



J.K. SHAH[®]
TEST SERIES

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SUGGESTED ANSWERS

CA INTER

Test Code – JKN-AUD-13

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Answers

Part I – Multiple Choice Questions

- (1)
(i) (c)
(ii) (b)
(iii) (a)
(iv) (a)
- (2) (d)
(3) (c)
(4) (d)
(5) (c)
(6) (d)
(7) (b)
(8) (c)
(9) (c)
(10) (b)
(11) (d)
(12) (a)
(13) (c)
(14) (d)
(15) (a)
(16) (a)
(17) (a)
(18) (b)
(19) (b)
(20) (d)
(21) (c)
(22) (a)

Part II – Descriptive Questions**Q.1****(a)**

- (a) Incorrect - in some cases there can be joint liability
- (b) Incorrect- Inquiry with inspection gives the best result.
- (c) Incorrect- they are NOT confined to specific elements
- (d) Incorrect- A reliable estimation CAN be made
- (e) Incorrect- higher the sample size need to be
- (f) Incorrect- it is subject to conditions
- (g) Incorrect- disqualified u/s 141(3)(f)
- (h) Incorrect- its equitable mortgage

(2 x 7 = 14 Marks)**Q.2****(a)**

Determining materiality involves the exercise of professional judgment. A percentage is often applied to a chosen benchmark as a starting point in determining materiality for the financial statements as a whole. Factors that may affect the identification of an appropriate benchmark include the following:

The elements of the financial statements

Example:

Assets, liabilities, equity, revenue, expenses;

Whether there are items on which the attention of the users of the particular entity's financial statements tends to be focused

Example:

For the purpose of evaluating financial performance users may tend to focus on profit, revenue or net assets

The nature of the entity, where the entity is at in its life cycle, and the industry and economic environment in which the entity operates; the entity's ownership structure and the way it is financed and the relative volatility of the benchmark.

Example:

If an entity is financed solely by debt rather than equity, users may put more emphasis on assets, and claims on them, than on the entity's earnings);

(4 Marks)

(b)

As per SA 210 “Agreeing the Terms of Audit Engagements”, preconditions for an audit may be defined as the use by management of an acceptable financial reporting framework in the preparation of the financial statements and the agreement of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance to the premise on which an audit is conducted.

The use by management of an acceptable financial reporting framework

In the preparation of the financial statements and the agreement of management to the premise on which an audit is conducted

In order to establish whether the preconditions for an audit are present, the auditor shall:

Determine whether the financial reporting framework is acceptable; and

Obtain the agreement of management that it acknowledges and understands its responsibility:

For the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework;

For the internal control as management considers necessary; and

To provide the auditor with:

Access to all information such as records, documentation and other matters;

Additional information that the auditor may request from management for the purpose of the audit; and Unrestricted access to persons within the entity from whom the auditor determines it necessary to obtain audit evidence.

(4 Marks)

(c)

IFC - Policies and adopted by the company for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information.” auditors are required to express an opinion on the effectiveness of an entity’s internal controls over financial reporting, such opinion is in addition to and distinct from the opinion expressed by the auditor on the financial statements

ICFR - is required when auditors are required to express an opinion on the effectiveness of an entity’s internal controls over financial reporting, such opinion is in addition to and distinct from the opinion expressed by the auditor on the financial statements.

(3 Marks)

(d)

Inherent limitations - other matter

In the case of certain subject matters, limitations on the auditor's ability to detect material misstatements are particularly significant. Such assertions or subject matters include:

Fraud, particularly fraud involving senior management or collusion.

The existence and completeness of related party relationships and transactions.

The occurrence of non-compliance with laws and regulations.

Future events or conditions that may cause an entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

(3 Marks)

Q.3

(a)

Narrative records

This is a complete and exhaustive description of the system as found in operation by the auditor. Actual testing and observation are necessary before such a record can be developed. It may be recommended in cases where no formal control system is in operation and would be more suited to small business.

The basic disadvantages of narrative records are:

To comprehend the system in operation is quite difficult.

To identify weaknesses or gaps in the system.

To incorporate changes arising on account of reshuffling of manpower, etc.

Check list

This is a series of instructions and/or questions which a member of the auditing staff must follow and/or answer. When he completes instruction, he initials the space against the instruction. Answers to the check list instructions are usually Yes, No or Not Applicable. This is again an on the job requirement and instructions are framed having regard to the desirable elements of control.

ICQ -This is a comprehensive series of questions concerning internal control. This is the most widely used form for collecting information about the existence, operation and efficiency of internal control in an organisation.

An important advantage of the questionnaire approach is that oversight or omission of significant internal control review procedures is less likely to occur with this method. With a proper questionnaire, all internal control evaluation can be completed at one time or in sections. The review can more easily be made on an interim basis. The

questionnaire form also provides an orderly means of disclosing control defects. It is the general practice to review the internal control system annually and record the review in detail. In the questionnaire, generally questions are so framed that a ‘Yes’ answer denotes satisfactory position and a ‘No’ answer suggests weakness. Provision is made for an explanation or further details of ‘No’ answers. In respect of questions not relevant to the business, ‘Not Applicable’ reply is given.

The questionnaire is usually issued to the client and the client is requested to get it filled by the concerned executives and employees. If on a perusal of the answers, inconsistencies or apparent incongruities are noticed, the matter is further discussed by auditor’s staff with the client’s employees for a clear picture. The concerned auditor then prepares a report of deficiencies and recommendations for improvement.

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

(4 Marks)

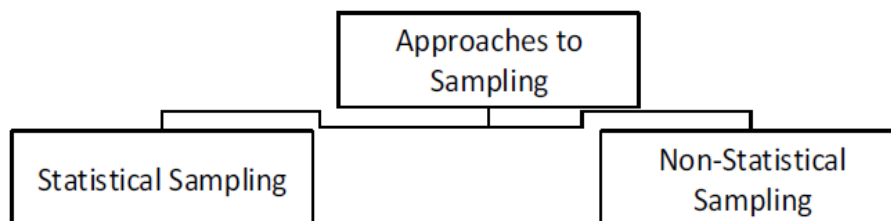
(b)

Audit sampling enables the auditor to obtain and evaluate audit evidence about some characteristic of the items selected in order to form or assist in forming a conclusion concerning the population from which the sample is drawn. Audit sampling can be applied using either non-statistical or statistical sampling approaches.

The decision whether to use a statistical or non-statistical sampling approach is a matter for the auditor’s judgment; however, sample size is not a valid criterion to distinguish between statistical and non-statistical approaches.

Sample must be representative

Whatever may be the approach non-statistical or statistical sampling, the sample must be representative. This means that it must be closely similar to the whole population although not necessarily exactly the same. The sample must be large enough to provide statistically meaningful results.



(4 Marks)

(c)

When designing and performing substantive analytical procedures, either alone or in combination with tests of details, as substantive procedures in accordance with SA 330, the auditor shall:

Determine the suitability of particular substantive analytical procedures for given assertions, taking account of the assessed risks of material misstatement and tests of details, if any, for these assertions;

Evaluate the reliability of data from which the auditor's expectation of recorded amounts or ratios is developed, taking account of source, comparability, and nature and relevance of information available, and controls over preparation;

Develop an expectation of recorded amounts or ratios and evaluate whether the expectation is sufficiently precise to identify a misstatement that, individually or when aggregated with other misstatements, may cause the financial statements to be materially misstated; and

Determine the amount of any difference of recorded amounts from expected values that is acceptable without further investigation.

(d)

Auditors responsibility for fraud

As per SA 240 "The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements", the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

It is important that management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, place a strong emphasis on fraud prevention,

An auditor conducting an audit in accordance with SAs is responsible for obtaining reasonable assurance that the financial statements taken as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. As described in SA 200, "Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with Standards on Auditing," owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that some material misstatements of the financial statements will not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the SAs.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error. This is because fraud may involve sophisticated and carefully organized schemes designed to conceal it, such as forgery, deliberate failure to record transactions, or intentional misrepresentations being made to the auditor. Such attempts at concealment may be even more difficult to detect when accompanied by collusion. Collusion may cause the auditor to believe that audit evidence is persuasive when it is, in fact, false. The auditor's ability to detect a fraud depends on factors such as the skilfulness of the perpetrator, the frequency and extent of manipulation, the degree of collusion involved, the relative size of

individual amounts manipulated, and the seniority of those individuals involved. While the auditor may be able to identify potential opportunities for fraud to be perpetrated, it is difficult for the auditor to determine whether misstatements in judgment areas such as accounting estimates are caused by fraud or error.

Q.4

(a)

Companies prepare their financial statements in accordance with the framework of generally accepted accounting principles (Indian GAAP), also commonly referred to as accounting standards (AS).

A financial statement audit comprises the examination of an entity's financial statements and accompanying disclosures by an independent auditor. The result of this examination is a report by the auditor, attesting to the truth and fairness of presentation of the financial statements and related disclosures.

In preparing financial statements, Company's management makes implicit or explicit claims (i.e. assertions) regarding:

- completeness;
- cut-off;
- existence/ occurrence;
- valuation/ measurement;
- rights and obligations; and
- presentation and disclosure of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses, and disclosures in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

For E.g. When we find in the balance sheet, an item under fixed assets reading as

Particulars		`
Building (at cost)		4,00,000
Less: Depreciation till the end of the previous year	1,40,000	
Depreciation for the year	20,000	1,60,000
		2,40,000

The assertions are as follows:

- (i) The firm owns the Building -Ownership/Right and obligation
- (ii) The historical cost of Building is Rs. 4 lacs; - Valuation
- (iii) The Building physically exists; -Existence
- (iv) Total charge of depreciation on this asset is Rs. 1,60,000 to date on which Rs. 20,000 relates to the year in respect of which the accounts are drawn up; and - Valuation

(4 Marks)

(b)

as per section 139(10) if no other auditor is appointed at the meeting the existing auditor shall continue.

but as per section 139(2) an individual can hold office up to maximum of one term i.e 5 years in this case as R has completed that term there shall be a compulsory cooling period and he can not be re appointed automatically.

(4 Marks)

(c)

Reserves are amounts appropriated out of profits that are not intended to meet any liability, contingency, commitment or diminution in the value of assets known to exist as at the date of the Balance Sheet.

On the contrary, provisions are amounts charged against revenue to provide for:

- Renewal or diminution in the value of assets; or
- a known liability, the amount whereof could only be estimated and cannot be determined with accuracy; or
- a claim which is disputed.

Amounts contributed or transferred from profits to make good the diminution in value of assets due to the fact that some of them have been lost or destroyed as a result of some natural calamity or debts have proved to be irrecoverable are also described as provisions. Provisions are normally charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss before arriving at the amount of profit. Reserves are appropriations out of profits.

(3 Marks)

(d)

Trade receivable is an essential part of any organisation's balance sheet. Often referred to as debtors, these are monies which are owed to an organisation by a customer.

It is important to carry out compliance procedures in the sales audit as part of the debtors' audit procedure. Following points need to be considered in respect of trade receivables:

- Only bona fide sales lead to trade receivables.
- All such sales are made to approved customers.
- Once recorded, the debtors can be settled only by receipt of cash or on the authority of a responsible official.
- Debtors are collected on time.
- Balances are regularly reviewed. A proper system of follow up exists and if necessary, adequate provision for bad debt should be made.

(3 Marks)

Q.5**(a)**

Clause ii of para 3 of CARO deals with inventory which provides whether physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and whether any material discrepancies were noticed and if so, whether they have been properly dealt with in the books of account; as only 50% of inventory valued auditor needs to report as per clause ii of CARO -16 . **(4 Marks)**

(b)

Audit evidence is all the information used by the auditor in arriving at the conclusions on which the audit opinion is based. Written representations are necessary information that the auditor requires in connection with the audit of the entity's financial statements. Accordingly, similar to responses to inquiries, written representations are audit evidence.

Written representations are requested from those responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

Although written representations provide necessary audit evidence, they do not provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence on their own about any of the matters with which they deal. Furthermore, the fact that management has provided reliable written representations does not affect the nature or extent of other audit evidence that the auditor obtains about the fulfilment of management's responsibilities, or about Specific assertions. **(4 Marks)**

(c)

139 (7)

Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or sub-section (5), in the case of a Government company or any other company owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Central Government, or by any State Government, or Governments, or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments, the first auditor shall be appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India within sixty days from the date of registration of the company and in case the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India does not appoint such auditor within the said period, the Board of Directors of the company shall appoint such auditor within the next thirty days; And in the case of failure of the Board to appoint such auditor within the next thirty days, it shall inform the members of the company who shall appoint such auditor within the sixty days at an extraordinary general meeting, who shall hold office till the conclusion of the first annual general meeting.

(3 Marks)

(d)

Audit procedures to obtain audit evidence can include:

- (i)** Inspection
- (ii)** Observation
- (iii)** External Confirmation
- (iv)** Recalculation
- (v)** Reperformance
- (vi)** Analytical Procedures
- (vii)** Inquiry

(3 Marks)

Q.6

(a)

The auditor should get definite instructions in writing as to the work to be performed by him.

The auditor should read the LLP agreement & note the following provisions

Nature of the business of the LLP.

Amount of capital contributed by each partner.

Interest – in respect of additional capital contributed.

Duration of partnership.

Drawings allowed to the partners.

Salaries, commission etc. payable to partners.

Borrowing powers of the LLP.

Rights & duties of partners.

Method of settlement of accounts between partners at the time of admission, retirement, admission etc.

Any loans advanced by the partners.

Profit sharing ratio

If partners maintain minute book he shall refer it for any resolution passed regarding the accounts.

The auditor should mention

Whether the records of the firm appear to be correct & reliable.

Whether he was able to obtain all information & explanation necessary for his work.

Whether any restriction was imposed upon him.

(4 Marks)

(b)

The auditor should ascertain compliance with the various regulatory requirements for provisioning as contained in the various circulars.

The auditor should obtain an understanding as to how the Bank computes provision on standard assets and non-performing assets. It will primarily include the basis of the classification of loans and receivables into standard, sub-standard, doubtful, loss and non-performing assets. For verification of provision on standard assets, the auditor should verify the loan classification on a sample basis. The auditor should obtain the detailed break up of standard loans, non-performing loans and agree the outstanding balance with the general ledger.

The auditor should examine whether by performing re-computation the provisions in respect of standard loans, NPA and NPI comply with the regulatory requirements. The auditor should obtain the tax provision computation from the bank's management and verify the nature of items debited and credited to profit and loss account to ascertain that the same are appropriately considered in the tax provision computation.

The auditor should re-compute the provision for tax by applying the applicable tax rate after considering the allowances and disallowances as per Income Tax Act, 1961. The other provisions for expenditure should be examined vis a vis the circumstances warranting the provisioning and the adequacy of the same by discussing and obtaining the explanations from the bank's management.

(4 Marks)

(c)

If any advance, including bills purchased and discounted, becomes NPA as at the close of any year, the entire interest accrued and credited to income account in the past periods, should be reversed or provided for if the same is not realised. This will apply to Government guaranteed accounts also.

In respect of NPAs, fees, commission and similar income that have accrued should cease to accrue in the current period and should be reversed or provided for with respect to past periods, if uncollected.

Further, in case of banks which have wrongly recognised income in the past should reverse the interest if it was recognised as income during the current year or make a provision for an equivalent amount if it was recognized as income in the previous year(s).

Furthermore, the auditor should enquire if there are any large debits in the Interest Income account that have not been explained. It should be enquired is there are any communications from borrowers pointing out differences in Interest charge, and whether action as justified has been taken in this regard.

On Leased Assets: The finance charge component of finance income (as defined in AS 19 – Leases) on the leased asset which has accrued and was credited to income account before the asset became non-performing, and remaining unrealised, should be reversed or provided for in the current accounting period.

On Take-out Finance: In the case of take-out finance, if based on record of recovery, the account is classified by the lending bank as NPA, it should not recognize income unless realised from the borrower/taking-over institution (if the arrangement so provides).

(3 Marks)

(d)

Overdue debts for a period from 6 months to 5 years and more than 5 years will have to be classified and shall have to be reported by an auditor. Overdue debts have far reaching consequences on the working of a credit society. It affects its working capital position. A further analysis of these overdue debts from the viewpoint of chances of recovery will have to be made, and they will have to be classified as good or bad. The auditor will have to ascertain whether proper provisions for doubtful debts are made and whether the same is satisfactory.

(4 Marks)