

Mock Test Paper - Series II: August 2024

Date of Paper: 22nd August 2024

Time of Paper: 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

INTERMEDIATE GROUP – II

PAPER – 5: AUDITING AND ETHICS

Time Allowed – 3 Hours

Maximum Marks – 100

PART I - Case Scenario based MCQs (30 Marks)

Write the most appropriate answer to each of the following multiple-choice questions by choosing one of the four options given. All MCQs are compulsory and carries 2 Marks each.

Case Scenario 1

DLP & Associates, a firm of Chartered Accountants, are in midst of conducting audit of Twist and Spin Limited. The company is in business since last 15 years and have appointed DLP & Associates as their auditor for the first time for a term of 5 years beginning from financial year 2023-24. While identifying and assessing the risk of material misstatement at assertion level, the engagement team had assessed risk of material misstatement for revenues and trade receivables to be high.

The team is considering to send negative confirmation requests as sole substantive procedure to some business entities representing trade receivables appearing in the financial statements of the company. The company had made sales to these business entities in January, 2024. Such business entities are few and have quite large balances as on 31st March, 2024. However, team members are not on the same page regarding sending negative confirmation requests.

Besides considering sending of confirmation requests, engagement team has planned certain audit procedures pertaining to trade receivables. These procedures include: -

1. Verification of invoices issued during last 7 days of financial year 2023-24 to verify that goods have been despatched by the company.
2. Selection of a few invoices from ageing report of the month March 2024 for verification of correctness of the billed amounts, to correct customers and on correct dates.
3. Preparation of schedule of movement of bad debts.
4. Review of the process of providing discounts to ensure that it is in accordance with company policy.

Another junior team member, S, observed that “Share Options Outstanding Account” reflected in the financial statements of the company. He started searching classification requirements of Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013 in this regard.

The engagement team wants to ensure that only the inventories held by company have been recorded in the financial statements and do not include any inventories belonging to third parties. They are keen to verify completeness assertion for inventories. The team has planned following audit procedures in this respect: -

1. Comparison of inventory turnover ratio of current period with previous years;
2. Vertical analysis of current period with previous years;
3. Comparison of budgetary expectations vis-à-vis actuals;
4. Performing purchase and sales cut-off tests

During the course of audit, R, a team member concluded that company has followed a particular accounting policy for revenue recognition during year 2023-24 which is in accordance with Accounting Standards and applicable financial reporting framework, but it was not consistently applied in preceding period having an impact upon opening balances of trade receivables of current year 2023-24. R is confused regarding the possible implications on auditor's report on this issue.

Based upon above, answer the following questions: -

1. The engagement team members are not able to take decision on sending negative confirmation requests to some entities described in case scenario. Which of the following statements is in accordance with Standards on Auditing?
 - (a) It would be appropriate for engagement team to send negative confirmation requests to these business entities.
 - (b) It would be inappropriate for engagement team to send negative confirmation requests to these business entities.
 - (c) Sending negative confirmation requests depends upon auditor's professional judgment and Standards on Auditing do not spell out any confirmation requirements in this respect.
 - (d) Business entities are more likely to respond in case of disagreement. Therefore, sending negative confirmation requests always provides better qualitative audit evidence as compared to other confirmation modes.
2. Which of the planned audit procedure(s) pertaining to trade receivables described in case scenario is/are not related to verification of "Completeness assertion"?
 - (a) 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3
 - (c) 3 only
 - (d) 1 and 3
3. Guide team member S by selecting the correct option with respect to "Share Options Outstanding Account":
 - (a) It is required to be classified under head "Current liabilities".

- (b) It is required to be classified under Shareholder funds under "Share Capital". Further, it is to be classified separately under "Paid up Share Capital".
 - (c) It is required to be classified under Shareholder funds under "Reserves & Surplus". Further, it is to be classified separately as such under "Reserves & Surplus".
 - (d) It is required to be classified under Shareholder funds under "Reserves & Surplus". However, it is shown as part of Capital Reserve. No Separate disclosure is mandated under Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013.
4. Which of the planned audit procedures in relation to the inventories described in the case scenario is/are not in nature of analytical procedure(s)?
- (a) 2 and 3
 - (b) 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 4
 - (d) 4 only

Case Scenario 2

CA J is nearing completion of audit of Cheap Cost Private Limited, a manufacturing company for the year 2023-24. The draft financial statements of the company show a profit before tax of ₹ 5 crores. Materiality for financial statements as a whole has been determined @ 5% of Profit before Tax. At the end of June 2024, he is considering following issues flagged during the course of audit which remain uncorrected: -

- A fire took place in one of the premises of the company on 1st May, 2024 resulting in damages to all the inventories lying there amounting to ₹ 1 crores. The inventories of affected premises are insured with Quick Bima Limited for ₹ 50 lakhs and company has also lodged a claim with it which is still to be settled.
- The company has debited ₹ 10 lakhs under "Machinery Account" whereas expenditure relates to normal wear and tear of high-speed automated machinery. The amount has been wrongly capitalised under "Machinery account". (Ignore depreciation effect)
- The company has not properly accounted for necessary elements of cost in arriving at work in progress. Further, estimates regarding various stages of production have not been made properly. All such factors have resulted in overstatement of work in progress inventories by ₹ 20 lakhs.

No other issues except as stated above merit attention. Besides, written representation letter has also been obtained on matters concerning management's responsibilities regarding fulfilment of responsibilities for preparation of financial statements and providing access to all information to CA J. However, written representation provided to CA J begins in the below stated manner:

"This representation letter is provided in connection with your audit of the financial statements of Cheap Cost Private Limited for the year ended March 31, 2024, for

the purpose of expressing an opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with the applicable accounting standards in India.

We confirm that (to the best of our knowledge and belief, having made such inquiries as we considered necessary for the purpose of appropriately informing ourselves)

Based upon above, answer the following questions: -

5. Which of following statements is most appropriate as regards to fire incident?
 - (a) The auditor should ask management to adjust financial statements for period under audit and book a loss of ₹ 50 lakhs in its Statement of Profit and Loss.
 - (b) The auditor should ask management to adjust financial statements for period under audit and book a loss of ₹ 1 crores in its Statement of Profit and Loss.
 - (c) The auditor should ask management to disclose it in notes to accounts.
 - (d) The auditor has no responsibility regarding described fire incident.
6. Identify the correct option regarding materiality of uncorrected misstatements relating to wrong capitalisation under "Machinery Account" and overstatement of inventories of work in progress.
 - (a) The uncorrected misstatements are not material in context of audit of financial statements as a whole as these are below materiality level determined by auditor.
 - (b) The uncorrected misstatements are material in context of audit of financial statements as a whole and their effect on opinion should be considered by auditor.
 - (c) The uncorrected misstatements are not material in context of audit of financial statements as a whole as these are in nature of management's judgment.
 - (d) The uncorrected misstatements are material in context of audit of financial statements as a whole and auditor should correct these.
7. The auditor has performed certain audit procedures described in case scenario relating to inventories of work in progress. Such procedures are related to verification of _____ assertion.
 - (a) Completeness
 - (b) Valuation
 - (c) Existence
 - (d) Rights and obligations
8. Which of the following statements is correct in respect to manner of providing written representations by management?
 - (a) The extract of written representations provided in case scenario is proper.

- (b) The use of words “having made such enquiries” is not permitted.
- (c) The use of words “to the best of our knowledge and belief” is not permitted.
- (d) The use of both kind of words “having made such enquiries” and “to the best of our knowledge and belief” is not permitted.

Case Scenario 3

MPM & Associates, a firm of Chartered Accountants, have received offer letter from PST Bank for carrying out statutory audit of their Chandigarh branch for the financial year 2023-24. The offer letter, inter alia, requests audit firm to give an undertaking in writing that firm is not disqualified under Section 141(3)(d)(ii) of Companies Act, 2013. Such provision relates to disqualification of a person as auditor of a company if he, his relative or partner is indebted to the company subject to certain prescribed conditions. Before accepting the said audit, the firm checks out whether it complies with law requirements. However, there is a difference of opinion among firm personnel whether such an undertaking can be given in case of banks.

The offer letter also contains following declaration to be signed by the auditors in case they choose to accept the appointment: -

“We declare that we will not communicate or allow to be communicated to any person, not legally entitled thereto, any information relating to the affairs of PST Bank or to the affairs of the person having any dealing with the Bank, nor will we allow any such person to inspect or have access to any books or documents belonging to or in possession of the Bank relating to the business of any person having any dealing with the Bank.”

The audit firm has also received a document kit provided by Statutory Central Auditors of Bank. It relates to scope of audit, areas of special consideration while performing audit and requires audit firm to confirm certain matters like adherence to RBI Master Circulars for income recognition, asset classification & provisioning and adequacy of checking of books of accounts based on sample etc. to them by way of a letter.

The document kit received also requires MPM & Associates to consider adverse comments made by stock auditors of borrowers enjoying cash credit facilities in their reports for purpose of reporting. It also contains specific instructions to check foreign letter of credits (FLCs) issued during the year in compliance with sanction terms of the respective borrowers and to verify income recognized in respect of FLCs.

9. Which of the following statements is likely to be most appropriate regarding required undertaking in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013?
 - (a) The referred provision mainly addresses self-interest threats to independence of auditors. The audit firm can give such an undertaking after verifying if it complies with such requirements.
 - (b) The referred provision mainly addresses self-review threats to independence of auditors. The audit firm can give such an undertaking after verifying if it complies with such requirements.

- (c) The referred provision mainly addresses self-interest threats to independence of auditors. However, the audit firm can't give such an undertaking as such provisions are applicable to companies and not to banks.
 - (d) The referred provision mainly addresses self-review threats to independence of auditors. However, the audit firm can't give such an undertaking as such provisions are applicable to companies and not to banks.
10. The declaration relating to non-communication of information related to affairs of Bank is related to adherence to which fundamental principle governing professional ethics?
- (a) Objectivity
 - (b) Confidentiality
 - (c) Independence
 - (d) Professional Competence and due care
11. MPM & Associates are required to report on adverse comments made by stock auditors of borrowers of branch enjoying cash credit facilities. Which of the following statements is most appropriate in this regard?
- (a) Stock auditors make comments in their reports on valuation of security and calculation of drawing power.
 - (b) Stock auditors make comments in their reports on valuation of security only. However, no comments are made on calculation of drawing power.
 - (c) Stock auditors make comments in their reports on valuation of security, documentation made by bank in respect of sanctioned credit facilities, leakage of revenue and calculation of drawing power only.
 - (d) Stock auditors make comments in their reports on calculation of drawing power only.
12. Keeping in view matter of foreign letters of credits (FLCs) described in case scenario, consider following statements: -
- 1. Foreign letter of credit issued by branch is a non-funded loan.
 - 2. Branch earns interest on issuance of foreign letter of credit which is credited in interest earned account of profit and loss account of branch.
 - 3. The bank which receives foreign letter of credit is known as beneficiary bank.

Which of following statement(s) is/are true?

- (a) Only statement 1 is correct.
- (b) Only statements 1 and 3 are correct.
- (c) Only statements 1 and 2 are correct.
- (d) Only statements 2 and 3 are correct.

MCQs

13. CA Y has started planning for audit of a listed company. In this respect, he is considering all the matters relating to acceptance of client, assessment of compliance with ethical requirements including independence, consideration regarding the use of analytical procedures to be performed as risk assessment procedures and to have common understanding regarding terms of engagement with management. Which of the following does not fall under the preliminary engagement activities of planning process?
- (a) Considering all matters relating to acceptance of client.
 - (b) Assessing ethical requirements including independence.
 - (c) Using analytical procedures to be performed as risk assessment procedures.
 - (d) Establishing common understanding regarding terms of engagement.
14. A practicing Chartered Accountant is appointed by a company to perform certain agreed-upon procedures relating to its trade payables. Such agreed upon procedures include verifying listing with books of accounts, sending confirmation letters and reporting factual discrepancies to company management. Which of statements is correct in this context?
- (a) The practicing CA shall perform work in accordance with Standards on Related Services and SA 220.
 - (b) The practicing CA shall perform work in accordance with Standards on Related Services and SQC 1.
 - (c) The practicing CA shall perform work in accordance with Standards on Auditing including SA 220.
 - (d) The practicing CA shall perform work in accordance with Standards on Assurance Engagements and SQC 1.
15. The audit of government expenditure is one of the major components of government audit. In this regard, what is meant by "Audit against rules and orders"?
- (a) That the expenditure is incurred with due regard to broad and general principles of financial propriety.
 - (b) That there is sanction, either special or general, accorded by competent authority authorising the expenditure.
 - (c) That there is a provision of funds out of which expenditure can be incurred and the same has been authorised by competent authority.
 - (d) That the expenditure incurred conforms to the relevant provisions of the statutory enactment and in accordance with the financial rules and regulations framed by the competent authority.

PART II - Descriptive Questions

Question No. 1 is compulsory.

Attempt any **four** questions from the Rest.

1. (a) CDE Private Limited, a manufacturing company, had made investment in shares of some blue-chip companies. Additionally, it had temporarily deposited some of its extra funds in fixed deposits with a scheduled bank. Dividend from shares amounting to ₹ 1.80 lakhs (net of TDS, TDS = ₹ 0.20 lakhs) and bank interest of ₹ 2.70 lakhs (net of TDS, TDS = ₹ 0.30 lakhs) were credited in bank account of the company. During the year 2023-24, it has also sold some shares resulting in net gain of ₹ 5 lakhs. The company has shown above incomes under head "Other income" for consolidated amount of ₹ 9.50 lakhs in the statement of Profit and Loss. No other information is furnished in the financial statements put up for audit. As the auditor of the company, discuss whether the above situation constitutes "misstatement" in the financial statements of the company. Also state, few examples of misstatements. **(5 Marks)**
- (b) During the audit of a company, CA Z is using a software to select samples pertaining to sales records of the company. While performing this process, a window opens in software prompting the user to enter certain information. CA Z is in the process of entering information in this regard as given under: -

Selection Interval	?
Number of records to select	100
Starting record number to select	1
Ending record number to select	1000
File name	Sales

Going through the above fields, which method of sampling is likely being used in the software? Discuss. Which foremost consideration should be kept in mind by auditor for selecting samples in such a manner?

Additionally, partner of CA Z suggested him to select the first 200 sales invoices from the sales book of the last month. Which method of sampling is being suggested by partner of CA Z? **(5 Marks)**

- (c) Truthful Products Private Limited is engaged in trading stationery items. During the year 2023-24, there was a huge fire in one storage location of the company resulting in loss of inventories of ₹ 5 crores. As a result, the operations of the company were badly affected for about two months. Unfortunately, the insurance claim of the company was rejected due to certain defects in the policy issued and loss was booked by company in the year 2023-24 itself. There was no change in nature of business of company in relation to the last year. The draft financial statements of the company reflect following information:

(Figures in ₹ crores)

Particulars	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
Revenue from Operations	80	100
Net profit before tax	6	10

CA D who has been the statutory auditor for past three years, has decided to rely upon the same tests of details as performed in previous years. In the given situation what is lacking on part of the auditor? Discuss. **(4 Marks)**

2. (a) "Assurance engagement" means an engagement in which a practitioner expresses a conclusion designed to enhance the degree of confidence of the intended users other than the responsible party about the outcome of the evaluation or measurement of a subject matter against criteria. In this context, give three examples of assurance engagements highlighting difference in nature of assurance provided by such engagements. **(5 Marks)**
- (b) Pure Services Limited is into the litigation relating to some legal action initiated by the industry regulator. The matter has reached jurisdictional High Court. Keeping in view uncertainty related to future outcome of matter, statutory auditor of the company has decided to include Emphasis of Matter (EOM) Paragraph in auditor's report.
- (i) Briefly discuss the considerations to be taken care of by the statutory auditor when EOM paragraph is included in auditor's report.
- (ii) State any two examples of circumstances where the auditor may consider it necessary to include an EOM paragraph. **(5 Marks)**
- (c) CA Y, statutory auditor of a company, is in process of determining materiality for financial statements while planning audit. Since materiality is a matter of professional judgment and is affected by auditor's perception of financial information needs of users of financial statements, he is reasonably making certain assumptions about users of financial statements. Which reasonable matters are likely to be assumed by him in respect of users? **(4 Marks)**
3. (a) During the course of statutory branch audit of a nationalized bank, CA Amrish is performing audit procedures in relation to the advances. He has verified the selected sample of borrower accounts representing advances and found nothing unusual. In a banking environment, there exist documentary evidence containing observations/comments on advances which can be useful to the statutory branch auditor in performing an effective audit. List out few such documentary evidence which can be made use of by CA Amrish. **(5 Marks)**

- (b) While auditing the financial statements of Bro Traders LLP, CA L is carefully going through LLP agreement. Briefly discuss the key points CA L should pay attention in the LLP agreement and the reporting responsibilities of CA L concerning the financial statements of Bro Traders LLP? **(5 Marks)**
- (c) CA N, statutory auditor of Rock Limited, is in the process of final assembly of audit file. Under what circumstances, a statutory auditor can make changes to audit documentation during final assembly process of audit file? Give a few examples of such changes. **(4 Marks)**
4. (a) CA J is appointed as statutory auditor of Sigma and Beta Limited for the year 2023-24. During the audit he observed trade receivables amounting to ₹ 50 crores are reflected in the financial statements of the company. He wants to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence to conclude that trade receivables have been valued appropriately. Suggest few audit procedures in this regard. **(5 Marks)**
- (b) While planning the audit of Me Limited, CA M has planned nature, timing and extent of risk assessment procedures to identify and assess risks of material misstatements. How risk should be assessed by the auditor CA M? It is also well known that assessment of risks is a matter of professional judgment.
- Which specific matters are not included in audit risk? Additionally, CA K, one of the team members of CA M, is of the view that Materiality and Audit Risk are only considered at planning stage of an audit. Comment. **(5 Marks)**
- (c) CA D is planning an audit of a listed company. List specific documentation requirements in accordance with SA 300 in relation to planning such an audit. How such planning documentation is useful? **(4 Marks)**
5. (a) Section 143(1) of Companies Act, 2013 states that every auditor of a company shall have access to books of accounts and vouchers of company and shall be entitled to require from officers of company such information and explanation as considered necessary and shall inquire into certain matters. State those matters to be inquired. **(5 Marks)**
- (b) M/s Veer and Associates is appointed as auditor of KMP limited. During the audit, auditor wants to verify that trade payables and liability balances that were supposed to be recorded have been recognized in the financial statements. Which assertion auditor wants to ensure and what audit procedures should be followed by him in this regard? **(5 Marks)**
- (c) CA M, auditor of a company, has planned to use substantive analytical procedures during course of audit. In this regard, he has decided to use such procedures in following areas: -

- (i) For testing relationship between sales and cost of sales
- (ii) For testing rights over certain assets forming part of account balances

Comment upon his approach along with reasons. **(4 Marks)**

6. (a) Mr. Vaayu is appointed as the auditor of PRISM Limited for the year 2023-24. He wants to ensure that the PPE has been valued appropriately and as per generally accepted accounting policies and practices and also that PRISM Limited has valid legal ownership rights over the PPE claimed to be held by the company and recorded in the financial statements. Explain how the auditor will verify the same. **(5 Marks)**
- (b) M/s TP & Co., a firm of Chartered Accountants, has been conducting audit of KSR Ltd. since last 4 years. KSR Ltd. has diversified their business into newer areas during the last year. The senior member of the audit team handed over the standard audit programme of earlier years to the audit assistants and instructed them to follow the same. The assistants are conducting the audit accordingly. Whether the attitude of the audit assistants is justified? Guide them. **(5 Marks)**
- (c) As per SA 560, 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, it may have caused the auditor to amend the auditor's report. In this context, what is meant by "Date the financial statements are issued"? Can it be later than the date of providing auditor's report to the entity? **(4 Marks)**

OR

CA N, statutory auditor of QST Limited, appointed for a term of 5 years has completed audit for the first financial year ending on 31st March 2024. In compliance with requirements of professional standards, an audit file has been assembled. After about a period of six months from date of issue of audit report, he gets a call from CFO of the company to share complete audit file so that financial reporting of company can be improved upon in coming periods. Is it mandatory for statutory auditors to share audit files with client? What are the requirements for making audit documentation available to clients? **(4 Marks)**

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PAPER – 5: AUDITING AND ETHICS

SUGGESTED ANSWERS / HINTS

Part I - Multiple Choice Questions

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

Part II - Descriptive Answers

1. (a) Misstatement refers to a difference between the amount, classification, presentation, or disclosure of a reported financial statement item and the amount, classification, presentation, or disclosure that is required for the item to be in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

In the given situation, there is a difference in amount to be recorded as well as in disclosure of a financial statement item from what is required in accordance with applicable financial reporting framework. The company should have recorded gross amount of dividend and interest amounting to ₹ 2.00 lakhs and ₹ 3.00 lakhs respectively in its financial statements in accordance with AS 13. Therefore, amount recorded under

head "Other income" should have been for ₹ 10 lakhs (2 lakhs+3 lakhs+5 lakhs).

Further, in accordance with disclosure requirements of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013, other income shall be classified in the above situation as: -

- (a) Interest Income of ₹ 3 lakhs
- (b) Dividend Income of ₹ 2 lakhs
- (c) Net gain on sale of investments of ₹ 5 lakhs

Few examples of misstatements are:

- Charging of an item of capital expenditure to revenue or vice-versa.
- Difference in disclosure of a financial statement item vis-à-vis its requirement in applicable financial reporting framework.
- Selection or application of inappropriate accounting policies.
- Difference in accounting estimate of a financial statement item vis-à-vis its appropriateness in applicable financial reporting framework.
- Intentional booking of fake expenses in statement of profit and loss.
- Overstating of receivables in the financial statements by not writing off irrecoverable debts.
- Overstating or understating inventories.

- (b) In the given case, method of sampling being used in software is known as interval sampling or systematic sampling. It is a selection method in which the number of sampling units in the population is divided by the sample size to give a sampling interval.

Sampling interval = Sampling units in population / Sample size
i.e 1000/100

Sampling interval = 10

Records selected = 100

Software would pick every 10th record from 1 to 1000 records.

When using this method, the auditor would need to determine that sampling units within the population are not structured in such a way that the sampling interval corresponds with a particular pattern in the population.

Further, partner of CA Z suggested him to select the first 200 sales invoices from the sales book for the last month. He is suggesting him block sampling for sales, this method involves selection of a block(s) of contiguous items from within the population.

- (c) Maintaining professional skepticism throughout audit is necessary if auditor is to reduce risks of overlooking unusual circumstances and

using inappropriate assumptions in determining the nature, time and extent of audit procedures and evaluating results thereof.

In the given situation, revenue from operations of the company have increased from ₹ 80 crores to ₹100 crores despite its operations being affected by fire for about two months. Further, despite loss of inventories to the tune of ₹ 5 crores, financial statements reflect increase in net profit before tax from 7.5% in year 2022-23 to 10% in year 2023-24. Thus, approach of CA D lacks professional skepticism.

In spite of these unusual circumstances, the auditor has decided to rely upon same tests of details as performed in the previous years. The nature and extent of audit procedures need to be suitably altered considering changed circumstances. He may include substantive analytical procedures to analyse variations and seek necessary explanations from management. In case of doubt about the reliability of information or indications of possible fraud, Standards on Auditing require auditor to determine what modifications or additions to audit procedures are necessary to resolve the matter. CA D, the auditor of a listed company, 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.

2. (a) Three examples of assurance engagements are as under :-

(i) Audit of financial statements

An audit of financial statements provides reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, thereby enabling the auditor to express an opinion on whether the financial statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with an applicable financial reporting framework.

(ii) Review of financial statements

Review provides lower level of assurance than audit. Further, review involves fewer procedures and gathers sufficient appropriate evidence on the basis of which limited conclusions can be drawn up.

(iii) Examination of prospective financial information

In assurance reports involving prospective financial information, the practitioner obtains sufficient appropriate evidence to the effect that management's assumptions on which the prospective financial information is based are not unreasonable, the prospective financial information is properly prepared on the basis of the assumptions and it is properly presented and all material assumptions are adequately disclosed. Such type of assurance engagement provides a moderate assurance.

- (b) (i) When the auditor includes an Emphasis of Matter (EOM) paragraph in the auditor's report, the auditor shall:-
- (a) include the paragraph within a separate section of the auditor's report with an appropriate heading that includes the term "Emphasis of Matter"
 - (b) include in the paragraph a clear reference to the matter being emphasized and to where relevant disclosures that fully describe the matter can be found in the financial statements. The paragraph shall refer only to information presented or disclosed in the financial statements and
 - (c) indicate that the auditor's opinion is not modified in respect of the matter emphasized.
- (ii) Examples of circumstances where the auditor may consider it necessary to include an Emphasis of Matter (EOM) paragraph are:
- An uncertainty relating to the future outcome of exceptional litigation or regulatory action.
 - A significant subsequent event that occurs between the date of the financial statements and the date of the auditor's report.
 - Early application (where permitted) of a new accounting standard that has a material effect on the financial statements.
 - A major catastrophe that has had, or continues to have, a significant effect on the entity's financial position.
- (c) The auditor's determination of materiality is a matter of professional judgment and is affected by the auditor's perception of the financial information needs of users of the financial statements. In this context, it is reasonable for CA Y, the auditor, to assume that users: -
- (a) Have a reasonable knowledge of business and economic activities and accounting and a willingness to study the information in the financial statements with reasonable diligence
 - (b) Understand that financial statements are prepared, presented and audited to levels of materiality
 - (c) Recognize the uncertainties inherent in the measurement of amounts based on the use of estimates, judgment and the consideration of future events and
 - (d) Make reasonable economic decisions on the basis of the information in the financial statements.
3. (a) In a banking environment, there exist documentary evidence containing observations/comments on advances which can be useful to the statutory branch auditor in performing an effective audit. CA Amrish, the auditor should take into account the adverse comments, if any, on advances appearing in the following:-

- Previous year's audit reports.
- Latest internal inspection reports of bank officials.
- Reserve Bank's latest inspection report.
- Concurrent / Internal audit report.
- Report on verification of security.
- Any other internal reports specially related to particular accounts.
- Manager's charge-handing-over report when incumbent is changed.

(b) The auditor, CA L should read the LLP agreement & note the following provisions: -

- (a) Nature of the business of the LLP.
- (b) Amount of capital contributed by each partner.
- (c) Interest – in respect of additional capital contributed.
- (d) Duration of partnership.
- (e) Drawings allowed to the partners.
- (f) Salaries, commission etc. payable to partners.
- (g) Borrowing powers of the LLP.
- (h) Rights & duties of partners.
- (i) Method of settlement of accounts between partners at the time of admission, retirement, admission etc.
- (j) Any loans advanced by the partners.
- (k) Profit sharing ratio

Reporting Responsibilities of CA L/ concerning the financial statements of Bro Traders LLP is as follows:

The auditor should mention

- (a) Whether the records of the firm appear to be correct & reliable.
 - (b) Whether he was able to obtain all information & explanation necessary for his work.
 - (c) Whether any restriction was imposed upon him.
- (c)** Changes may 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.
4. (a) Few audit procedures to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to conclude that trade receivables have been valued appropriately are as under: -
- Review the process followed by the Company to derive an allowance for doubtful accounts. This will include a consistency comparison with the method used in the last year, and a determination of whether the method is appropriate for the underlying business environment.
 - Obtain the ageing report receivable (both Dr/Cr balance).
 - Also, obtain the list of debtors under litigation and compare with previous year.
 - Scrutinize the analysis and identify those debtors which appear doubtful; discuss with management about reasons as to why these debtors are not included in the provision for bad debts. Perform further testing where any disputes exist.
 - He should check if provisions are made at appropriate rates considering recoverability of amounts due.
 - Prepare schedule of movements of bad debts – Provision accounts and debts written off and compare the proportion of bad debt expense to sales for the current year in comparison to prior years to see if the current expense appears reasonable.
 - Check that write-offs of the receivable balances have been authority appropriate approved by an appropriate authority i.e. the Board of Directors in case of a company.

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

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

In the given case, CA K is of the view that materiality and audit risk are only considered at planning stage of an audit. The concept of materiality is applied by the auditor both in planning and performing the audit, and in evaluating the effect of identified misstatements on the audit and of uncorrected misstatements, if any, on the financial statements and in

forming the opinion in the auditor's report. Thus, the view of CA K is not correct.

- (c) 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.

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.

5. (a) Under section 143(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 auditor shall inquire into following matters given as under: -
- (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.
- (b) Auditor wants to ensure Completeness and the audit procedures to be followed by him to verify that trade payables and liability balances that

were supposed to be recorded have been recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

- The auditor needs to perform the following cut off procedures:
 - For the last 5 invoices received/ recorded at the end of the reporting date (cut off date) and which have been included in the trade payables; the goods should have been received/ risk and rewards of ownership in goods should have been transferred in favour of the entity;
 - All goods received prior to the period/ year- end should have been booked in the form of purchases and included in trade creditors.
- Test purchases/ expenses on a sample basis selecting the same from the accounts payable ledgers and checking their supporting documents to ensure that the purchases were recorded at the correct amounts and correct dates.
- Match purchase invoice dates to the gate entry (inward) dates to check whether the purchases are being recorded in the correct accounting period. This can include an examination of purchase/ expense invoices received subsequent to the period being audited, to see if they should have been included in the period under audit.
- Review subsequent expense vouchers. Review all material expense vouchers recorded post the balance sheet date to see if they relate to transactions from within the audit period.
- For advance received from customers/ revenue received in advance, obtain the customer wise listing along with its ageing and the nature. Enquire from the entity's management if there has been any dispute with the customer and if there is any additional liability to be recorded. For all such advances, the auditor should verify the underlying documentation based on which the entity had received the advance.
- In relation to statutory dues liability like withholding tax (TDS) payable, GST payable, luxury tax payable, professional tax payable, PF and ESI payable etc., prepare a reasonability with respect to sales/ purchases/ employee benefit expenses. Example- GST liability for last month may be calculated by applying the applicable rate to the sales made and in case of any variance with the GST liability recorded by the entity, reasons for variance should be requested from client and in case found satisfactory, the same should be maintained as part of audit documentation.

Similarly, Provident Fund liability for last month may be calculated by applying the applicable rate to the employee benefit expense and in case of any variance with the liability recorded by the entity, reasons for variance should be requested from client and in case found satisfactory, the same should be maintained as part of audit documentation.

Further, the auditor should obtain and verify the challans for deposits made subsequent to the period-end for all statutory liabilities as at the balance sheet date and also analyse the reasons, if any, in consultation with the management for any variance between the amounts deposited subsequently vis-à-vis the liability recorded in books of account.

- He shall prepare a complete list of all statutory dues and consider his reporting requirements under CARO,2020.

- (c) (i) Substantive analytical procedures are more appropriate when an account balance or relationships between items of data are predictable. A predictable relationship is one that may reasonably be expected to exist and continue over time.

In the given case CA M, auditor of a company, has planned to use substantive analytical procedures for testing relationship between sales and cost of sales. Hence, auditor's approach is appropriate in this case.

- (ii) Using substantive analytical procedures is also affected by nature of assertion. Substantive analytical procedures may be more effective in providing evidence for some assertions (e.g., completeness or valuation) than for others (e.g., rights and obligations).

In the given case, CA M has planned to use substantive analytical procedures for testing rights over certain assets forming part of account balances. Such procedures are likely to be less effective in this case.

6. (a) PPE have been valued appropriately and as per generally accepted accounting policies and practices:

It is a common understanding that the value of fixed assets/ PPE depreciates due to efflux of time, use and obsolescence. The diminution of the value represents an item of cost to the entity for earning revenue during a given period. Unless this cost in the form of depreciation is charged to the accounts, the profit or loss would not be correctly ascertained, and the values of PPE would be shown at higher amounts. Mr. Vaayu, the auditor should:

- Verify that the entity has charged depreciation on all items of PPE unless any item of PPE is non- depreciable like freehold land;
- Assess that the depreciation method used reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the entity. It could be Straight line method, diminishing value method, unit of production method, as applicable.
- The auditor should also verify whether the management has done an impairment assessment to determine whether an item of property, plant and equipment is impaired as per the requirements of AS 28 - Impairment of Assets.

The entity has valid legal ownership rights over the PPE claimed to be held by the entity and recorded in the financial statements (Rights and Obligation)

- In addition to the procedures undertaken for verifying completeness of additions to PPE during the period under audit, the auditor while performing testing of additions should also verify that all PPE purchase invoices are in the name of the entity that entitles legal title of ownership to the respective entity.
 - For all additions to land and building in particular, the auditor should check the conveyance deed/ sale deed to verify whether the entity is the legal and valid owner or not.
 - The auditor should insist and verify the original title deeds for all immovable properties held as at the balance sheet date.
 - In case the entity has given such immovable property as security for any borrowings and the original title deeds are not available with the entity, the auditor should request the entity's management for obtaining a confirmation from the respective lenders that they are holding the original title deeds of immovable property as security.
 - In addition, the auditor should also verify the register of charges, available with the entity to assess that any charge has been created against the PPE.
- (b)** In the given situation, the senior member of the audit team handed over the standard audit programme of earlier years to the audit assistants and instructed them to follow the same. The assistant to keep an open mind as follows:
- To start with, an auditor having regard to the nature, size and composition of the business and the dependability of the internal control and the given scope of work, should frame a programme which should aim at providing for a minimum essential work which may be termed as a standard programme.
 - As experience is gained by actually carrying out the work, the programme may be altered to take care of situations which were left out originally but are found relevant for the particular concern.
 - Similarly, if any work originally provided for proves beyond doubt to be unnecessary or irrelevant, it may be dropped.
 - The assistant engaged in the job should be encouraged to keep an open mind beyond the programme given to him. He should be instructed to note and report significant matters coming to his notice, to his seniors or to the partners or proprietor of the firm engaged for doing the audit.

Thus, the attitude of assistants of TP & Co. is not justified. They should keep an open mind and go beyond the programme to take care of newer areas of the business of KSR Ltd. into which the Company has

diversified.

- (c) “Date the financial statements are issued” reflects the date on which the auditor’s report and audited financial statements are made available to the third parties. The date the financial statements are issued generally depends on the regulatory environment of the entity.

In some circumstances, the date the financial statements are issued may be the date that they are filed with a regulatory authority. Since audited financial statements cannot be issued without an auditor’s report, the date that the audited financial statements are issued must not only be at or later than the date of the auditor’s report but must also be at or later than the date the auditor’s report is provided to the entity.

Therefore, “date the financial statements are issued” can be later than date of providing auditor’s report to the entity.

OR

Standard on Quality Control 1 (SQC 1), “Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements”, provides that, unless otherwise specified by law or regulation, audit documentation is the property of the auditor. Therefore, it is not mandatory for CA N to share audit file with client.

He may at his discretion, make portions of, or extracts from, audit documentation available to clients, provided such disclosure does not undermine the validity of the work performed, or, in the case of assurance engagements, the independence of the auditor or of his personnel.