

ANSWERS OF MODEL TEST PAPER 1
FINAL COURSE: GROUP – I
PAPER – 3: ADVANCED AUDITING, ASSURANCE AND
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

Part I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. (a)
2. (c)
3. (d)
4. (c)
5. (d)
6. (b)
7. (c)
8. (b)
9. (b)
10. (b)
11. (a)
12. (c)
13. (b)
14. (a)
15. (b)

Part II - DESCRIPTIVE QUESTION

1. (a) The set of instructions and procedures given in the case scenario are incomplete and not properly followed, which are discussed as under:
 - The physical inventory count process should be supervised by a responsible officer of the company, preferably from finance department. The supervision of the count process should not be done by person responsible for storage function. However,

storage in-charge of each area should be present during inventory count process for co-ordination and facilitation.

- During inventory count process, inward and outward movement of goods should not be allowed as allowing such movement may distort the results or make it difficult to arrive at proper results.
- The instruction relating to the constitution of teams for counting process does not specify that counting shall be undertaken by members drawn from departments not connected with storage function. For example, these members may be from the finance department. Further, within each team, duties should be fixed separately for counting and recording on serially numbered count sheets. It is nowhere stated that once counting in an area is complete, certain distinctive marks or tags are required to be put.
- Count sheets should contain description of products in accordance with inventory records of company.
- The management's instructions are silent about how team members would proceed with their work. Team members should be provided with lay out plans for different sections/ storage areas so that all areas are covered.
- The management's instructions are silent on how paddy lying in open is to be counted and verified. Paddy in jute bags lying in open in heaps should be verified by counting number of bags in one heap. As each bag is of nearly standard size, the quantity of paddy can be determined by counting number of bags in a heap and correlating it with the weight of standard bag.
- Paddy in steel silos should be determined using measuring strain gauges on silos. Determining quantity in silos based on silo capacity may lead to wrong results as paddy may have been used from such silos.
- Quantities of work in progress should be estimated at each stage of production and not for the plant as a whole. Estimating WIP inventories for plant as a whole would give inaccurate picture of work in progress inventories.

- Finished goods inventories need to be counted category wise. Rice bags should be verified by checking the name of brand.
- There is no instruction regarding damaged or obsolete stock items particularly in the case of finished goods i.e. rice. Damaged/obsolete inventories should be counted and shifted to a separate area for assessment of their condition and to prevent mix-up with other standard inventories.
- Count sheets need to be signed by each team member.
- The responsible officer should ensure that stocks have been counted/verified in all areas and distinctive marks are put to confirm completion of counting.

(b) A liability is a present obligation of the entity to transfer an economic resource as a result of past events. Instead of fulfilling an obligation to transfer an economic resource to the party that has a right to receive that resource, entities sometimes decide to, for example: -

- (a) settle the obligation by negotiating a release from the obligation;
- (b) transfer the obligation to a third party; or
- (c) replace that obligation to transfer an economic resource with another obligation by entering into a new transaction.

In the above situations, an entity has the obligation to transfer an economic resource until it has settled, transferred or replaced that obligation.

In the given situation, the company has written back liabilities due to creditors unilaterally. The company has not settled the obligation by negotiating a release from the obligation from respective creditors. Such an accounting treatment by management is questionable and against the conceptual framework for financial reporting under Ind AS.

CA. Srishti wanted to send external confirmations in accordance with SA 505, "External Confirmations" but management informed her that sending such requests may be used by creditors as proof of existence of liability. In fact, she should display professional skepticism and be alert to the possibility of misstatements in financial statements, if restrained by management from obtaining

external confirmations. The reasons advanced by management do not appear to be valid and reasonable. In accordance with SA 505, she should reassess risks and perform alternative audit procedures to mitigate such risks. Besides, she should consider implications of same for her audit opinion.

Further, SA 705, "Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report" requires that the auditor shall modify the opinion in the auditor's report when: -

- (a) The auditor concludes that, based on the audit evidence obtained, the financial statements as a whole are not free from material misstatement; or
- (b) The auditor is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to conclude that the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement.

SA 705 also states that misstatements in financial statements arise when selected accounting policies are not in accordance with an applicable financial reporting framework. It also states that examples of an inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence arise from a limitation on the scope of audit imposed by management when management prevents the auditor from requesting external confirmation of specific account balances. Therefore, she needs to issue a modified opinion.

Keeping in view above, her contemplation of including above matters under "Key Audit Matters" is not proper and is not in accordance with SA 701, "Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor's Report". It states that the auditor shall not communicate a matter in the Key Audit Matters section of the auditor's report when the auditor would be required to modify the opinion in accordance with SA 705 as a result of the matter. Communicating key audit matters in the auditor's report is not a substitute for the auditor expressing a modified opinion when required by the circumstances of a specific audit engagement in accordance with SA 705.

- (c) **Reporting by the User Auditor:** As per SA 402, "Audit Considerations Relating to an Entity Using a Service Organisation", the user auditor shall modify the opinion in the user auditor's report

in accordance with SA 705, “Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor’s Report”, if the user auditor is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the services provided by the service organisation relevant to the audit of the user entity’s financial statements.

The user auditor shall not refer to the work of a service auditor in the user auditor’s report containing an unmodified opinion unless required by law or regulation to do so. If such reference is required by law or regulation, the user auditor’s report shall indicate that the reference does not diminish the user auditor’s responsibility for the audit opinion.

Thus, in view of the above, contention of CA. Akram in removing reference of the work done by service auditor is in order as in case of unmodified audit report, user auditor cannot refer to the work done by service auditor.

- 2. (a)** In accordance with SQC 1, “Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements” the firm should establish policies and procedures designed to maintain confidentiality, safe custody, integrity, accessibility and retrievability of engagement documentation.

In the given situation, the physical files are neither scanned and incorporated in the electronic files nor cross-referenced to the electronic files. Inability to do so shows that firm has not established policies and procedures to maintain integrity of engagement documentation. Lack of ensuring the same makes it difficult to demonstrate completeness of audit files and whether these were assembled within 60 days timeframe stipulated in SQC 1.

Where engagement documentation is in paper, electronic, or other media, the integrity, accessibility or retrievability of the underlying data may be compromised if the documentation could be altered, added to or deleted without the firm’s knowledge, or if it could be permanently lost or damaged. One of the reasons for designing and implementing appropriate controls for engagement documentation in this regard is the protection of the integrity of information at all stages of engagement.

For the practical reasons, original paper documentation may be electronically scanned for inclusion in engagement files. In that case, the firm implements appropriate procedures requiring engagement teams to:

- (a) Generate scanned copies that reflect the entire content of the original paper documentation, including manual signatures, cross-references and annotations;
- (b) Integrate the scanned copies into the engagement files, including indexing and signing off on the scanned copies as necessary; and
- (c) Enable the scanned copies to be retrieved and printed as necessary.

It has also been stated that there are many instances where audit working papers do not contain details as to whether information was obtained from the client or prepared by the engagement team. It is important to identify the source of the document, and the information used as audit evidence to ensure its reliability. It could have potential risks of non-compliance with standards on auditing.

- (b) IT dependencies are created when IT is used to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report transactions or other financial data for inclusion in the financial statements.

System generated reports are the information generated by the IT systems. These reports are often used in an entity's execution of a manual control, including business performance reviews, or may be the source of entity information used by us when selecting items for the testing, performing substantive tests of details or performing a substantive analytical procedure. e.g. (Vendor master report, customer ageing report).

Interfaces are programmed logic that transfer the data from one IT system to another. For example, an interface may be programmed to transfer data from a payroll subledger to the general ledger.

In this manner, IT dependencies arise due to "system generated reports" and "interfaces".

Identifying and documenting the entity's IT dependencies in a consistent, clear manner helps to identify the entity's reliance upon

IT, understand how IT is integrated into the entity's business model, identify potential risks arising from the use of IT, identify related IT General Controls and enables us to develop an effective and efficient audit approach.

- (c) As per section 2(2)(iv) of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, a member of the Institute shall be deemed "to be in practice" when individually or in partnership with the Chartered Accountants in practice or in partnership with members of such other recognised professions as may be prescribed, he, in consideration of remuneration received or to be received, renders such other services as, in the opinion of the Council, are or may be rendered by a Chartered Accountant in practice.

Pursuant to section 2(2) (iv) above, the Council has passed a resolution permitting a Chartered Accountant in practice to render entire range of "Management Consultancy and other Services" which, inter alia, includes rendering services of valuation of shares and business and advice regarding amalgamation, merger and acquisition, acting as Registered Valuer under the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017. In this regard, such rules qualify Chartered Accountants for valuation of the securities or the financial Assets only and not for the Plant and Machinery. Therefore, valuation of plant and machinery does not form part of Management Consultancy and other services permitted by the council.

Further, in accordance with resolution passed under Regulation 190A of the Chartered Accountant Regulations, 1988, members in practice are generally permitted for attending classes and appearing for any examination. There is no need to take prior permission of ICAI in this regard. Therefore, it is generally permitted for a member in practice to attend classes and appear for any examination, and accordingly, doing the Registered valuer course would be deemed as permissible.

Hence, keeping in view above and in terms of the provisions of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 and Code of Ethics, it is not permissible for a Chartered Accountant in practice to work as an Engineer/ valuer in plant & machinery simultaneously.

3. (a) As per SA 540, “Auditing Accounting Estimates, Including Fair Value Accounting Estimates, and Related Disclosures”, the auditor shall review the outcome of accounting estimates included in the prior period financial statements, or, where applicable, their subsequent re-estimation for the purpose of the current period. The nature and extent of the auditor’s review takes account of the nature of the accounting estimates, and whether the information obtained from the review would be relevant to identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement of accounting estimates made in the current period financial statements.

The outcome of an accounting estimate will often differ from the accounting estimate recognised in the prior period financial statements. By performing risk assessment procedures to identify and understand the reasons for such differences, the auditor may obtain:

- Information regarding the effectiveness of management’s prior period estimation process, from which the auditor can judge the likely effectiveness of management’s current process.
- Audit evidence that is pertinent to the re-estimation, in the current period, of prior period accounting estimates.
- Audit evidence of matters, such as estimation uncertainty, that may be required to be disclosed in the financial statements.

The review of prior period accounting estimates may also assist the auditor, in the current period, in identifying circumstances or conditions that increase the susceptibility of accounting estimates to, or indicate the presence of, possible management bias. The auditor’s professional skepticism assists in identifying such circumstances or conditions and in determining the nature, timing and extent of further audit procedures.

However, the review is not intended to call into question the judgments made in the prior periods that were based on information available at that time.

In the given case, the management is not correct in refusing the relevant information to the auditor.

- (b) Gross NPAs represent opening balances of NPAs as increased by fresh NPAs during the year and reduced by upgradations, recoveries and write-offs during the year.

Net NPAs are arrived at after deducting amounts on account of the total provision held against NPAs, balance in the interest suspense account to park accrued interest on NPAs and certain other adjustments.

The Net NPAs to Net advances ratio is higher in the case of IND Bank as compared to other public sector banks. This indicates that there is a risk that the bank may not have made the required provisions in accordance with RBI guidelines. A higher net NPAs to Net advances ratio indicates the probability and risk of under-provisioning. Keeping in view the above, audit procedures have to be tailored towards the examination and verification of this crucial area.

- (c) **Gross Negligence in Conduct of Duties:** As per Part I of Second Schedule to the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, a Chartered Accountant in practice shall be deemed to be guilty of professional misconduct, if he certifies or submits, in his name or in the name of his firm, a report of an examination of financial statements unless the examination of such statements and the related records has been made by him or by a partner or an employee in his firm or by another Chartered Accountant in practice, under Clause (2); does not exercise due diligence, or is grossly negligent in the conduct of his professional duties, under Clause (7); or fails to obtain sufficient information which is necessary for expression of an opinion or its exceptions are sufficiently material to negate the expression of an opinion, under Clause (8).

The primary duty of physical verification and valuation of investments is of the management. However, the auditor's duty is also to verify the physical existence and valuation of investments placed, at least on the last day of the accounting year. The auditor should verify the documentary evidence for the cost/value and physical existence of the investments at the end of the year. He should not blindly rely upon the Management's representation.

In the instant case, such non-verification happened for two years. It also appears that auditors failed to confirm the value of investments

from any proper source. In case the auditor has simply relied on the management's representation, the auditor has failed to perform his duty.

Conclusion: Accordingly, CA. Mayank, will be held liable for the professional misconduct under Clauses (2), (7) and (8) of Part I of the Second Schedule to the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

4. (a) (i) As per SA 560, 'Subsequent Events', the auditor has no obligation to perform any audit procedures regarding the financial statements after the date of the auditor's report. However, when, after the date of the auditor's report but before the date the financial statements are issued, a fact becomes known to the auditor that, had it been known to the auditor at the date of the auditor's report, may have caused the auditor to amend the auditor's report, the auditor shall:

- (1) Discuss the matter with management and, where appropriate, those charged with the responsibility for the financial statements;
- (2) Determine whether the financial statements need amendment and, if so, the nature and extent of the amendment;
- (3) Inquire how management intends to address the matter in the financial statements.

In the given case, on becoming aware of the court case filed against Rare (P) Ltd., Mr. Rishabh discussed the said matter with the management and was determined to amend the financial statements. Also, he inquired how the management intended to address the said matter in the financial statements.

Thus, it can be said that Mr. Rishabh has properly adhered to his responsibilities in accordance with SA 560, on becoming aware of the court case filed against Rare (P) Ltd.

- (ii) As per SA 706, 'Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and Other Matter Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor's Report', an Emphasis of Matter paragraph is not a substitute for:

- (a) A modified opinion in accordance with SA 705 (Revised) when required by the circumstances of a specific audit engagement;

- (b) Disclosures in the financial statements that the applicable financial reporting framework requires management to make, or that are otherwise necessary to achieve fair presentation; or
- (c) Reporting in accordance with SA 570 (Revised) when a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on an entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

In the given case, the management of Rare (P) Ltd. has presumed that as the auditor was going to provide a description of the said court case and its outcome in the 'Emphasis of Matter' paragraph in his amended audit report, there was no further need for it to provide additional disclosures about the court case in the financial statements.

The said contention of management of Rare (P) Ltd. is not valid as 'Emphasis of Matter' paragraph cannot be used as a substitute for disclosures required to be made in the financial statements as per the applicable financial reporting framework or that is otherwise necessary to achieve fair presentation, which is the responsibility of the management.

- (b) The given case highlights that CTO Limited, engaged in Fintech business, is a member of Chamber of Commerce/associations. Such information needs to be disclosed under Principle 7 of Principle-wise Performance Disclosures.

Principle 7 recognizes that businesses, when engaging in influencing public and regulatory policy, operate within the framework of statutory and legislative policies of the governing authority. Collective associations such as trade groups and industry chambers have to be utilized when moving ahead with policy advocacy and formulation.

The information under each principle is to be disclosed under Essential indicators (mandatory disclosures) and Leadership indicators (optional disclosures).

Information relating to membership of Chamber/associations is in the nature of Essential Indicators and requires mandatory disclosures.

Information relating to inputs provided by company to the Ministry on a legislative bill and inputs provided to one of the prominent chambers on leveraging India's digital public infrastructure for creating solutions by banks and Fintechs together as a taskforce member on the subject are in nature of leadership positions taken by the company. These are in the nature of Leadership Indicators and are optional disclosures.

- (c) In the present case, with respect to the loans and advances of ₹ 75 Lacs given to Hariharan Pvt. Limited, the Company has not furnished any agreement to CA. Navya. In the absence of such an agreement, CA. Navya is unable to verify the terms of repayment, chargeability of interest and other terms. For an auditor, while verifying any loans and advances, one of the most important audit evidence is the loan agreement. Therefore, the absence of such a document in the present case, tantamount to a material misstatement in the financial statements of the company. However, the inability of CA. Navya to obtain such audit evidence is though material but not pervasive so as to require him to give a disclaimer of opinion.

Thus, in the present case, CA. Navya should give a qualified opinion.

The relevant extract of the Qualified Opinion Paragraph and Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph is as under:

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the financial statements of Lakshay Ltd. give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as on 31.03.2024 and profit/ loss for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

The Company is unable to furnish the loan agreement with respect to loans and advances of ₹ 75 Lacs given to Hariharan Pvt. Ltd. Consequently, in the absence of such an agreement, we are unable

to verify the terms of repayment, chargeability of interest and other terms.

5. (a) **Responding When the Auditor Concludes That a Material Misstatement of the Other Information Exists:** As per SA 720, “The Auditor’s Responsibility in Relation to Other Information”, descriptions of trends in market prices of key commodities or raw materials is an example of amounts or other Items that may be included in the other information.

The auditor’s discussion with management about a material inconsistency (or other information that appears to be materially misstated) may include requesting management to provide support for the basis of management’s statements in the other information. Based on management’s further information or explanations, the auditor may be satisfied that the other information is not materially misstated. For example, management explanations may indicate reasonable and sufficient grounds for valid differences of judgment.

Auditor’s duties with regard to reporting in the given case are given hereunder:

As per SA 720, “The Auditor’s Responsibility in Relation to Other Information”, if the auditor concludes that a material misstatement of the other information exists, the auditor shall request management to correct the other information. If management:

- (i) Agrees to make the correction, the auditor shall determine that the correction has been made; or
- (ii) Refuses to make the correction, the auditor shall communicate the matter with those charged with governance and request that the correction be made.

Contention of the partner of the firm that auditors are not concerned with such disclosures made by the management in its annual report, is incorrect.

- (b) The likely objectives of performance audit to be conducted by office of C & AG of India of some selected social security pension schemes and scholarship schemes in a state could be: -
- Whether proper planning and process were in place to capture data of beneficiaries under above schemes

- Whether necessary steps were taken for implementation of DBT like preventing delay in payments to the intended beneficiaries and pilferage and duplication
- Whether the infrastructure, organization and management of DBT were adequate and effective.

“Audit criteria” are standards used to determine whether a programme meets or exceeds expectations. It provides a context for understanding the results of the audit. Audit criteria are reasonable and attainable standards of performance against which economy, efficiency and effectiveness of programmes and activities can be assessed.

In the above situation, various documents issued by Government of India and state government like circulars, instructions, Standard operating procedure manuals, guidelines of schemes on identification and authentication of beneficiaries etc, general management and subject matter literature can be used to determine “audit criteria”.

- (c) As per provisions of Council Guidelines for Advertisement, 2008, it is not permissible for members to list themselves with online application based service provider Aggregators, wherein other categories like businessmen, technicians, maintenance workers, event organizers etc. are also listed.

Further, as per explanation to Clause (6) of Part I of First Schedule to the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, the government departments, government Companies/ corporations, courts, cooperative societies and banks and other similar institutions prepare panels of Chartered Accountants for allotment of audit and other professional work. Where the existence of such a panel is within the knowledge of a member, he is free to write to the concerned organization with a request to place his name on the panel. However, it would not be proper for the Chartered Accountant to make roving enquiries by applying to any such organization for having his name included in any such panel. It is permissible to quote fees on enquiries being received or respond to tenders from the organizations requiring professional services, which maintain such panel.

Getting registered on GeM portal by members does not appear to amount either to empanelment or listing on Aggregator. In Aggregator, it is the third party which is operating, and not the client itself. GeM is operated by the client itself.

It is a pre-requirement of rendering professional services to the Government departments, as stipulated by them, and be considered as ancillary requirement to providing services to the Government departments. Firms of Chartered Accountants are permitted to register on GeM Portal for rendering professional services as there is no violation of the ethical norms of the Institute in registering on the GeM portal and such registration on the Portal is a pre-requirement for providing services to the Government departments/ organisations.

However, firms should ensure compliance with the tender guidelines issued by the Institute while participating in tender or bid floated through GeM Portal. The ICAI has made an announcement in relation to the above.

- 6. (a)** When the auditor's report on the audited financial statements contains a qualified opinion, but the auditor is satisfied that the summary financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with or are a fair summary of the audited financial statements, in accordance with the applied criteria, the auditor's report on the summary financial statements shall, in addition to the elements of auditor's report on summary financial statements described in SA 810: -
- (a) State that the auditor's report on the audited financial statements contains a qualified opinion and
 - (b) Describe:
 - (i) The basis for the qualified opinion on the audited financial statements, and that qualified opinion; and
 - (ii) The effect thereof on the summary financial statements, if any

If the summary financial statements are not consistent, in all material respects, with or are not a fair summary of the audited financial statements, in accordance with the applied criteria, and management does not agree to make the necessary changes, the

auditor shall express an adverse opinion on the summary financial statements.

Or

- (a) In a review engagement performed under SRE 2400, the practitioner performs primarily inquiry and analytical procedures to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence as the basis for a conclusion on the financial statements as a whole expressed in accordance with the requirements of SRE 2400.

In a review engagement, evidence obtained through inquiry is often the principal source of evidence about management intent. Application of professional skepticism in evaluating responses provided by management is important to enable the practitioner to evaluate whether there are any matters that would cause the practitioner to believe that the financial statements may be materially misstated. Performing inquiry procedures also assists the practitioner in obtaining or updating the practitioner's understanding of the entity and its environment, to be able to identify areas where material misstatements are likely to arise in the financial statements.

In a review of financial statements, performing analytical procedures assists the practitioner in: -

- Obtaining or updating the practitioner's understanding of the entity and its environment, including to be able to identify areas where material misstatements are likely to arise in the financial statements.
- Identifying inconsistencies or variances from expected trends, values or norms in the financial statements such as the level of congruence of the financial statements with key data, including key performance indicators.
- Providing corroborative evidence in relation to other inquiry or analytical procedures already performed.
- Serving as additional procedures when the practitioner becomes aware of matters that cause the practitioner to believe that the financial statements may be materially misstated. An example of such an additional procedure is a comparative analysis of monthly revenue and cost figures

across profit centers, branches or other components of the entity, to provide evidence about financial information contained in line items or disclosures contained in the financial statements.

In a review engagement, practitioner's report contains a description of a review of financial statements and its limitations, and the following statements in this respect: -

- (i) A review engagement under this SRE is a limited assurance engagement.
 - (ii) The practitioner performs procedures, primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the entity, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures, and evaluates the evidence obtained and
 - (iii) The procedures performed in a review are substantially less than those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing (SAs), and, accordingly, the practitioner does not express an audit opinion on the financial statements.
- (b)** Clause 11 of Part I of First Schedule to the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 states that a Chartered Accountant in practice shall be deemed to be guilty of professional misconduct, if he engages in any business or occupation other than the profession of Chartered Accountants unless permitted by the Council so to engage.

Provided that nothing contained herein shall disentitle a Chartered accountant from being a director of a Company, (not being a managing director or a whole time director), unless he or any of his partners is interested in such company as an auditor.

Ethical Standards Board of ICAI has announced that it is permissible for a member in practice to engage in derivative transactions in his personal capacity but not in professional capacity i.e. for clients. Such engagements in derivatives are not violative of provisions of Clause 11 of Part I of First Schedule to the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949. Further, members are allowed to transact in equity and currency derivatives. There is no requirement to take permission of Council in this matter.

Therefore, there is no difference if CA. Z had earned income from currency derivatives. However, in accordance with announcement of Ethical Standards Board of ICAI, it is not permissible for members in practice to transact in commodity derivative transactions. In such a case, CA. Z would be held guilty of professional misconduct for engaging in business other than profession of Chartered Accountancy.

- (c) In a forensic accounting engagement, professional undertakes a scrutiny and detailed examination of all transactions and balances relevant to the mandate so that evidence gathered is suitable in a Court of Law i.e. in compliance with legal requirements where it can be challenged through cross-examination by the defending party.

It is important that team is skilled in collecting evidence that can be used in a court case keeping a clear chain of custody till evidence is presented in court. If there are gaps in chain of custody, then the evidence may be challenged in court or even become inadmissible.

In the given case, team has failed to keep record of matters such as persons gathering relevant evidence, date and time of collection and storage of evidence. Therefore, team has failed to maintain the chain of custody.

It can, therefore, defeat the objective of forensic accounting engagement as evidence may be challenged in Court of law by defending parties and may become inadmissible.