount of data and information that exists in these systems is enormous. A famous businessman recently said, "Data is the new Oil".

The combination of processes, tools and techniques that are used to tap vast amounts of electronic data to obtain meaningful information is called data analytics. While it is true that companies can benefit immensely from the use of data analytics in terms of increased profitability, better customer service, gaining competitive advantage, more efficient operations, etc., even auditors can make use of similar tools and techniques in the audit process and obtain good results. The tools and techniques that auditors use in applying the principles of data analytics are known as Computer Assisted Auditing Techniques or CAATs in short.

Data analytics can be used in testing of electronic records and data residing in IT systems using spreadsheets and specialised audit tools viz., IDEA and ACL to perform the following,

- check completeness of data and population that is used in either test of controls or substantive audit tests
- selection of audit samples – random sampling, systematic sampling
- re-computation of balances – reconstruction of trial balance from transaction data
- reperformance of mathematical calculations – depreciation, bank interest calculation.

- analysis of journal entries as required by SA 240
- fraud investigation
- evaluating impact of control deficiencies

Chapter 7 Audit Sampling

14. Risk Factors while applying Sampling Techniques: As per SA 530 "Audit Sampling", sampling risk is the risk that the auditor's conclusion based on a sample may be different from the conclusion if the entire population were subjected to the same audit procedure. Sampling risk can lead to two types of erroneous conclusions-

- (i) In the case of a test of controls, that controls are more effective than they actually are, or in the case of tests of details, that a material misstatement does not exist when in fact it does. The auditor is primarily concerned with this type of erroneous conclusion because it affects audit effectiveness and is more likely to lead to an inappropriate audit opinion.
- (ii) In the case of test of controls, the controls are less effective than they actually are, or in the case of tests of details, that a material misstatement exists when in fact it does not. This type of erroneous conclusion affects audit efficiency as it would usually lead to additional work to establish that initial conclusions were incorrect.

15. 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.

Chapter 8- Analytical Procedures

- 16. Substantive Analytical Procedure:** Substantive analytical procedures are generally more applicable to large volumes of transactions that tend to be predictable over time. The application of planned analytical procedures is based on the expectation that relationships among data exist and continue in the absence of known conditions to the contrary. However, the suitability of a particular analytical procedure will depend upon the auditor's assessment of how effective it will be in detecting a misstatement that, individually or when aggregated with other misstatements, may cause the financial statements to be materially misstated.

In some cases, even an unsophisticated predictive model may be effective as an analytical procedure. For example, where an entity has a known number of employees at fixed rates of pay throughout the period, it may be possible for the auditor to use this data to estimate the total payroll costs for the period with a high degree of accuracy, thereby providing audit evidence for a significant item in the financial statements and reducing the need to perform tests of details on the payroll. The use of widely recognised trade ratios (such as profit margins for different types of retail entities) can often be used effectively in substantive analytical procedures to provide evidence to support the reasonableness of recorded amounts.

- 17. The relationships between individual financial statements items traditionally considered in** the audit of business entities may not always be relevant in the audit of governments or other non-business public sector entities; for example, in many public sector entities there may be little direct relationship between revenue and expenditure. In addition, because expenditure on the acquisition of assets may not be capitalized, there may be no relationship between expenditures on, for example, inventories and fixed assets and the amount of those assets reported in the financial statements. Also, industry data or statistics for comparative purposes may not be available in the public sector. However, other relationships may be relevant, for example, variations in the cost per kilometer of road construction or the number of vehicles acquired compared with vehicles retired.

Chapter 9 - Audit of Items of Financial Statements

18. **Since an Intangible Asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset**, without physical substance, for establishing the existence of such assets, the auditor should verify whether such intangible asset is in active use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes.

Example- for verifying the existence of software, the auditor should verify whether such software is in active use by the entity and for the purpose, the auditor should verify the sale of related services/ goods during the period under audit, in which such software has been used.

Example- For verifying the existence of design/ drawings, the auditor should verify the production data to establish if such products for which the design/ drawings were purchased, are being produced and sold by the entity.

In case any intangible asset is not in active use, deletion should have been recorded in the books of account post approvals by the entity's management and amortization charge should have ceased to be charged beyond the date of deletion.

19. **Liabilities in addition to borrowings (discussed above), include** trade payables and other current liabilities, deferred payment credits and provisions. Verification of liabilities is as important as that of assets, considering if any liability is omitted (or understated) or overstated, the Balance Sheet would not show a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the entity.

Further, a liability is classified as current if it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- It is expected to be settled in the entity's normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
- The entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments does not affect its classification.

Chapter 10 - The Company Audit

20. (a) **Using the Work of another Auditor:** When the accounts of the branch are audited by a person other than the company's auditor, there is need for a clear understanding of the role of such auditor and the company's auditor in relation to the audit of the accounts of the branch and the audit of the company as a whole; also, there is great necessity for a proper rapport between these two auditors for the purpose of an effective audit. In recognition of these needs, the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India has dealt with these issues in **SA 600, "Using the Work of another Auditor"**. It makes clear that in certain situations, the statute governing the

entity may confer a right on the principal auditor to visit a component and examine the books of account and other records of the said component, if he thinks it necessary to do so. Where another auditor has been appointed for the component, the principal auditor would normally be entitled to rely upon the work of such auditor unless there are special circumstances to make it essential for him to visit the component and/or to examine the books of account and other records of the said component. Further, it requires that the principal auditor should perform procedures to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, that the work of the other auditor is adequate for the principal auditor's purposes, in the context of the specific assignment. When using the work of another auditor, the principal auditor should ordinarily perform the following procedures:

- (i) advise the other auditor of the use that is to be made of the other auditor's work and report and make sufficient arrangements for co-ordination of their efforts at the planning stage of the audit. The principal auditor would inform the other auditor of matters such as areas requiring special consideration, procedures for the identification of inter-component transactions that may require disclosure and the time-table for completion of audit; and
- (ii) advise the other auditor of the significant accounting, auditing and reporting requirements and obtain representation as to compliance with them.

The principal auditor might discuss with the other auditor the audit procedures applied or review a written summary of the other auditor's procedures and findings which may be in the form of a completed questionnaire or check-list. The principal auditor may also wish to visit the other auditor. The nature, timing and extent of procedures will depend on the circumstances of the engagement and the principal auditor's knowledge of the professional competence of the other auditor. This knowledge may have been enhanced from the review of the previous audit work of the other auditor.

- (b) **Permission of Central Government for Removal of Auditor Under Section 140(1) of the Companies Act, 2013:** Removal of auditor before expiry of his term i.e. before he has submitted his report is a serious matter and may adversely affect his independence.

Further, in case of conflict of interest the shareholders may remove the auditors in their own interest.

Therefore, law has provided this safeguard so that central government may know the reasons for such an action and if not satisfied, may not accord approval.

On the other hand if auditor has completed his term i.e. has submitted his report and thereafter he is not re-appointed then the matter is not serious enough for central government to call for its intervention.

In view of the above, the permission of the Central Government is required when auditors are removed before expiry of their term and the same is not needed when they are not re-appointed after expiry of their term.

- 21. 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.
- 22. (a) Right to report to the members of the company on the accounts examined by him** - The auditor shall make a report to the members of the company on the accounts examined by him and on every financial statements which are required by or under this Act to be laid before the company in general meeting and the report shall after taking into account the provisions of this Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of this Act or any rules made there under or under any order made under this section and to the best of his information and knowledge, the said accounts, financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at the end of its financial year and profit or loss and cash flow for the year and such other matters as may be prescribed.
- (b) Right to obtain information and explanation from officers** - This right of the auditor to obtain from the officers of the company such information and explanations as he may think necessary for the performance of his duties as auditor is a wide and important power. In the absence of such power, the auditor would not be able to obtain details of amount collected by the directors, etc. from any other company, firm or person as well as of any benefits in kind derived by the directors from the company, which may not be known from an examination of the books. It is for the auditor to decide the matters in respect of which information and explanations are required by

him. When the auditor is not provided the information required by him or is denied access to books, etc., his only remedy would be to report to the members that he could not obtain all the information and explanations he had required or considered necessary for the performance of his duties as auditors.

Chapter 11 - Audit Report

23. Responsibilities for the Financial Statements: The auditor's report shall include a section with a heading "Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements."

SA 200 explains the premise, relating to the responsibilities of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, on which an audit in accordance with SAs is conducted. Management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance accept responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements. Management also accepts responsibility for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The description of management's responsibilities in the auditor's report includes reference to both responsibilities as it helps to explain to users the premise on which an audit is conducted.

This section of the auditor's report shall describe management's responsibility for:

- (a) **Preparing the financial statements** in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, **and for such internal control** as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; [because of the possible effects of fraud on other aspects of the audit, materiality does not apply to management's acknowledgement regarding its responsibility for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control (or for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting) to prevent and detect fraud.] and
- (b) **Assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern** and whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate as well as disclosing, if applicable, matters relating to going concern. The explanation of management's responsibility for this assessment shall include a description of when the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate.

24. Purpose of communicating key audit matters

As per SA 701, "Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Auditor's Report", the purpose of communicating key audit matters is to enhance the communicative value of the auditor's report by providing greater transparency about the audit that was performed. Communicating key audit matters provides additional information to intended users of the financial statements to assist them in understanding those matters that, in the auditor's professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period. Communicating key audit matters may also assist intended users in

understanding the entity and areas of significant management judgment in the audited financial statements.

Chapter 12- Bank Audit

25. Evaluation of Internal Controls over Advances: The auditor should examine the efficacy of various internal controls over advances to determine the nature, timing and extent of his substantive procedures. In general, the internal controls over advances should include, *inter alia*, the following:

- ◆ The bank should make an advance only after satisfying itself as to the credit worthiness of the borrower and after obtaining sanction from the appropriate authorities of the bank.
- ◆ All the necessary documents (e.g., agreements, demand promissory notes, letters of hypothecation, etc.) should be executed by the parties before advances are made.
- ◆ The compliance with the terms of sanction and end use of funds should be ensured.
- ◆ Sufficient margin as specified in the sanction letter should be kept against securities taken so as to cover for any decline in the value thereof. The availability of sufficient margin needs to be ensured at regular intervals.
- ◆ If the securities taken are in the nature of shares, debentures, etc., the ownership of the same should be transferred in the name of the bank and the effective control of such securities be retained as a part of documentation.
- ◆ All securities requiring registration should be registered in the name of the bank or otherwise accompanied by documents sufficient to give title to the bank.
- ◆ In the case of goods in the possession of the bank, contents of the packages should be test checked at the time of receipt. The godowns should be frequently inspected by responsible officers of the branch concerned, in addition to the inspectors of the bank.
- ◆ Drawing Power Register should be updated every month to record the value of securities hypothecated. These entries should be checked by an officer.
- ◆ The accounts should be kept within both the drawing power and the sanctioned limit.
- ◆ All the accounts which exceed the sanctioned limit or drawing power or are otherwise irregular should be brought to the notice of the controlling authority regularly.
- ◆ The operation of each advance account should be reviewed at least once a year, and at more frequent intervals in the case of large advances.

Chapter 13- Audit of Different Types of Entities

26. While planning the audit of an NGO, the auditor may concentrate on the following:

- (i) Knowledge of the NGO's work, its mission and vision, areas of operations and environment in which it operate.

- (ii) Updating knowledge of relevant statutes especially with regard to recent amendments, circulars, judicial decisions related to the statutes.
 - (iii) Reviewing the legal form of the Organisation and its Memorandum of Association, Articles of Association, Rules and Regulations.
 - (iv) Reviewing the NGO's Organisation chart, then Financial and Administrative Manuals, Project and Programme Guidelines, Funding Agencies Requirements and formats, budgetary policies if any.
 - (v) Examination of minutes of the Board/Managing Committee/Governing Body/Management and Committees thereof to ascertain the impact of any decisions on the financial records.
 - (vi) Study the accounting system, procedures, internal controls and internal checks existing for the NGO and verify their applicability.
 - (vii) Setting of materiality levels for audit purposes.
 - (viii) The nature and timing of reports or other communications.
 - (ix) The involvement of experts and their reports.
 - (x) Review the previous year's Audit Report.
- 27. Special points of consideration while auditing certain transactions of a hospital are stated below-**
- (i) **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.
 - (ii) **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.
 - (iii) **Legacies and Donations:** Ascertain that legacies and donations received for a specific purpose have been applied in the manner agreed upon.
 - (iv) **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).
 - (v) **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.