

**Note: All questions are compulsory.**

**Question 1**

<u>Letter of Weakness :</u>	
(i) The auditor does compliance procedure to ascertain that the internal control system exist in the entity; it works effectively; it work continuously in the entity during review period.	<b>1 mark</b>
(ii) <u>When he comes across any weakness in the control points, he issues letter of weakness.</u>	<b>1 mark</b>
(iii) <u>Letter of weakness is a report issued by auditor stating the weakness in internal control mechanism. It also suggests measures by which the weakness in the system be corrected and the control system be made better protected.</u>	<b>1 mark</b>
(iv) Lapses in operation of internal control too are reported in the communication of weakness.	<b>½ mark</b>
(v) The communication of weakness is reporting to management of such weakness in design and operation of internal control as have come to notice of auditor during his auditing and it should not be taken to be a review and comment on adequacy of the control mechanism for management purpose.	<b>½ mark</b>

**Question 2**

**(a) Foreign Travel Expenses:**

- (i) Examine Travelling Allowance bills submitted by the employees stating the details of tour, details of expenses, etc. **(1/2 mark)**
- (ii) Verify that the tour programme was properly authorized by the competent authority. **(1/2 mark)**
- (iii) Check the T.A. bills along with accompanying supporting documents such as air tickets, travel agents bill and hotel bills with reference to the internal rules for entitlement of the employees and also make sure that the bills are properly passed. **(1 mark)**
- (iv) See that the tour report accompanies the T.A. bill. The tour report will show the purpose of the tour. Satisfy that the purpose of the tour as shown by the tour report conforms to the authorization for the tour. **(1 mark)**
- (v) Check Reserve Bank of India's permission, if necessary, for withdrawing the foreign exchange. For a company, the amount of foreign exchange spent is to be disclosed separately in the accounts as per requirement of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and Accounting Standard 11 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates". **(1 mark)**

**(b) Receipt of Capital Subsidy:**

- (i) Refer to application made for the claim of subsidy to ascertain the purpose and the scheme under which the subsidy has been made available. **(1/2 mark)**
- (ii) Examine documents for the grant of subsidy and note the conditions attached with the same relating to its use, etc. **(1 mark)**

- (iii) See that conditions to be fulfilled and other terms especially whether the same is for a specific asset or is for setting up a factory at a specific location. **(1 mark)**
- (iv) Check relevant entries for receipt of subsidy. **(1/2 mark)**
- (v) Check compliance with requirements of AS 12 on “Accounting for Government Grants” i.e. whether it relates to specific amount or in the form of promoters’ contribution and accordingly accounted for as also compliance with the disclosure requirements. **(1 mark)**

**(c) Royalties received:**

- (i) Verify the relevant contract and ascertain the provisions relating to the conditions of royalty such as rate, mode of calculation and due date. **(1 mark)**
- (ii) Check the periodical statements received in respect of books printed, sold and inventory lying at different locations. **(1 mark)**
- (iii) Check the computation in the royalty statement and ensure that any deduction or adjustment made from the royalty due is as per agreement conditions. **(1 mark)**
- (iv) Verify the provisions for the royalty to be received as at the end of the year. **(1 mark)**

**(d) Goods Sent Out on Sale or Return Basis:**

- (i) Check whether a separate memoranda record of goods sent out on sale or return basis is maintained. The party accounts are debited only after the goods have been sold and the sales account is credited. **(1 mark)**
- (ii) See that price of such goods is unloaded from the sales account and the trade receivable’s record. Refer to the memoranda record to confirm that on the receipt of acceptance from each party, his account has been debited and the sales account correspondingly credited. **(1 mark)**
- (iii) Ensure that the goods in respect of which the period of approval has expired at the close of the year either have been received back subsequently or customers’ accounts have been debited. **(1 mark)**
- (iv) Confirm that the inventory of goods sent out on approval, the period of approval in respect of which had not expired till the close of the year lying with the party, has been included in the closing inventory. **(1 mark)**

**Question 3**

- a. Evidence which originates within the organization being audited is internal evidence. Example – sales invoice, copies of sales challan and forwarding note, goods received notes, inspection report, copies of cash memo, debit and credit notes, etc. **(2 marks)**
- b. External evidence on the other hand is the evidence that originates outside the client’s organization; for example, purchase invoice, supplier’s challan and forward note, debit notes and credit notes coming from parties, quotations, confirmations, etc. **(2 marks)**
- c. In an audit situation, the bulk of evidence that an auditor gets is internal in nature. However, substantial external evidence is also available to the auditor. Since in the origination of internal evidence, the client and his staff have the control, the auditor should be careful in putting reliance on such evidence. **(1 mark)**
- d. It is not suggested that they are to be suspected; but an auditor has to be alive to the possibilities of manipulation and creation of false and misleading evidence to suit the client or his staff. **(1 mark)**
- e. The external evidence is generally considered to be more reliable as they come from third parties who are not normally interested in manipulation of the accounting information of others. However, if the

auditor has any reason to doubt the independence of any third party who has provided any material evidence e.g., an invoice of an associated concern, he should exercise greater vigilance in that matter. **(1 mark)**

- f. As an ordinary rule the auditor should try to match internal and external evidence as far as practicable. Where external evidence is not readily available to match, the auditor should see to what extent the various internal evidence corroborate each other. **(1 mark)**

#### Question 4

1. **Audit Working Papers:** Working papers are papers prepared and obtained by the auditor and retained by him, in connection with the performance of his audit. Working papers are the property of the auditor. As per SA 230 "Audit Documentation" refers to the record of audit procedures performed, relevant audit evidence obtained, and conclusions the auditor reached (terms such as "working papers" or "work papers" are also sometimes used).

Working papers should record the audit plan, the nature, timing and extent of auditing procedures performed, and the conclusions drawn from the evidence obtained. **(1 Mark)**

2. In case of recurring audits, auditors generally prepare two types of audit files.
- a. **Permanent Audit file:** It includes –Copies of the financial information being reported on and the related audit reports. **(3 ½ Marks)**
- Information concerning the legal and organisational structure of the entity. In the case of a company, this includes the Memorandum and Articles of Association. In the case of a statutory corporation, this includes the Act and Regulations under which the corporation functions.
  - Extracts or copies of important legal documents, agreements and minutes relevant to the audit.
  - A record of the study and evaluation of the internal controls related to the accounting system. This might be in the form of narrative descriptions, questionnaires or flow charts, or some combination thereof.
  - Copies of audited financial statements for previous years.
  - Analysis of significant ratios and trends.
  - Copies of management letters issued by the auditor, if any.
  - Record of communication with the retiring auditor, if any, before acceptance of the appointment as auditor.
  - Notes regarding significant accounting policies.
  - Significant audit observations of earlier years.
- b. **Current Audit file:** The current file normally includes: **(3 ½ Marks)**
- Correspondence relating to acceptance of annual reappointment.
  - Extracts of important matters in the minutes of Board Meetings and General Meetings, as are relevant to the audit.
  - Evidence of the planning process of the audit and audit programme.
  - Analysis of transactions and balances.
  - A record of the nature, timing and extent of auditing procedures performed and the results of such procedures.
  - Evidence that the work performed by assistants was supervised and reviewed.
  - Copies of communications with other auditors, experts and other third parties.
  - Copies of letters or notes concerning audit matters communicated to or discussed with the client, including the terms of the engagement and material weaknesses in relevant internal controls.
  - Letters of representation or confirmation received from the client.
  - Conclusions reached by the auditor concerning significant aspects of the audit.
  - Copies of the financial information being reported on and the related audit reports.

## Question 5

### 1. Advances to Suppliers :

- a. Examine the bought ledgers to ascertain the debit balance of trade payables and trace the corresponding entry to the cash/bank book. **(1/2 mark)**
- b. Obtain a schedule of advances to suppliers and verify it with balances in bought ledger. **(1/2 mark)**
- c. Assess the possibility of delivery of goods against advance payment and examine whether provisioning is required. **(1/2 mark)**
- d. Obtain/resort to direct confirmation procedure. **(1/2 mark)**
- e. Ensure proper classification in the balance sheet as per requirement of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. **(1/2 mark)**
- f. Pay special attention to long outstanding advances and enquire about the reason thereof. **(1/2 mark)**

### 2. Borrowings From a Bank:

Borrowings from a bank may be either in the form of overdraft limits; or short term or medium term or long term loans. **(1/2 mark)**

The audit procedures which an auditor may adopt are outlined below-

- a. Ensure that balance as per books of the client and the bank statement tally. In case of difference between the two amounts, reconciliation statement prepared by the client should account for reasons. **(1/2 mark)**
- b. Examine whether borrowings from the bank have been duly authorized. **(1/2 mark)**
- c. Examine documents to ensure that statutory requirements, if any, with regards to creation and registration charges have been met. **(1/2 mark)**
- d. Examine the loan agreement and ensure that the terms therein have been duly complied with. **(1/2 mark)**
- e. Ascertain the purpose for which loan has been raised and examine whether end use of the funds have been accordingly made. **(1/2 mark)**

### 3. Assets acquired on hire purchase

(i) Inspect the hire purchase agreement to ascertain the terms and condition, the instalment and amount of interest included in the instalment. **(1 mark)**

(ii) Ensure that these are treated as assets acquired under finance lease as per AS-19. **(1/2 mark)**

(iii) Verify that initial recognition of lease should be as an asset and a liability at equal amounts. **(1/2 mark)**

(iv) If it is reasonably certain that lessee will get ownership at the end of the term, see that asset is depreciated over its useful life. Otherwise confirm that asset is depreciated over the shorter of its useful life and the lease term. **(1/2 mark)**

(v) Ensure that it is shown separately in the Balance Sheet. **(1/2 mark)**

### 3. Trade Payables :

- a. Check the adequacy of cut off procedure to ensure that transaction of next period are not accounted and all transactions of year end are accounted. **(1/2 mark)**
- b. Check posting in the bought ledger from books of prime entry. **(1/2 mark)**
- c. Compare the balances in the schedule of trade payables with balances in bought ledger. **(1/2 mark)**
- d. Compare the balances with the confirmation or statement of account received from trade payables. **(1/2 mark)**
- e. Pay special attention to long outstanding items and enquire about the reason thereof.

**(1/2 mark)**

- f. Verify subsequent payments and reversal entries in the bought ledger of year end entries.

**(1/4 mark)**

- g. See that trade payables are classified and shown in the balance sheet as per requirement of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. **(1/4 mark)**

**Question 6**

The precautions that should be taken may be the following:	
(i) The transactions of the concern should be classified under appropriate heads and may be stratified if wide variations are there between transactions of the same kind.	0.5
(ii) Systems and procedures for entering into and processing a transaction right from the beginning to the end should be studied in a sequential order. It involves questions of authorisations, documentation and recording and evidencing the same.	0.5
(iii) The whole of the system of internal control in the areas of accounts and finance should be studied and evaluated for its efficiency, soundness and capability for producing reliable accounting and financial data. This can be done by studying the controls and internal checks, evaluating their general soundness in the context of the business of the concern and testing their actual operation. If, and only if, the auditor is satisfied about soundness of the controls and their operation in actuality, can he decide to have test checks. For testing the operation of the control system, he should select a few transactions and check them in depth by the application of procedural tests.	1
(iv) A properly thought-out test check plan should be prepared and the objective of each check should be clearly understood by the auditing staff. For example, each voucher may be checked by the test check method for a number of objectives - one may be to ensure that the cash payments are properly authorised and acknowledged, others may be to see whether the amount actually payable has in fact been paid and whether the payment has been debited to the proper account. If there is a mix-up in the objectives or the objective is to test a number of variables in one test scheme, the result may not be helpful. Hence it requires a clear definition of the audit objective related to the particular test check plan.	1
(v) The transactions falling under each test-check plan should be selected in a manner so that bias cannot enter in the selection. For the purpose, selection should be made by reference to the random number tables.	0.5
(vi) Identification of the areas where test check may not be done. For example, if there are only 20 overseas sales in the year, it would be preferable to have them all thoroughly checked.	0.5
(vii) The number of transactions to be selected for each test-check plan should be predetermined. This can be done by deciding upon the degree of reliance that should be placed on the test-check result and the confidence that can be placed - the result to be obtained should be veering round the degree of reliance set up. Once the degree of reliance and the confidence level required in the audit for expression of the opinion have been decided, the number to be tested out of the given population can be easily known by reference to the statistical tables.	1
(viii) Errors that may be found may be material or immaterial in the context of the particular audit. Since errors of immaterial nature are not likely to distort the overall truth and fairness of the accounts, it is necessary to decide upon the criteria to judge what constitutes a material error. Further investigation of immaterial error may be avoided and only the material errors may be properly and thoroughly investigated.	1

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