



CA INTERMEDIATE

**CA CS
AMIT TATED**

AUDIT

AUDITING & ETHICS

CHART BOOK



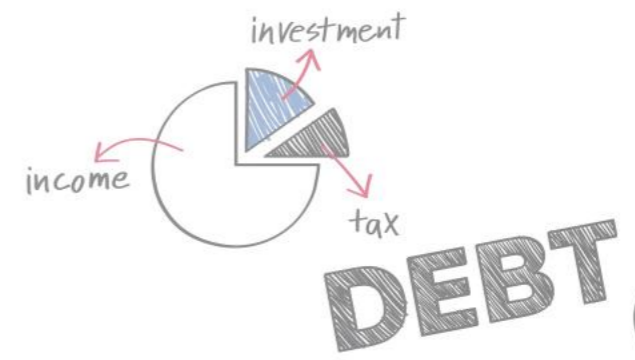
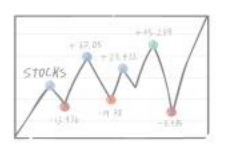
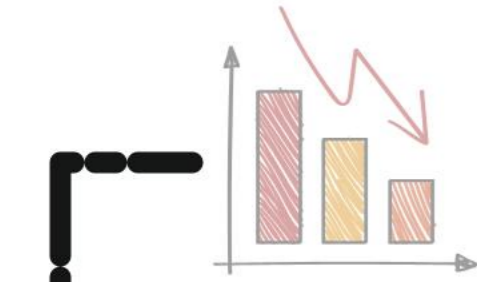
About the CA CS Amit Tated :

- ✍ Cleared CA, CS, CISA, DISA, CISM, BCCP Exams
- ✍ Believes in conceptual teaching & giving in depth knowledge of the subject to students.
- ✍ A renowned teacher of theory subjects like Audit, Law, EIS, SM, IT, ISCA in INDIA for last 13 years with 200+ face-to-face batches teaching more than 65,000 students at various places in India & 35,000+ students in virtual centers across India.
- ✍ Many of his students are Rankers & Highest Mark Scorers. (Including AIR 1 Multiple times)
- ✍ Worked with PWC Audit Dept. for 1 year.
- ✍ Held Strategic Position in IT Governance of HDFC Bank for 2 years.
- ✍ Founder of A. T. Academy

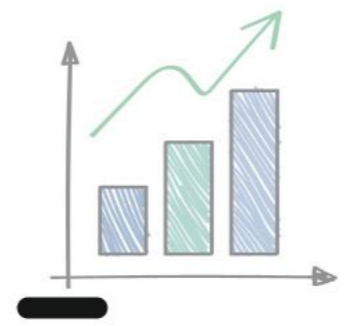
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Financial Plan





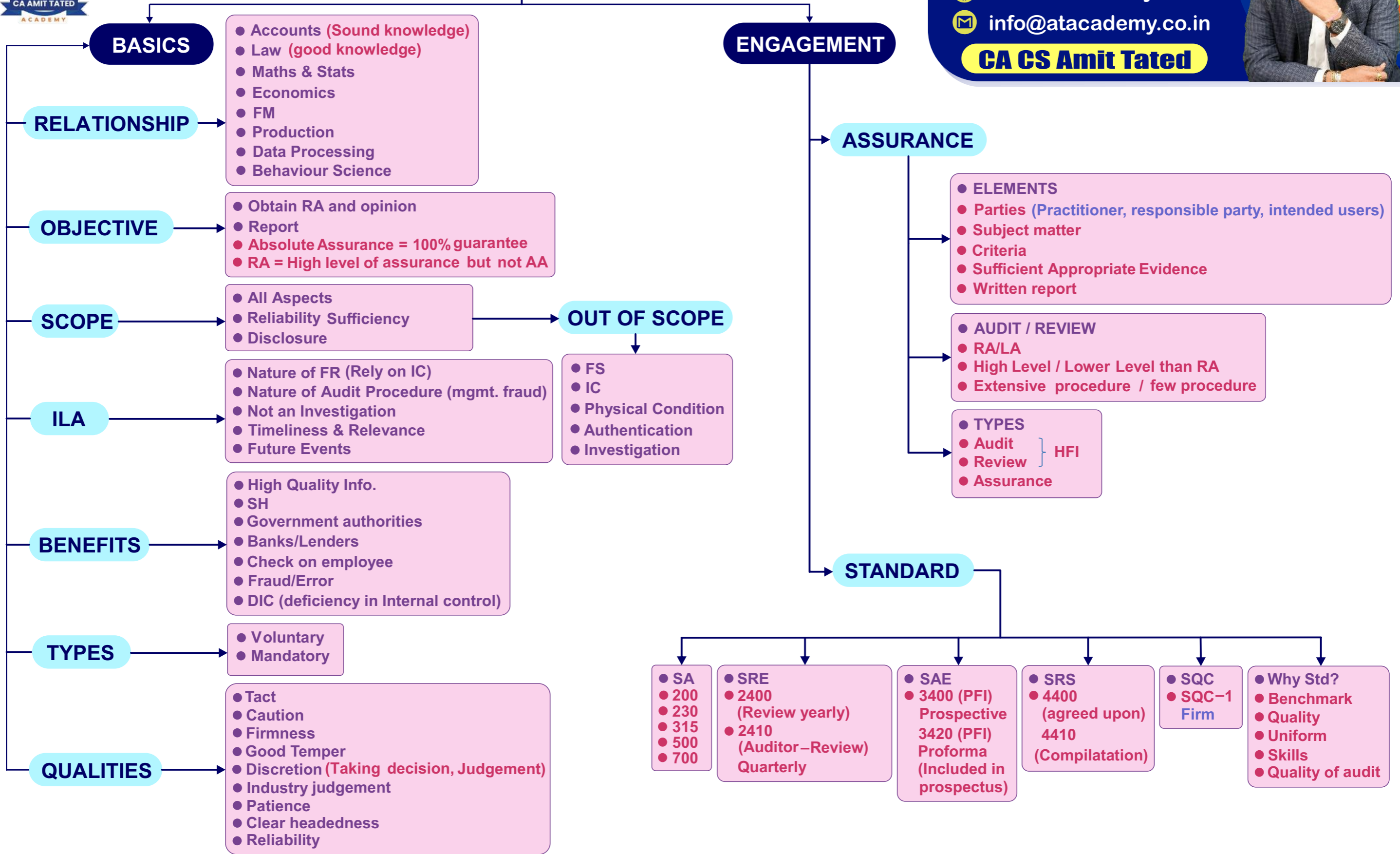
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CHAPTER-1- NATURE, OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF AUDIT

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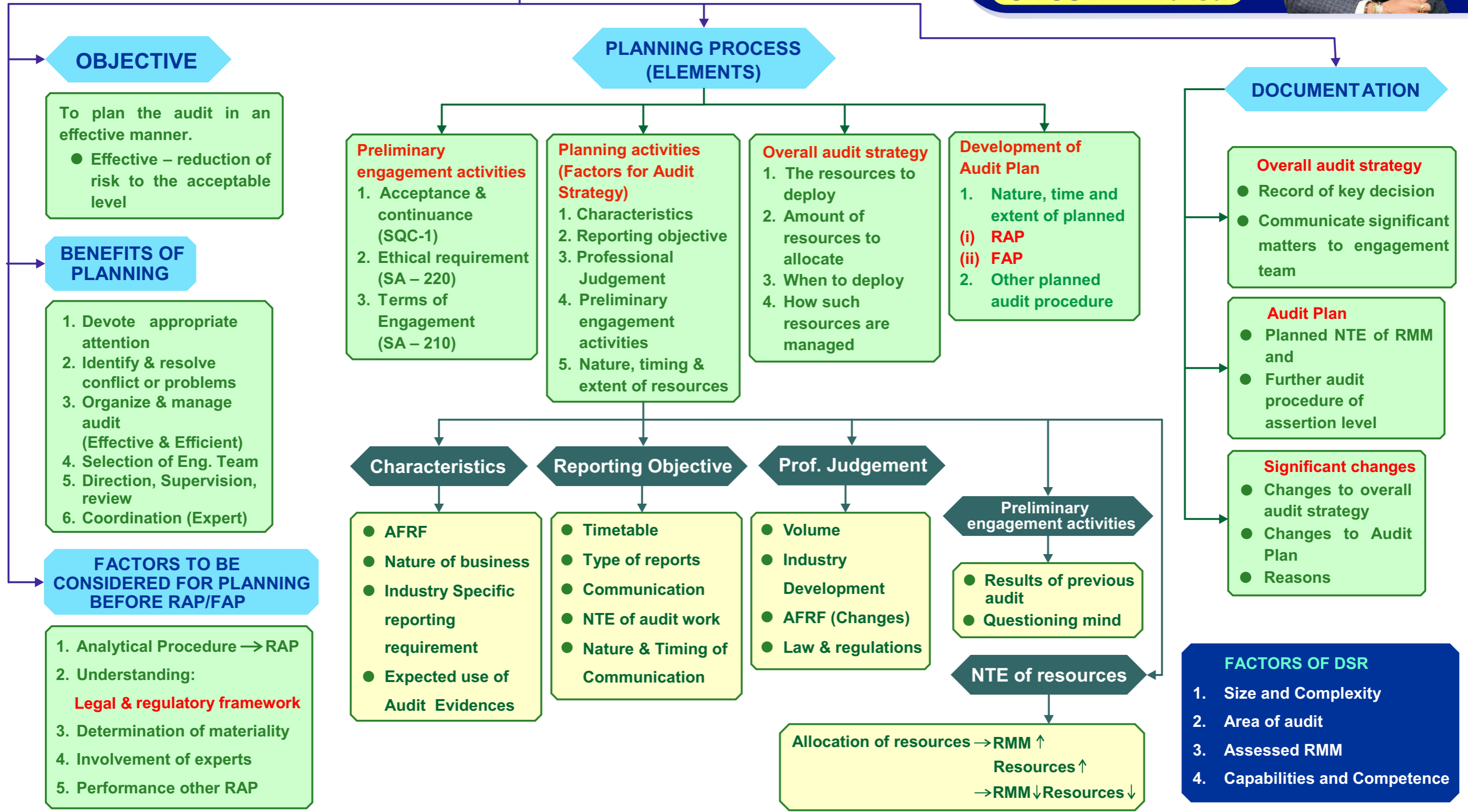





CHAPTER-2- AUDIT STRATEGY, AUDIT PLANNING & AUDIT PROGRAMME

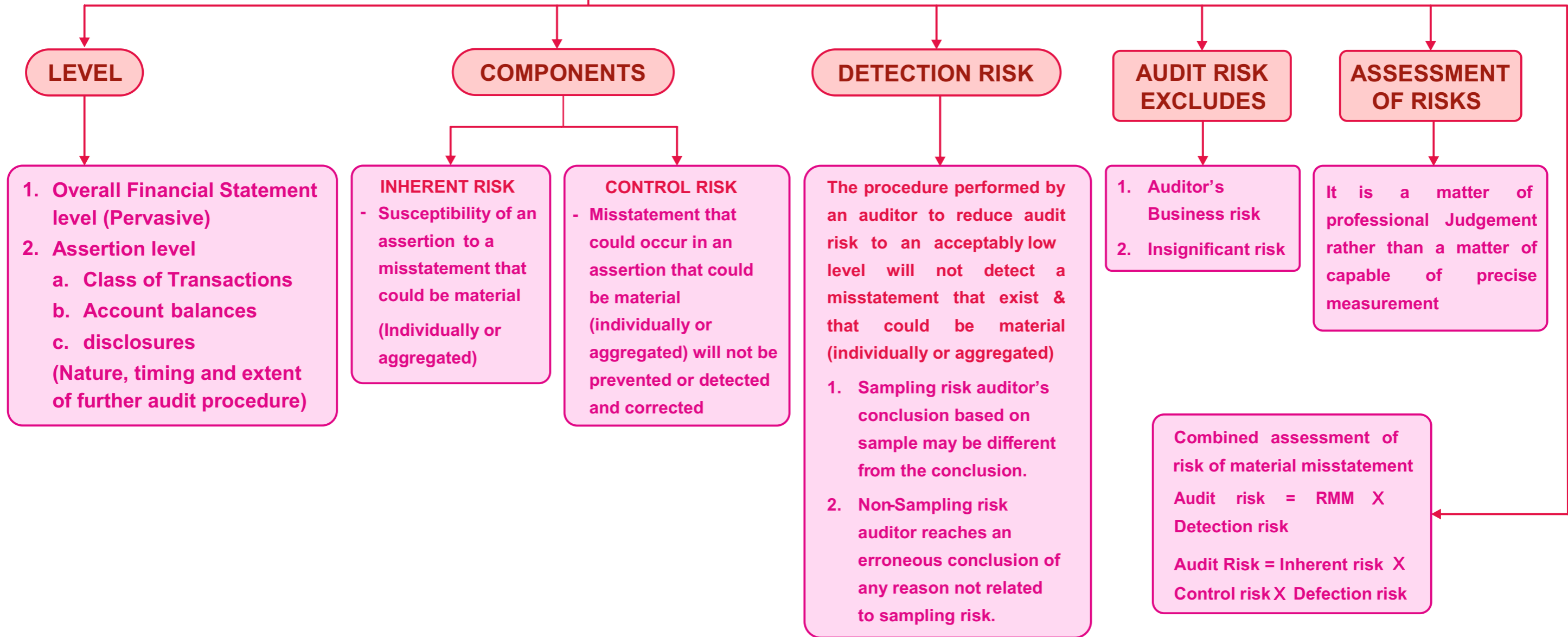
SA 300 – PLANNING AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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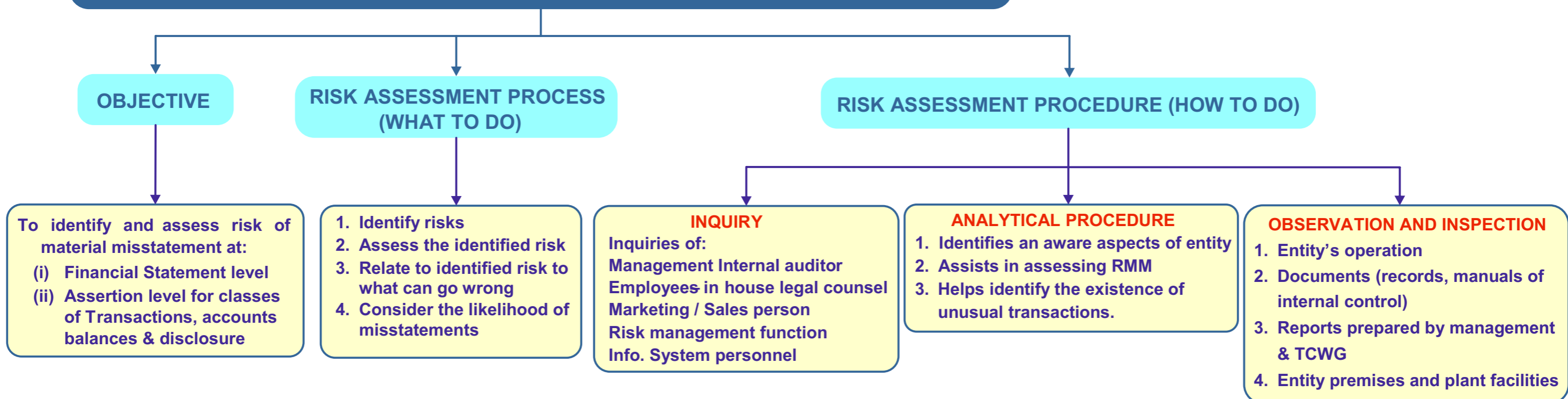


AUDIT RISK (SA 200)

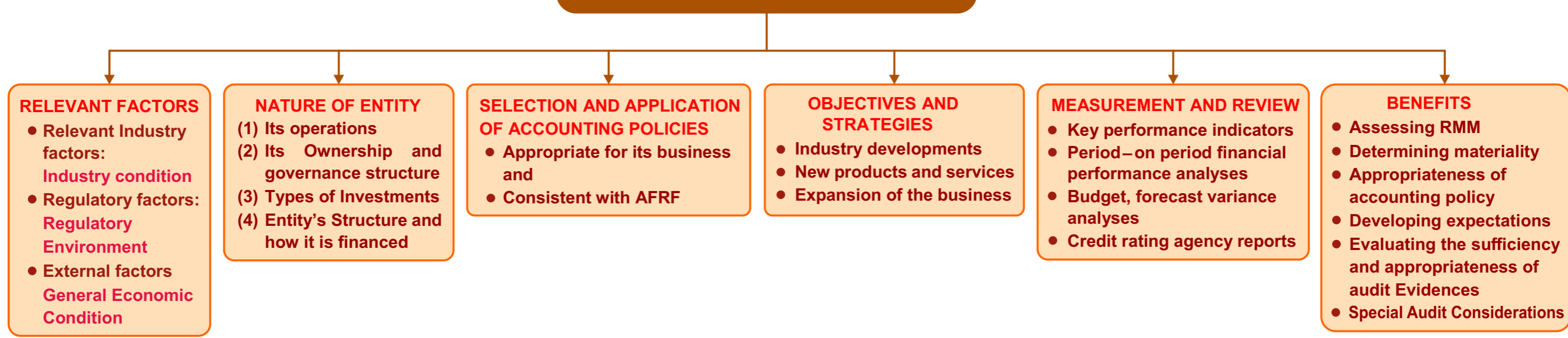




SA 315: IDENTIFYING AND ASSESSING THE RISKS OF MATERIAL MISSTATEMENT THROUGH UNDERSTANDING THE ENTITY AN ITS ENVIRONMENT



KNOWLEDGE OF CLIENT'S BUSINESS





INTERNAL CONTROL (SA 315)

Internal Control may be defined as the process designed , implemented and maintained by TCWG, management and other personnel provide reasonable assurance about the achievement of Entity's objective with regard to reliability of Financial reporting effectiveness and efficiency of operations, safeguarding of assets and compliance with applicable laws & regulations

PURPOSE

- 1. Reliability of financial reporting
- 2. Effectiveness and efficiency of its operations
- 3. Compliance with applicable laws & regulations
- 4. Safeguarding of assets

BENEFITS

- 1. Identifying types of potential misstatements
- 2. Identifying factors that affect RMM
- 3. Designing the nature, timing and extent of further audit procedure

LIMITATIONS

- 1. Internal control can provide reasonable assurance only (no matter how effective)
- 2. Human judgement in decision making (human error)
- 3. Lack of understanding the purpose
- 4. Collusion among people
- 5. Judgements by management
- 6. Limitations in case of Small entity

COMPONENTS

- (a) The control environment
- (b) Entity's risk assessment process
- (c) Information system and communication
- (d) Control activities
- (e) Monitoring of Controls

INCLUDES

- 1. Governance and management functions
- 2. Attitudes, awareness and actions of TCWG and management
- 3. Control environment (Tone of an organisation, influencing the control consciousness of its people)

ELEMENTS

- 1. Communication & enforcement of integrity and ethical value
- 2. Commitment to competence
- 3. Participation by TCWG
- 4. Managements philosophy and operating style
- 5. Organisational Structure
- 6. Assignment & responsibility
- 7. Human resource policies & practices

ENTITY'S RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE

- 1. Identifying business risks
- 2. Estimating the significance of the risks
- 3. Assessing the likelihood of their occurrence
- 4. Deciding about actions to address those risks.

INFORMATION SYSTEM

- 1. Significant classes of transactions
- 2. Procedures by which those transactions are corrected
- 3. Related accounting record
- 4. Info. system captures events and conditions
- 5. Financial reporting process
- 6. Journal entries

CONTROL ACTIVITIES

- 1. Performance Review
- 2. Info processing
- 3. Physical Control
- 4. SOD

MONITORING OF CONTROLS

Process to assess the effectiveness of Internal control performance over time (ongoing / separate)

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RISKS THAT REQUIRE SPECIAL AUDIT PROCEDURE

FACTORS TO DETERMINE

1. Risk of fraud
2. Related to recent significant economic accounting or law developments
3. Complexity of Transactions
4. Significant transactions with related parties
5. Wide range of measurement uncertainty
6. Outside normal course of business

IDENTIFY SIGNIFICANT RISKS

1. Risks of material misstatement due to fraud
2. Significant transaction with related parties that are outside the normal course of business

RISKS OF MATERIAL MISSTATEMENT (Significant non-routine transactions)

1. Greater mgt. Intervention
2. Greater manual Intervention
3. Complex calculations
4. Nature of non-routine transactions

RISK OF MATERIAL MISSTATEMENT (Significant Judgmental matters)

1. Accounting principles may be subject to different interpretation
2. Judgement may be subjective or complex

METHODS OF EVALUATION OF INTERNAL CONTROL

NARRATIVE RECORD

1. Complete and exhaustive description of the system
2. Recommended in cases where no formal control system is in operation
3. More suited to small business
4. Disadvantages
 - (1) Quite difficult
 - (2) Identify Weakness
 - (3) Incorporate changes

CHECK LIST

- A series of Instructions and / or questions which a member of audit staff must follow and / or answer
- Answers are usually 'Yes', 'No' and Not applicable

INTERNAL CONTROL QUESTIONNAIRE

- Comprehensive series of questions
- Most widely used form
- Yes answer denotes satisfactory position
- No answer suggests weakness

FLOW CHART

- Graphic presentation of each part of the company's system of Internal Control
- Most concise way of recording
- Gives bird's eye view of the system

BENEFITS OF EVALUATION OF INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

Review of Internal controls will enable the auditor to know:

1. Errors & frauds are likely to be located
2. Adequate Internal control system is in use
3. Effective internal auditing department is operating
4. Administrative controls have a bearing on his work
5. Controls adequately safeguard the assets
6. Adequately management is discharging its function
7. Reliability of reports
8. Extent & depth of the examination
9. Selection of appropriate audit technique
10. Areas where controls are weak or excessive
11. Suggestions to improve Internal Controls System



AUTOMATED ENVIRONMENTS

- ### KEY FEATURES
- Faster business operations
 - Accuracy in data processing
 - Ability to process large volume of transaction
 - Integration amongst business operations
 - Better security, control
 - Less prone to human errors
 - Provides latest info
 - Connectivity and networking capability

- ### UNDERSTANDING AND DOCUMENTING
- Info. Systems
 - Their purpose
 - Location of IT System
 - Architecture
 - Version
 - Interfaces within system
 - In-house vs. packaged
 - Outsourced
 - Key persons

- ### RISK ARISING
- Inaccurate processing of data
 - Unauthorised access to data
 - Direct data change
 - Excessive access
 - Lack of adequate segregation of duties
 - Unauthorised changes to system
 - Failure to make necessary changes
 - Loss of data

- ### IMPACTS
- Impact on substantive checking
 - Impact on controls
 - Impact on reporting

- ### TESTING METHODS
- Inquiry
 - Observation
 - Inspection
 - Reperformance

- ### MANUAL ELEMENTS
- (A) MORE SUITABLE:
- (1) Large unusual or non-recurring transactions
 - (2) Errors are difficult to define
 - (3) Changes in circumstances
 - (4) Monitoring effectiveness
- (B) LESS SUITABLE :
- (1) High volume or recurring transactions
 - (2) Specific to perform controls can be adequately designed and automated

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TYPES OF IT CONTROLS

- ### GENERAL IT CONTROLS
- Controls over data centre and network operations
 - Program change (modified system continue to meet financial reporting objectives)
 - Access security
 - Application system acquisition, development and maintenance

- ### APPLICATION CONTROL
- Includes both automated or manual controls that operate at a business process level
 - Completeness, accuracy and integrity of data
 - Edit checks, validation of input data, sequence number checks, user limit checks, reasonableness checks, mandatory data fields

- ### IT DEPENDENT CONTROL
- Manual controls that make use of some form of data / info. / report produced from IT system and application



CHAPTER-4- AUDIT EVIDENCE

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SA 500: AUDIT EVIDENCE

BASICS

Audit Evidence includes

1. Accounting Records
2. Other information to authenticate the accounting records.

Types on the basis of Nature

1. Visual
2. Oral
3. Document

Types on the basis of Source

1. Internal originated within the organisation
2. External originated outside organisation

Source of Audit Evidence

1. Test Accounting Records
2. Check for consistency of accounting records.

FACTORS

Sufficiency

1. Material
2. Risk of material misstatement
 - Inherent Risk
 - Control Risk
3. Population, Homogenous, Heterogeneous

Reliability

1. Independent Source
2. Directly obtained
3. Control effective
4. Documentary
5. Original

Relevance Logical Connection

1. Creditors overstated/Understated
2. Debtors receivables
3. Inventory existence and valuation

• External Confirmation is most, reliable audit evidence cause it considers 3 factors of Reliability

If information is inconsistent or evidence is not reliable then:

1. Modification & Addition in audit evidence
2. Effects on Audit

AUDIT PROCEDURE

Audit Procedure for obtaining Audit Evidence

1. Risk assessment procedures
2. Further audit Procedure
 - a. Test of Control
 - b. Substantive Procedure

Methods for obtaining Audit Evidence

1. Inquiry
2. External Confirmation
3. Analytical Procedure
4. Inspection
5. Observation
6. Reperformance
7. Recalculation

Selecting Item for Testing

1. 100% examination
 - Test of details
 - Significant risk
 - Population low (High Value)
 - Repetitive Calculation (Information System cost effective)
2. Specific Item
 - High Value
 - Certain amount
3. Sampling (SA 530)

ASSERTIONS

Account Balance

- Existence
- Rights & Obligation
- Completeness
- Valuation

Class of Transactions

- Occurrence
- Completeness
- Accuracy
- Classification
- Cut off

Disclosures

- Occurrence Rights & obligation
- Completeness
- Valuation/accuracy
- Classification & Understandability

Types

1. Explicit (AFRF)
2. Negative
 - a. Express
 - b. Implied

SA 501: AUDIT EVIDENCE – SPECIFIC CONSIDERATION FOR SELECTED ITEMS

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INVENTORY (EXISTENCE & CONDITION)

Audit Procedure

1. Attendance
 - a. Evaluate
 - b. Observe
 - c. Inspect
 - d. Test Count
2. Accurate Records

Physical Inventory counting

1. Inspect evaluate Test count
2. Observe
3. Reliability of counts

Factors for Planning

1. Nature
2. Stage of completion
3. Timing
4. Location
5. Perpetual Inventory System
6. Risk of material misstatement
7. Internal control
8. Management Instructions
9. Expert

Third Party

1. External Confirmation
2. Inspect or
 - a. Documents
 - b. Confirmation (pledge)
 - c. Another auditor
 - d. Report of service auditor.

Alternate date

1. Perform above procedure on that date & check
 - a. Perpetual System
 - b. Reliability of System
 - c. Difference → Reason
2. Unforeseen Circumstance
 - a. Observe some physical counts
 - b. Intervening transaction perform some procedure

Impracticable

1. Threat to life of Auditor:
 - a. Alternative audit procedure to obtain SAAE (sub-sequent sale documents)
 - b. If SAAE not obtained → SA 705
 - c (i). Qualified
 - (ii). Disclaimer of Opinion
2. Time, Distance: It is general inconvenience not impracticable.

LITIGATION & CLAIM (COMPLETENESS)

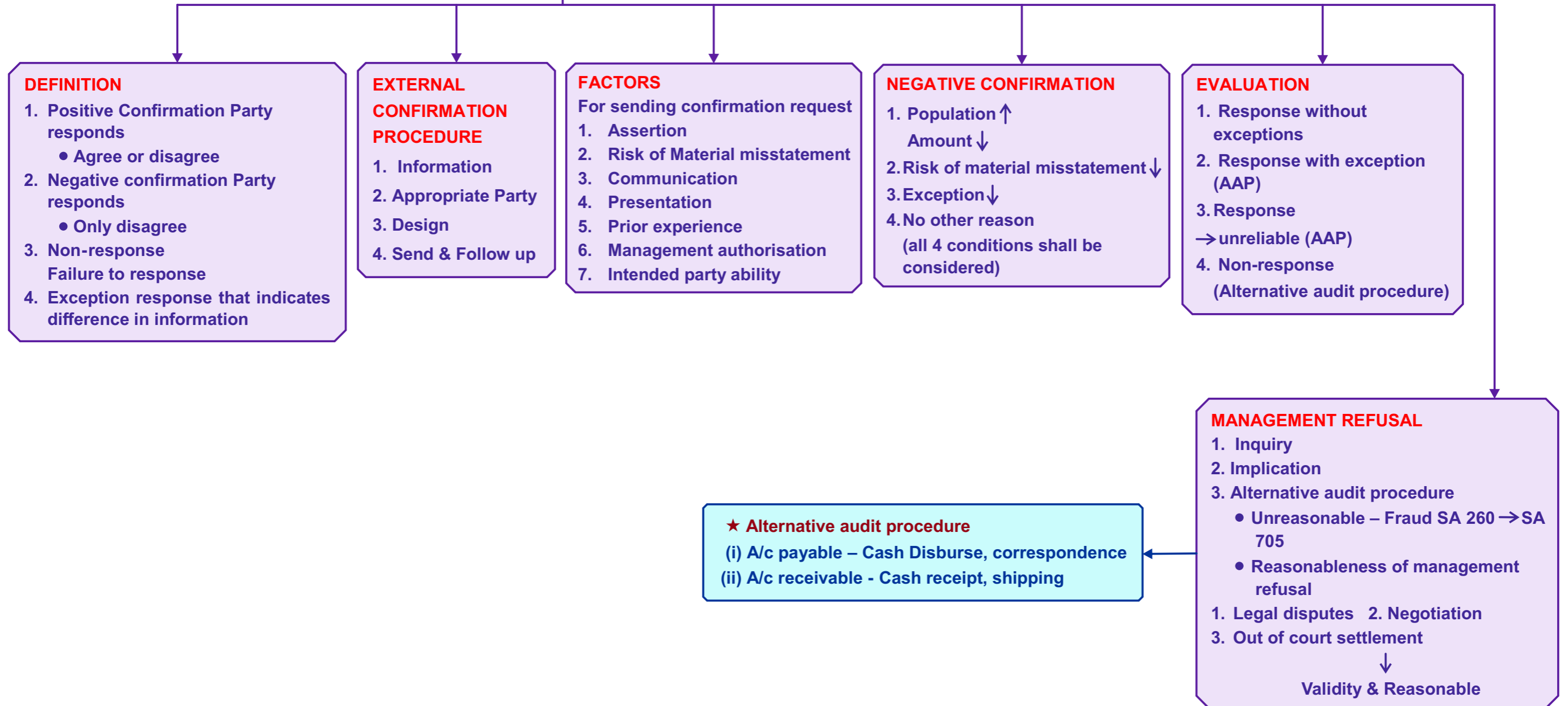
1. Audit procedure for completeness of litigation & claim to identify claim
 - a. Inquiry → Management → In house legal team
 - b. Minutes of Meetings → TCWG & Legal team
 - c. Verify legal Expenses A/c
 - d. Written representation
2. Identified Risk of Material misstatement
 - a. Valuation & measurement as per SA 540
 - b. Letter of specific Inquiry
 - (i) List of litigation and claims
 - (ii) Estimates and assessment
 - (iii) Confirm reasonableness of Estimates
3. Legal team refuse: Alternative audit Procedure
4. Direct communication
 - a. Disagreement (between mgt. & TCWG & Legal team)
 - b. Significant risk
 - c. Complex matters
5. Management & Legal team refuse
 - a. Alternative audit procedure
 - b. SA 705

SEGMENT REPORTING (PRESENTATION & DISCLOSURE)

1. Audit Procedure
 - a. Understanding of:
 - (i) Method
 - (ii) Testing's
 - b. Analytical Procedure
2. Understanding method procedures
 - a. Inter segment elimination
 - b. Budgets v/s expected results
 - c. Allocation of assets
 - d. Prior Period



SA 505: EXTERNAL CONFIRMATIONS





SA 510: INITIAL AUDIT ENGAGEMENT

DEFINITION

- ★ Initial Audit Engagement
- (i) Prior period FS are unaudited
- (ii) Prior period FS are audited by predecessor or auditor
- ★ Opening balance is A/c balance that exist at the beginning of period
- ★ Predecessor auditor

PROCEDURE

1. Opening ≈ closing
2. Accounting policies
3. Perform one or more of:
 - a. Copy of prior period audited F. S.
 - b. Audit procedure in current period (current assets & liabilities)
 - c. Perform specific audit procedure (non-current assets & liabilities)
4. Misstatements → TCWG Management

FACTORS

- (Nature & extent of audit procedure)
1. Accounting policy
 2. Nature of account balances, class of transactions, disclosure
→ Risk of material misstatement
 3. Significance of opening balances
 4. Prior period FS are audited

EVIDENCE

1. Prior period FS are audited
→ Audit report consider
→ Current year's material misstatements about previous year → update to management
2. For current assets and liabilities
→ Current year – collect evidences
3. For non-current assets and liabilities
→ Specific Procedure

REPORT

1. Unable to obtain SAAE SA 705
 - Qualified
 - Disclaimer
2. Opening balance contains material misstatements SA 705
 - Qualified
 - Adverse
3. A/c policy of prior period not consistent or change not properly Accounted .
 - Qualified
 - Adverse

OBJECTIVE

1. Opening balance Misstatement affecting FS of current Year
2. Accounting policy consistent



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OBJECTIVES

1. Relevant and reliable audit evidence
2. Understanding of entity with financial statement

WHEN TO PERFORM

1. Planning
2. Testing
3. Completion

FACTORS FOR DESIGN AND PERFORMING SUBSTANTIVE ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE

1. Suitability (large volume, relationship, RMM, unsophisticated)
2. Reliability of Data (Comparable, source, relevant, controls)
3. Expectations (Availability of data precise, disaggregation, Accuracy)
4. Difference → Material Investigate, other procedures

★ Techniques

- | | |
|----------|-------------------|
| 1. Trend | 3. Reasonableness |
| 2. Ratio | 4. Structure |

SA 520: ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE

CONSIDERATION FOR COMPARISON

1. Prior period (Trend)
2. Expected Budgets
3. Similar Industry
4. Financial Information & Non - Financial Information
5. Predictable pattern

FACTORS FOR SUBSTANTIVE AUDIT PROCEDURE

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Availability of Data | 2. Disaggregation |
| 3. Source | 4. Predictability |
| 5. Account Type | 6. Nature of Assertion |
| 7. Risk of Material Misstatements | |

★ Purpose

- A/C Data is reasonable
- P & L compare
- Expense ratio
- Difference → material - Identify reasons

SA 550 : RELATED PARTY

VERIFICATION OF EXISTENCE OF RP RELATIONSHIP AND TRANSACTIONS

1. Income tax return
2. Regulatory authorities
3. Shareholders registers
4. Conflict of Interest between management & TCWG
5. Contract & agreements
6. Significant contract & agreement out side normal course of business
7. Life Insurance Policy
8. Internal auditor's report.

DEFINITION

1. AFRF
2. If AFRF do not provide RP definition or provide minimal RP definition
3. As per SA 550:
 - a. Person / Entity → Control / Influence → Reporting entity
 - b. Reporting entity → control / Influence → other person / entity
 - c. Common Control / ownership in entity → Ownership, family, KMP

NATURE OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS & RELATIONSHIP

1. RMM ↓ Arm length transactions
2. RMM ↑ not an arm length transaction or
 - a. Extensive & complex relationship
 - b. Info. System → cannot find relationship
 - c. RP Transaction not conducted under Normal market terms & Conditions.

UNDERSTANDING RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIP & TRANSACTIONS

- Inquiry: 1. Identify RP & Change
 - Nature of relationship
 - Entity → RP → Transaction
- Understanding Controls**
1. In accordance with AFRF
 2. Significant Transactions (approval)
 3. Significant Transactions (outside the normal course of business)

SA 530: AUDIT SAMPLING

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POPULATION

- Appropriate (Relevant)
- Completeness
(All relevant Items)
- Reliability
(Complete & accurate)

STATISTICAL

1. Characteristic
 - a. Random
 - b. Probability for evaluation
 - c. Probability for sampling risk

★ Objectives

2. Advantages

Sample size do not increase, objective minimum sample size, better description of large population, risk of sampling reduced, more scientific.

NON - STATISTICAL

1. Personal experience
2. Knowledge
3. Commonly used

★ Subjective factors for extent of checking.

Size, Internal control, reliability of books, Tolerable, degree of Confidence required

METHODS

1. Random
 - a. Simple random
 - b. Stratified
2. Interval / Systematic sampling
(check for pattern)
3. Monetary, Unit
(Value weighted)
4. Haphazard (Not appropriate for statistical)
5. Block
(High risk of sampling risk)

PERFORM AUDIT PROCEDURE ON SAMPLE

1. Shall perform audit procedure on sample
2. Replacement item
3. Treat deviation or misstatement
4. Cancelled cheque example
5. Sale Invoice lost
6. Alternative procedure

SAMPLE DESIGN

1. Purpose and Audit procedure
2. Consideration of Evidence
3. SA 500 requirements

NATURE & CAUSES OF DEVIATION

1. Common features
2. Test all Items of common features
3. Investigate the cause of deviation
4. Anomaly
5. Sufficient appropriate audit evidence obtained.

SAMPLING PROCESS

1. Sample Design
2. Sample Size
3. Sample Selection
4. Audit Procedure
5. Nature & cause of deviation
6. Projection
7. Evaluation

PROJECTED MISSTATEMENT

1. Sample is representative of population
2. Anomaly → Exclude but if uncorrected → consider
3. Test of details
→ Project Test of Detail
→ No projection.

STRATIFICATION

1. Divide Population into sub-population
2. Efficiency improved
3. Monetary Values
4. Sub-population = Stratum
Unit = Strata
5. To Consider Population
→ Consider all stratum outcome

SAMPLE SIZE

1. Risk of material misstatement
2. Tolerable
3. Expectations
4. Tolerable Deviation does not exceed by actual
5. Sampling size (Sampling unit)
6. For test of Details → Stratification.

EVALUATING

1. Result of sample
2. Whether Sampling:
 - (i) Reasonable basis
 - (ii) Not a basis

SA 610: USING THE WORK OF INTERNAL AUDITOR

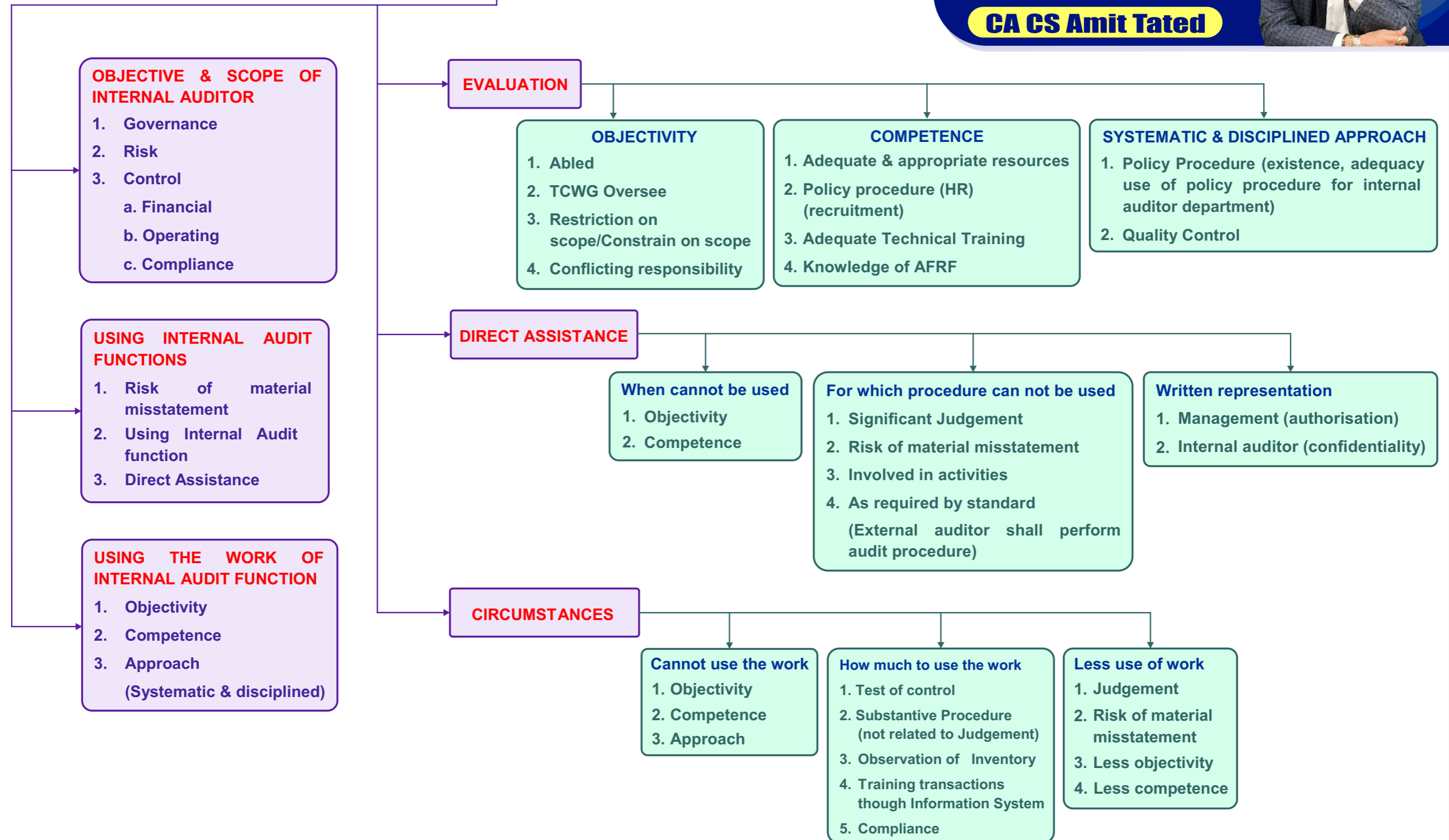
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CHAPTER-6- AUDIT DOCUMENTATION

SA 230 – AUDIT DOCUMENTATION

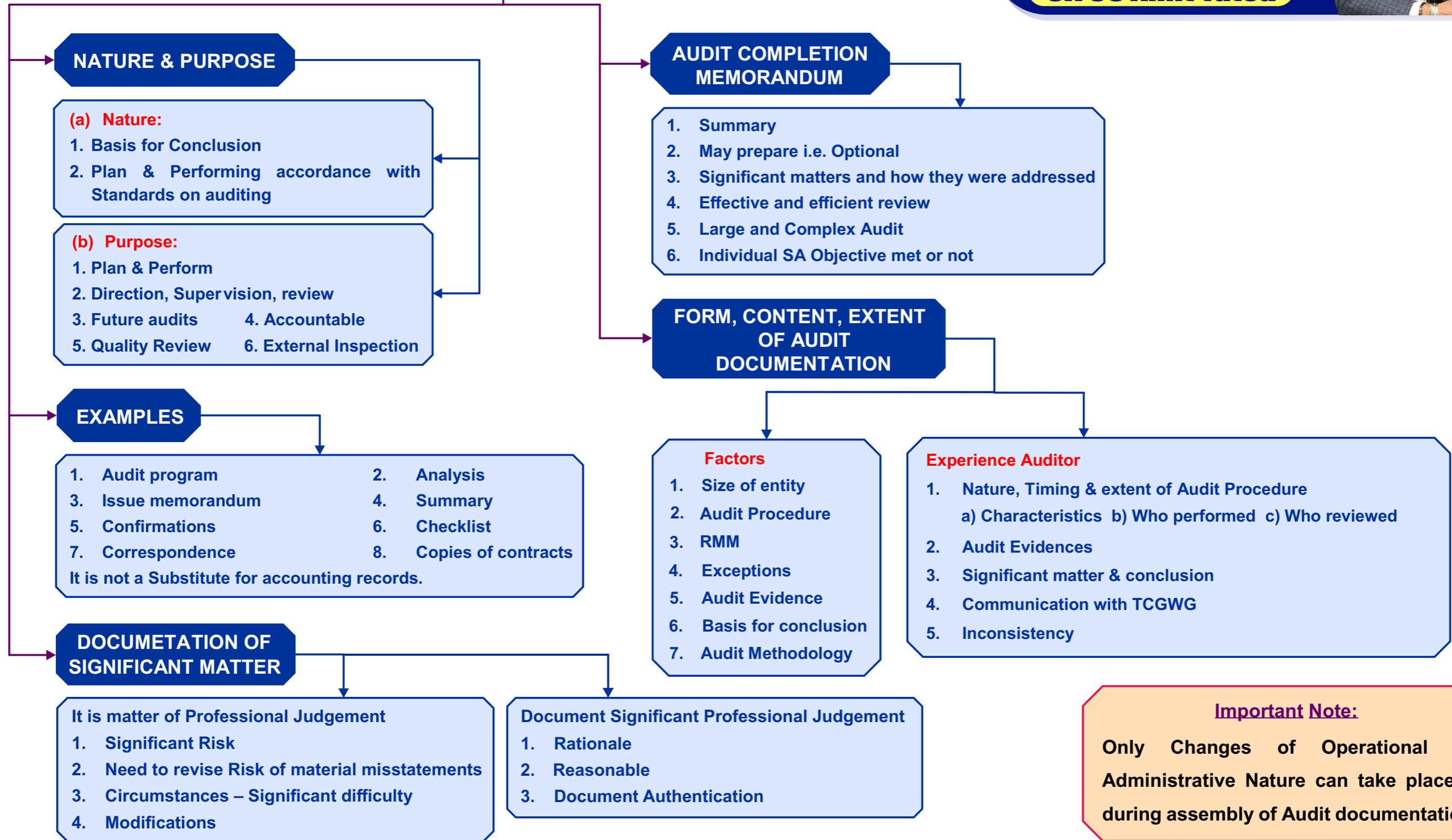
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Important Note:

Only Changes of Operational or Administrative Nature can take place during assembly of Audit documentation



CHAPTER-7- COMPLETION AND REVIEW

SA 260: COMMUNICATION WITH TCWG

What are the matters to be communicated with those who are charged with Governance.

1. Auditor's responsibility opinion on financial statement and management is not relived from preparation of financial statements.
2. Planned scope and Timing of Audit (overview)
3. Significant findings:
 - a. Significant qualitative aspects (accounting policy, estimates, disclosures)
 - b. Significant difficulties
 - c. Unless TCWG is involved in Management (Significant matters & written representation)
 - d. Circumstances affecting form & content of audit report
 - e. any other significant matters as per Judgement.
4. Listed Entity: Ethical Requirement & Independence

When to Communicate: On a timely Basis

How to communicate: Writer / Oral with documentation
(Independence only written)

Whom to communicate: Those who are charged with Governance

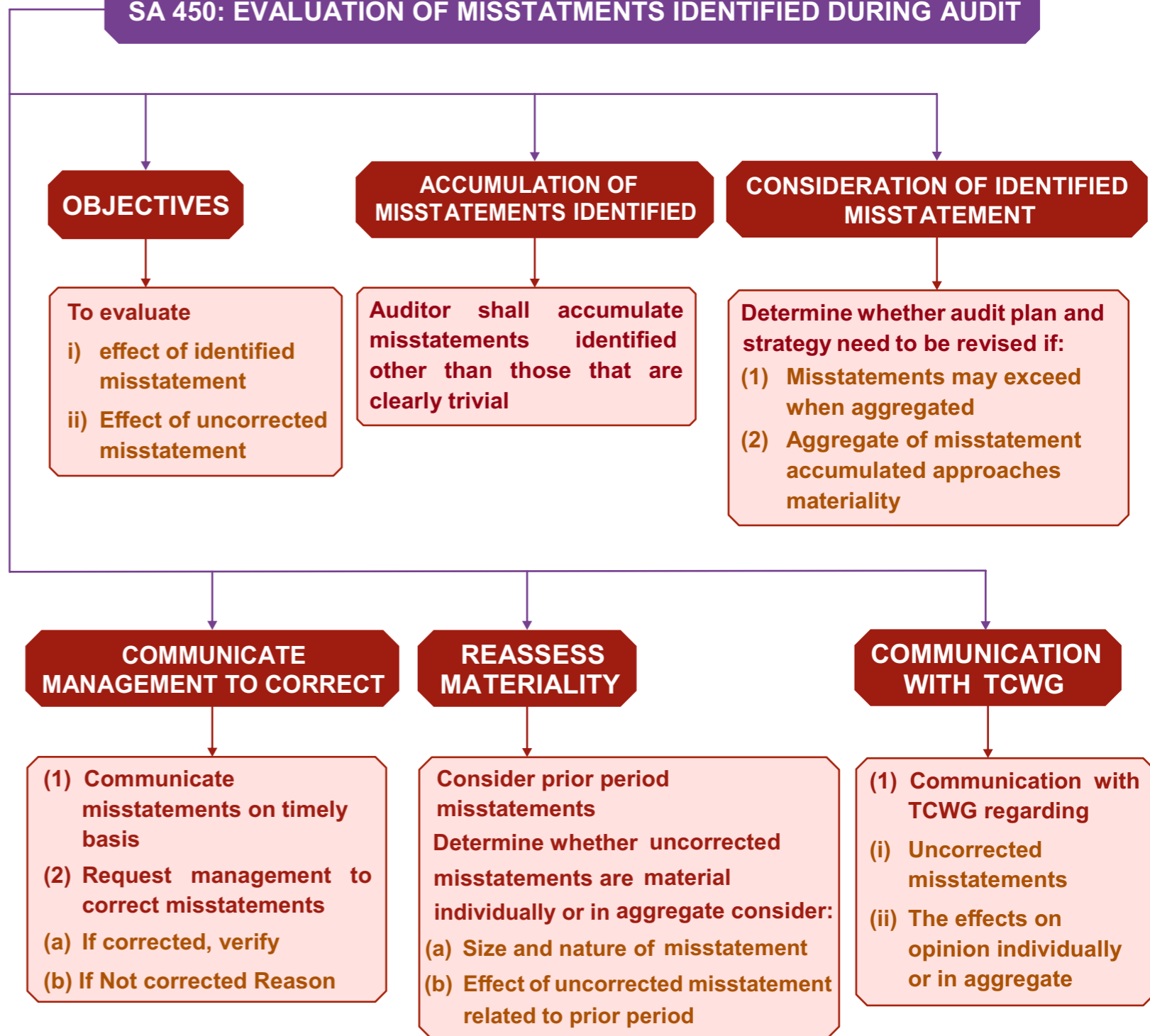
TCWG can be:

- (a) Board of directors
- (b) Management (in some entities)
- (c) Legal background
- (d) Organisation structure (i.e., Trustee)
- (e) Person who appointed Auditor

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SA 450: EVALUATION OF MISSTATEMENTS IDENTIFIED DURING AUDIT





WRITTEN REPRESENTATION

- 1) Auditor shall request a written representation from management & TCWG.
- 2) Summary of effects of uncorrected misstatement are immaterial that they believe either individually or in aggregate, to the Financial Statement as whole shall be attached

DOCUMENTATION

- 1) Amount below which misstatement is regarded as clearly trivial
- 2) Misstatements accumulated have been corrected or not
- 3) Auditor's conclusion & basis for conclusion

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SA 560: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

FACTS AFTER AUDIT REPORT BUT BEFORE FINANCIAL STATEMENT ARE ISSUED

1. Discuss with management & TCWG
2. Determine → FS need to be amended
3. Inquire → How management will address
4. (A) If complete FS are revised and management approved → New audit report after management approval date with EOM
(B) If FS are amended → Auditor amend audit report with new procedure & issue dual date audit report with EOM
5. If Management do not revise FS, Either modify as per 705 or Notify management, not to issue report to third parties.

FACTS AFTER FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE ISSUED

- Facts after Financial Statements are issued
1. Discuss with management & TCWG
 2. Determine → FS need to be amended
 3. Inquire → How management will address
A) Carry out Audit Procedure
B) Revise steps taken by management
 4. A) If complete FS are revised and management approved → New audit report after management approval date.
B) New audit report or amend the original audit report with EOM
 5. If Management do not revise the FS, take legal support

AUDIT PROCEDURE FOR SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

TYPE

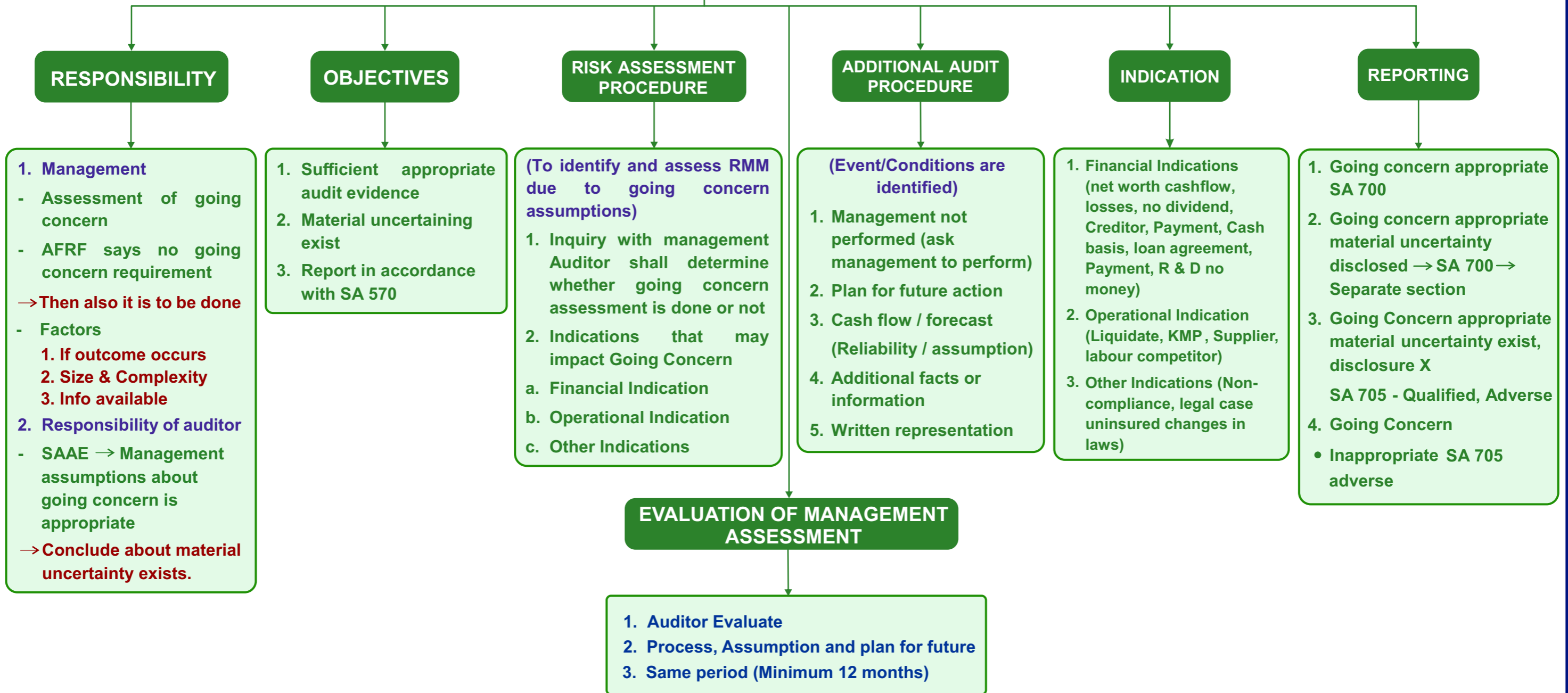
1. Type I adjusting events
2. Type II non-adjusting events

PROCEDURE

1. Understanding Procedures
2. Inquire with management
3. Read minutes of meetings
4. Read Interim FS, Cash flows and Budgets
5. Written representation.

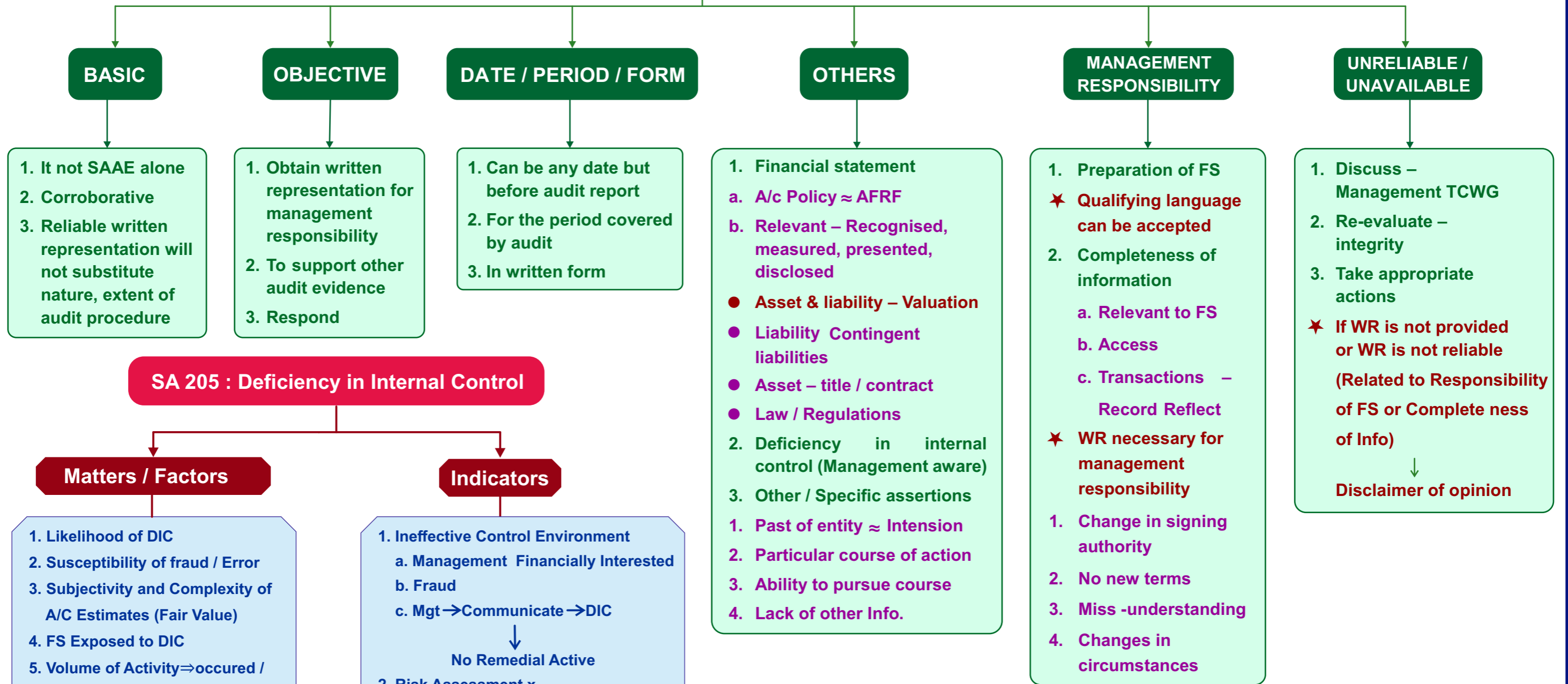


SA 570: GOING CONCERN

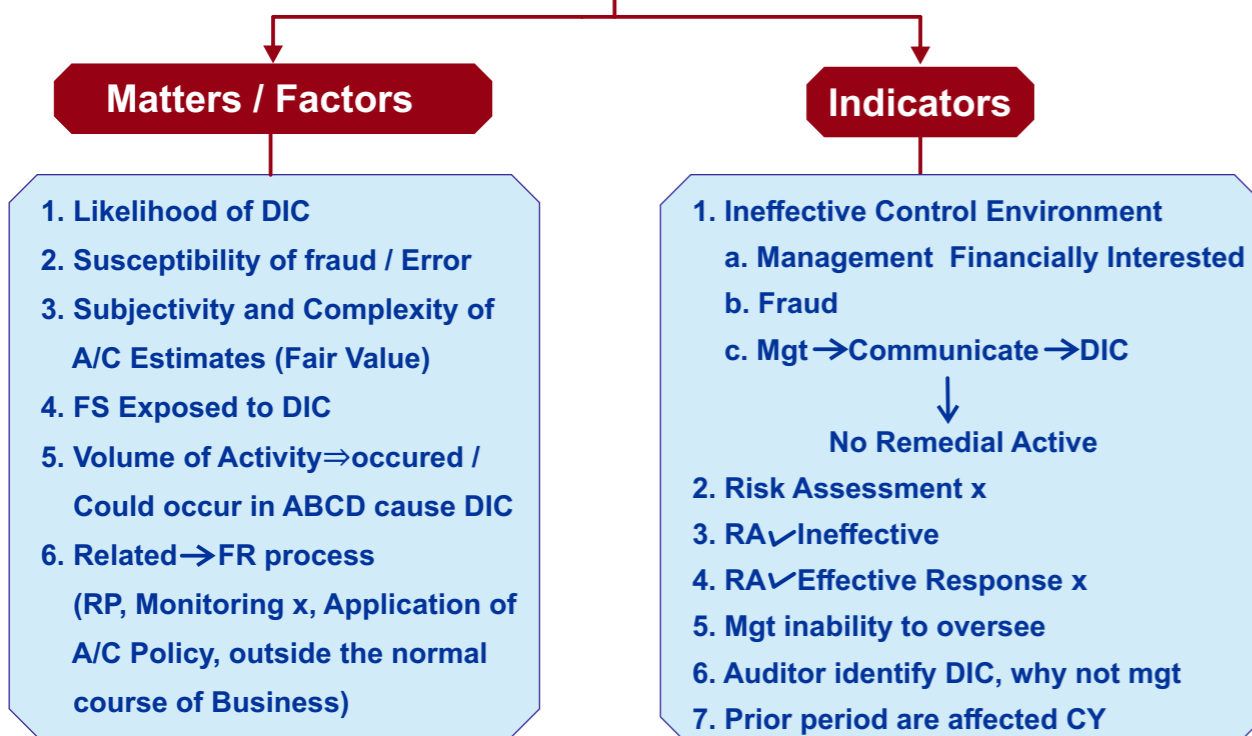




SA 580: WRITTEN REPRESENTATION



SA 205 : Deficiency in Internal Control



★ If Law or regulations requires management responsibility to be public in such a case WR is not required.



CHAPTER-8- AUDIT REPORT

SA 700: FORMING AN OPINION AND REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OBJECTIVE

- To form an opinion
- To express opinion through written report

EVALUATION

LACK OF NEUTRALITY:

- Selective correction of misstatements
- Management bias

SPECIFIC EVALUATION:

- Disclosure of Accounting Policies
- AFRF is appropriate
- Accounting estimates are reasonable
- Information is relevant, reliable, comparable, and understandable
- Material Transactions
- Appropriate title of each financial statement

FACTORS FOR CONCLUSION

- Sufficient appropriate audit evidence
- Uncorrected material misstatements
- Evaluations

FORM OF OPINION

- Unmodified
- Modified

AUDIT REPORT

- Title
- Addressee
- Opinion (Entity, Audited Financial Statements, Title, summary, Date, Opinion)
- Basis for opinion (Standards on Auditing, Responsibility, Ethical Requirement, SAAE)
- Going Concern
- Key Audit Matters
- Management responsibility (Financial Statement Internal Control, Going Concern)
- Auditor's Responsibility

Section I - (Reasonable assurance, Opinion, Guarantee, Definition of Materiality)

Section II - Prof Skepticism, Prof Judgement • RMM, Internal Control • Policy estimates, disclosures, structure, presentation, content, going concern • SA 600

Section III - TCWG Objective & Scope → Independence, Key audit matters

- Location (Within body, appendix, annexure)
- Other reporting
- Signature
- Place
- Date
- UDIN No.

SA 705 : MODIFICATIONS TO THE OPINION IN THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPO

Circumstances

- Financial Statements are materially misstated
- Unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence

Types of Modified Opinion

- Qualified
- Adverse
- Disclaimer of Opinion

Unable to obtain SAAE due to LOS

- LOS → Restriction
- Communicate with:
 - Management
 - TCWG
- Material but not Pervasive - Qualified Opinion
- Material & Pervasive
 - Withdraw
 - Disclaimer of Opinion
- If withdrawn – check professional obligations

Pervasive

- Not confined
- Substantial
- Non-disclosure

Disclaimer of Opinion

- Key Audit Matter will be excluded
- Auditor's responsibility para will not be in accordance with SA 700: Independence, Opinion, report, unable to obtain sufficient appropriate Audit evidence
- Basis for disclaimer of opinion (para 4)
- Opinion: We have been appointed

Basis for opinion (Para – 4) Description for Basis Paragraph

- Financial Statements are materially misstated
 - Qualificable: Description & Qualification
 - Non-Qualificable: Description & Mention
 - Non-disclosure:- TCWG, Nature of information, SAAE, Disclosure
 - Narrative disclosures explanation
- Unable to obtain sufficient appropriate Audit evidence Reason

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SA 706: EMPHASIS OF MATTER PARAGRAPHS AND OTHER MATTER PARAGRAPHS

EMPHASIS OF MATTERS

- (a) Features
 1. Separate Section
 2. Reference to Financial statements
 3. Opinion is not modified
- (b) Restrictions:
 1. SA 701
 2. SA 705
- (c) Examples
 1. Contingent Liabilities
 2. Early application of AFRI
 3. Subsequent Events
 4. Major Catastrophe
- (d) Not a Substitute for
 1. Disclosures
 2. Going Concern
 3. Modified Opinion

OTHER MATTERS

- (a) Features
 1. Separate heading or other reporting responsibility
 2. Laws or regulations are not prohibited
- (b) Restrictions:
 1. SA 701
 2. Laws & Regulations
- Examples:
 1. Auditor want to resign
 2. Laws and regulation (Sec. 143)
 3. GPF, SPF – Auditor is same

SA 710 : COMPARATIVE INCORMATION CORRESPONDING FIGURES AND COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DEFINITION

- (a) Corresponding Figures
Opinion is on current year only
- (b) Comparative Financial Statement
Opinion is on all the years.

OBJECTIVE

- (a) Obtain SAAE about comparative information
- (b) To report as per auditor's reporting responsibility

REPORTING RESPONSIBILITY

Corresponding Figures

- (a) Previous Year → Qualified, Adverse or disclaimer of Opinion (matter not resolved)
Current Year → Modified Opinion
- (b) Previous Year → Unmodified
Current Year → If material misstatement identified about previous Year then modified opinion for current year
- (c) Previous Year → Unaudited or audited by Predecessor auditor
Current Year → In other matter Para:
 1. Previous Year – Unaudited or predecessor auditor
 2. Opinion – Type, Reason
 3. Date of Report

Comparative Financial Statements

- (a) Previous Year → Modified
Current Year → about previous year opinion may change → other matters para as per SA 706
- ↓
Reason for change in opinion
- (b) Previous Year – Unaudited or audited by predecessor auditor current year – In other matter para:
 1. Previous year – Unaudited audited by predecessor auditor
 2. Opinion – Type, Reason
 3. Date of Report

AUDIT PROCEDURE

- (a) Opening Balance = Closing Balance
- (b) Accounting policies (consistency)
- (c) Previous Year's misstatements in current year.
- (d) Obtain written representation

SA 701: KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Factors to Determine Key Audit Matters

1. Risk of material misstatements
2. Uncertainty
3. Significant Transactions

Key audit Matters: Not a substitute for:

1. Disclosures in financial statement
2. Going Concern (SA – 570)
3. Modified Opinion (SA – 705)
4. Not a separate opinion for individual matters.

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SA 299: Joint Auditor

Advantages / Disadvantage

- 1. Advantages
 - a. Expertise
 - b. Mutual Consultation
 - c. Workload
 - d. Quality
 - e. Improved Service
 - f. Cost ↓ training
 - g. Cost ↓ work
- 2. Disadvantages
 - a. Fees share
 - b. Psychological
 - c. Workload
 - d. Co-ordination
 - e. Common areas neglected

Special Consideration

- 1. Planning
- 2. Strategy
- 3. Develop Plan
 - a. Division of work
 - b. Reporting
 - c. Team Efforts
 - d. Preliminary Activities
 - e. NTE of Resources
- 4. RMM
- 5. NTE of Audit Procedures
- 6. Common letter
- 7. Division of work letter

Which work can not be divided

- 1. Law - FS
- 2. Law → Audit Report
- 3. Presentation & Disclosure
- 4. Not Divided
- 5. Planning
- 6. Matters of Common agreement

REPORT

- 1. Common Audit Report
- 2. If DOO
↓
Separate Report

SA 600: USING THE WORK OF OTHER AUDITOR

Procedure to be performed by Principal Auditor

- 1. Advise and Co-ordinate in planning stage
 - a. Special Considerations
 - b. Inter Component
 - c. Time table
- 2. Advise → Accounting, Auditing and Reporting Requirements

What Principal Auditor can ask from other Auditor

- 1. Audit procedures applied
- 2. Review written summary (Questionnaire checklist)



CHAPTER-11- ETHICS AND TERMS OF AUDIT

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ETHICS

APPROACH

- Rule based Approach
- Principle based approach

ETHICAL REQUIREMENT

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Objectivity
- Professional Behaviour
- Professional Competence & due care

INDEPENDENCE

- Independence in appearance
- Independence of mind

THREATS

- Self Interest
- Self-Review
- Advocacy
- Familiarity
- Intimidation

SAFEGAURDS

- Always Independent
- Identify threat
- Desist, eliminate or minimise
- If unable, do not accept

PROFESSIONAL SKEPTICISM

1. Situation
 - Contradictory
 - Reliability
 - Fraud
 - As per standards on Audit
2. Reduce Risk
 - Overlooking
 - Overgeneralising
 - Inappropriate assumption
3. Throughout the Audit

SA 210

PRE - CONDITION

1. Applicable financial reporting frame work
2. Responsibility management
 - a) Financial statement
 - b) Internal control
 - c) Access
 - d) Additional Information
 - e) Unrestricted access

CONTENT

1. Objective
2. Management responsibility
3. Auditor's responsibility
4. Applicable Financial Reporting Framework
5. Report

RECURRING AUDIT

- Changes in
1. Terms
 2. Senior Management
 3. Ownership
 4. Nature of Business
 5. AFRF
 6. Law
 7. Reporting
 8. Misunderstanding

LIMITATION OF SCOPE

Before
Do not accept the engagement proposal

AFTER

Management Restrictions

- Unreasonable
- Withdraw
- Professional and Legal Responsibility

Circumstance

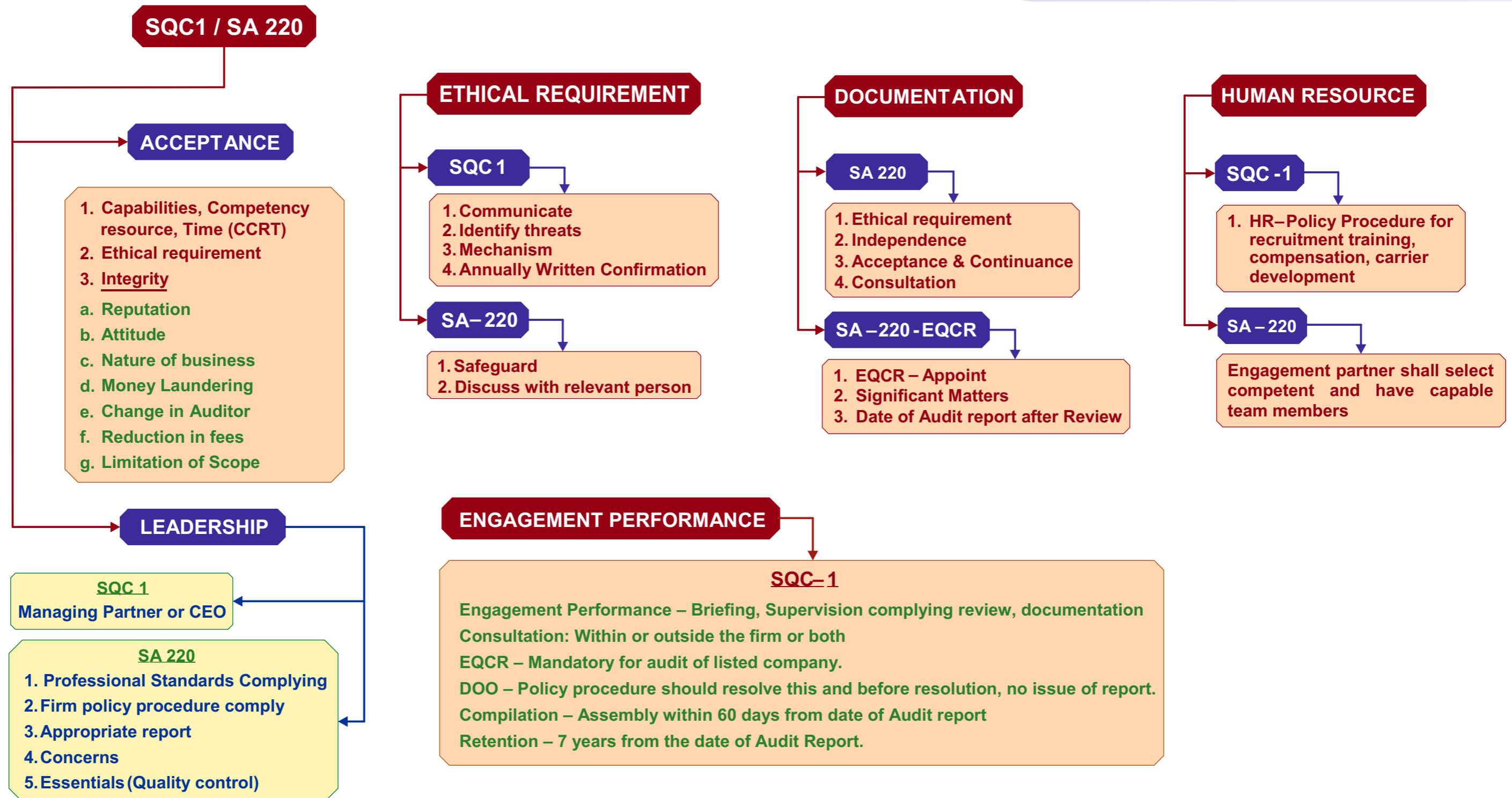
Miss - understanding

Change

Review

Related Services

Do not refer original engagement in report





Subjects We Teach:

CA FOUNDATION LAW
CA INTER SM & AUDIT
CA FINAL AUDIT



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