

PAPER – 6 : AUDITING AND ASSURANCE

Question No.1 is compulsory.

Attempt any **four** questions from the remaining **five** questions.

Question 1

State with reasons whether the following statements are correct or incorrect. (Answer any seven)

- (a) *Misstatement in the financial statements is always because of a fraud.*
- (b) *The first auditor of a Multi-State co-operative Society will be appointed in Annual General Meeting.*
- (c) *Assertions refer to the representations by the auditor to consider the different types of the potential misstatements that may occur.*
- (d) *There is a very thin difference between advocacy threats and intimidation threats to an auditor while performing his duty.*
- (e) *In stratified sampling, the conclusion drawn on each stratum can be directly projected to the whole population.*
- (f) *With reference to General IT control, the objective of Data Center and Network Operations is to ensure that systems are developed, configured and implemented to meet financial reporting objectives.*
- (g) *In the context of related parties, the potential effects of inherent limitations on the auditor's ability to detect material misstatements are greater.*
- (h) *The Location of the description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is always within the body of the auditor's report. (2 x 7 = 14 Marks)*

Answer

- (a) **Incorrect:** Misstatements in the financial statements can arise from either fraud or error. The distinguishing factor between fraud and error is whether the underlying action that results in the misstatement of the financial statements is intentional or unintentional. Hence misstatement can arise from error or fraud.

Alternative solution: 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 frame work. Hence misstatement can arise from error or fraud.

- (b) **Incorrect:** Section 70 of the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002 provides that the first auditor or auditors of a Multi-State co-operative society shall be appointed by the board within one month of the date of registration of such society and the auditor or auditors so appointed shall hold office until the conclusion of the first annual general meeting. If the

board fails to exercise its powers under this sub-section, the Multi-State Co-operative Society in the general meeting may appoint the first auditor or auditors.

- (c) **Incorrect:** Assertions refer to representations by management, explicit or otherwise, that are embodied in the financial statements, as used by the auditor to consider the different types of potential misstatements that may occur.
- (d) **Incorrect:** *Advocacy threats*, which occur when the auditor promotes, or is perceived to promote, a client's opinion to a point where people may believe that objectivity is getting compromised. e.g. when an auditor deals with shares or securities of the audited company, or becomes the client's advocate in litigation and third party disputes.

Intimidation threats, which occur when auditors are deterred from acting objectively with an adequate degree of professional skepticism. Basically, these could happen because of threat of replacement over disagreements with the application of accounting principles, or pressure to disproportionately reduce work in response to reduced audit fees.

So, it can be concluded that there is not very thin difference between the advocacy threats and intimidation threats.

- (e) **Incorrect:** In case of stratified sampling, the conclusions are drawn on the stratum. The combination of all the conclusions on stratum together will be used to determine the possible effect of misstatement or deviation. Hence the samples are used to derive conclusion only on the respective stratum from where they are drawn and not the whole population.
- (f) **Incorrect:** Objective of Data Center and Network Operations is to ensure that production systems are processed to meet financial reporting objectives.

Objective of Application system acquisition, development, and maintenance is to ensure that systems are developed, configured and implemented to meet financial reporting objectives.

- (g) **Correct:** In the context of related parties, the potential effects of inherent limitations on the auditor's ability to detect material misstatements are greater for such reasons as the following:
- ◆ Management may be unaware of the existence of all related party relationships.
 - ◆ Related party relationships may present a greater opportunity for collusion, concealment or manipulation by management.
- (h) **Incorrect:** The description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statement shall be always shown as below -
- Within the body of the auditor's report
 - Within an appendix to the auditor's report, in which case the auditor's report shall include a reference to the location of the appendix or

By a specific reference within the auditor's report to the location of such a description on a website of an appropriate authority, where law, regulation or national auditing standards expressly permit the auditor to do so

Question 2

- (a) *Documentation of audit plan serves as 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. What all activities in the planning phase should form part of auditor's documentation? State with examples. (4 Marks)*
- (b) *CA B is appointed as an auditor of M/s. Divine Pharmacy, a wholesale medicine supplier. While auditing for the financial year 2020-21, CA B wants to use test checking technique. Advise CA B, what kind of precautions should be taken by him in this regard. (4 Marks)*
- (c) *In case of certain subject matters, limitations on the auditor's ability to detect material misstatements are particularly significant. Explain such assertions or subject matters. (3 Marks)*
- (d) *The statutory auditor of ABC Ltd., CA Raj identifies certain inconsistencies while applying analytical procedures to the financial and non-financial data of ABC Ltd. With reference to SA 520 on "Analytical Procedures", how CA Raj shall investigate such differences? (3 Marks)*

Answer

- (a) 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.

Example

The following things should form part of auditor's documentation:

- ◆ A summary of discussions with the entity's key decision makers.
- ◆ Documentation of audit committee pre-approval of services, where required.
- ◆ Audit documentation access letters.
- ◆ Other communications or agreements with management or those charged with governance regarding the scope, or changes in scope, of our services.
- ◆ Auditor's report on the entity's financial statements.
- ◆ Other reports as specified in the engagement agreement (e.g., debt covenant compliance letter).

- (b) While auditing the accounts of Divine Pharmacy, CA B wanted to use Test Checking technique. The following Precautions should to be taken by CA B while applying test check techniques:
- ◆ Thorough study of accounting system should be done before adopting sampling
 - ◆ Proper study of internal control systems.
 - ◆ Areas which are not suitable for sampling should be carefully considered. eg: compliance with statutory provisions, transactions of unusual nature etc.
 - ◆ Proper planning for Sampling methods to be used and explaining the staff,
 - ◆ Transactions and balances have to be properly classified (stratified)
 - ◆ Sample size should be appropriately determined.
 - ◆ Sample should be chosen in unbiased way,
 - ◆ Errors located in the sample should be analyzed properly.
- (c) In 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.
- (d) If analytical procedures performed in accordance with SA 520 identify fluctuations or relationships that are inconsistent with other relevant information or that differ from expected values by a significant amount, the auditor shall investigate such differences by:
- (i) **Inquiring of management and obtaining appropriate audit evidence relevant to management's responses:** Audit evidence relevant to management's responses may be obtained by evaluating those responses taking into account the auditor's understanding of the entity and its environment, and with other audit evidence obtained during the course of the audit.
 - (ii) **Performing other audit procedures as necessary in the circumstances:** The need to perform other audit procedures may arise when, for example, management is unable to provide an explanation, or the explanation, together with the audit evidence obtained relevant to management's response, is not considered adequate.
- Conclusion:** In the present case CA Raj identifies certain inconsistencies while applying analytical procedure to financial or non financial data of ABC Ltd. CA Raj should inquire the management of ABC Ltd, and obtain sufficient and appropriate

audit evidences relevant to the management response. Further CA Raj should also perform other audit procedures, if required in the circumstances of the case to obtain further sufficient and appropriate evidence.

Question 3

- (a) *The auditor shall perform audit procedures designed to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that all events occurring between the date of the financial statements and the date of the auditor's report, that requires adjustment of, or disclosure in, the financial statements have been identified. With reference to SA 560, what are the audit procedures included in the auditor's risk assessment?* **(4 Marks)**
- (b) *CA Rohit is appointed as an auditor of Grace Ltd., he wants to design a suitable confirmation request letter for a few debtors of Grace Ltd. As a senior auditor of the firm, explain to him with reference to SA 505 "External Confirmation" all the conditions that should be present to use Negative Confirmation requests as the sole substantive audit procedure to address an assessed risk of material misstatement at the assertion level.* **(4 Marks)**
- (c) *CA L is in the process of finalizing his Risk Assessment Procedures of Effluent Limited which include observation and inspection that may support inquiries of management and others. Discuss few examples of audit procedures which include observation or inspection of the entity's operations.* **(3 Marks)**
- (d) *Foreceful Limited is a company dealing in mobile spare parts and having its showrooms in almost all the states in the country. For FY 2020-21, the company transferred its accounts from manual to computerized system (SAP). PQR & Co., Chartered Accountants have specialization in the system audit and have been appointed as the system auditor. PQR & Co., at the end of the audit concludes that there are certain findings or exceptions in IT environment and IT controls of the company which needs to be assessed and reported. Mention those points of consideration.* **(3 Marks)**

Answer

- (a) **The auditor shall perform audit procedures designed to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence** that all events occurring between the date of the financial statements and the date of the auditor's report that require adjustment of, or disclosure in, the financial statements have been identified.

The auditor is not, however, expected to perform additional audit procedures on matters to which previously applied audit procedures have provided satisfactory conclusions.

The auditor shall perform the procedures required above so that they cover the period from the date of the financial statements to the date of the auditor's report, or as near as practicable thereto. The auditor shall take into account the auditor's risk assessment which shall include the following:

- (a) Obtaining an understanding of any procedures management has established to ensure that subsequent events are identified.
 - (b) Inquiring of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance as to whether any subsequent events have occurred which might affect the financial statements.
 - (c) Reading minutes, if any, of the meetings, of the entity's owners, management and those charged with governance, that have been held after the date of the financial statements and inquiring about matters discussed at any such meetings for which minutes are not yet available.
 - (d) Reading the entity's latest subsequent interim financial statements, if any.
- (b) Negative confirmations** is a request that the confirming party respond directly to the auditor only if the confirming party disagrees with the information provided in the request. Negative information provide less persuasive audit evidence than positive confirmations. Accordingly, CA Rohit, Auditor of Grace Ltd, shall not use negative confirmation requests as the sole substantive audit procedure to address an assessed risk of material misstatement at the assertion level unless all of the following are present:
- (a) The auditor has assessed the risk of material misstatement as low and has obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the operating effectiveness of controls relevant to the assertion;
 - (b) The population of items subject to negative confirmation procedures comprises a large number of small, homogeneous, account balances, transactions or conditions;
 - (c) A very low exception rate is expected; and
 - (d) The auditor is not aware of circumstances or conditions that would cause recipients of negative confirmation requests to disregard such requests.
- (c) Observation and inspection** may support inquiries of management and others, and may also provide information about the entity and its environment.
- Examples of audit procedures which include observation or inspection of the entity's operations are:
- (1) Documents (such as business plans and strategies), records, and internal control manuals.
 - (2) Reports prepared by management (such as quarterly management reports and interim financial statements) and those charged with governance (such as minutes of board of director's meetings)
 - (3) The entity's premises and plant facilities.
- (d) At the conclusion of each audit**, it is possible that there will be certain findings or exceptions in IT environment and IT controls of the company that need to be assessed and reported

to relevant stakeholders including management and those charged with governance viz., Board of directors, Audit committee.

Some points to consider are as follows:

- ◆ Are there any weaknesses in IT controls?
- ◆ What is the impact of these weaknesses on overall audit?
- ◆ Report deficiencies to management – Internal Controls Memo or Management Letter.
- ◆ Communicate in writing any significant deficiencies to Those Charged With Governance.

The auditor needs to assess each finding or exception to determine impact on the audit and evaluate if the exception results in a deficiency in internal control.

Question 4

- (a) CA "X" while conducting an audit of Joyful Ltd. found a considerable increase in sales as compared to the previous year, he doubts that few fictitious sales have been recorded by the company to overstate its revenues. Discuss any four audit procedures to be undertaken by the auditor to ensure revenue from sales of goods and services performed during the period is not overstated? **(4 Marks)**
- (b) You have been appointed as an auditor of a health care service provider. Briefly discuss the special points that should be kept in mind as an auditor for developing an audit programme. **(4 Marks)**
- (c) The value of intangible assets may diminish due to efflux of time, use and/or obsolescence. The diminution of the value represents cost to the entity for earning revenue during a given period. Discuss the audit procedures to be applied by the auditor to ensure that intangible assets have been valued appropriately and as per generally accepted accounting policies and practices. **(3 Marks)**
- (d) Care Ltd. is an unlisted public limited company, During the financial year 2019-20, the paid-up share capital of Care Ltd. was INR 50 crore and the turnover was INR 80 crore. During the financial year 2020-21, the Board of Directors of the company appointed an internal auditor. Whether Care Ltd. is required to appoint an internal auditor according to the provisions of the Companies act, 2013? **(3 Marks)**

Answer

- (a) CA X, having doubts about fictitious sales being recorded by Joyful Ltd would ensure that revenue is not overstated by performing following audit procedures:
- ◆ Check whether a single sales invoice is recorded twice or a cancelled sales invoice could also be recorded.
 - ◆ Test check few invoices with their relevant entries in sales journal.

- ◆ Obtain confirmation from few customers to ensure genuineness of sales transaction
 - ◆ Whether any fictitious customers and sales have been recorded.
 - ◆ Whether any shipments were done without the consent and agreement of the customer, especially at the year end to inflate the sales figure
 - ◆ Whether unearned revenue recorded as earned.
 - ◆ Whether any substantial uncertainty exists about collectability
 - ◆ Whether customer obligations are contingent on other actions (financing, resale etc.)
- (b) The special points to be kept in mind as an auditor for developing an audit programme of healthcare service provider are:
1. **Register of Patients:** Auditors to vouch the Register of patients with copies of bills issued to them. Verify bills for a selected period with the patients' attendance record to see that the bills have been correctly prepared. Also see that bills have been issued to all patients from whom an amount was recoverable according to the rules of the hospital.
 2. **Collection of Cash:** Auditor to check cash collections as entered in the Cash Book with the receipts, counterfoils and other evidence for example, copies of patients bills, counterfoils of dividend and other interest warrants, copies of rent bills, etc.
 3. **Income from Investments, Rent etc:** See by reference to the property and Investment Register that all income that should have been received by way of rent on properties, dividends, and interest on securities have been collected.
 4. **Legacies and Donations:** Ascertain that legacies and donations received for a specific purpose have been applied in the manner agreed upon.
 5. **Reconciliation of Subscriptions:** Trace all collections of subscription and donations from the Cash Book to the respective Registers. Reconcile the total subscriptions due (as shown by the Subscription Register and the amount collected and that still outstanding).
 6. **Authorisation and Sanctions:** Vouch all purchases and expenses and verify that the capital expenditure was incurred only with the prior sanction of the Trustees or the Managing Committee and that appointments and increments to staff have been duly authorised.
 7. **Grants and TDS:** Verify that grants, if any, received from Government or local authority has been duly accounted for. Also, that refund in respect of taxes deducted at source has been claimed.

8. **Budgets:** Compare the totals of various items of expenditure and income with the amount budgeted for them and report to the Trustees or the Managing Committee, significant variations which have taken place.
9. **Internal Check:** Examine the internal check as regards the receipt and issue of stores; medicines, linen, apparatus, clothing, instruments, etc. so as to insure that purchases have been properly recorded in the Inventory Register and that issues have been made only against proper authorisation.
10. **Depreciation:** See that depreciation has been written off against all the assets at the appropriate rates.
11. **Registers:** Inspect the bonds, share scrips, title deeds of properties and compare their particulars with those entered in the property and Investment Registers.
12. **Inventories:** Obtain inventories, especially of stocks and stores as at the end of the year and check a percentage of the items physically; also compare their total values with respective ledger balances.
13. **Management Representation and Certificate:** Get proper Management Representation and Certificate with respect to various aspects covered during the course of audit.

Alternative Answer

(b) Developing the Audit Programme

1. **Written Audit Programme:** The auditor should prepare a written audit programme setting forth the procedures that are needed to implement the audit plan.
2. **Audit Objective and Instruction to Assistants:** The programme may also contain the audit objectives for each area and should have sufficient details to serve as a set of instructions to the assistants involved in the audit and as a means to control the proper execution of the work.
3. **Reliance on Internal Controls:** In preparing the audit programme, the auditor, having an understanding of the accounting system and related internal controls, may wish to rely on certain internal controls in determining the nature, timing and extent of required auditing procedures. The auditor may conclude that relying on certain internal controls is an effective and efficient way to conduct his audit. However, the auditor may decide not to rely on internal controls when there are other more efficient ways of obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence. The auditor should also consider the timing of the procedures, the coordination of any assistance expected from the client, the availability of assistants, and the involvement of other auditors or experts.
4. **Timings of Performance of Audit Procedures:** The auditor normally has flexibility in deciding when to perform audit procedures. However, in some cases, the auditor may have no discretion as to timing, for example, when observing the taking of

inventories by client personnel or verifying the securities and cash balances at the year-end.

5. **Audit Planning:** The audit planning ideally commences at the conclusion of the previous year's audit, and along with the related programme, it should be reconsidered for modification as the audit progresses. Such consideration is based on the auditor's review of the internal control, his preliminary evaluation thereof, and the results of his compliance and substantive procedures.
- (c) The value of intangible assets may diminish due to efflux of time, use and/ or obsolescence. The diminution of the value represents cost to the entity for earning revenue during a given period. Unless this cost in the form of amortization is charged to the accounts, the profit or loss would not be correctly ascertained and the values of intangible asset would be shown at higher amounts. The auditor should:
- Verify that the entity has charged amortization on all intangible assets;
 - Verify that the amortization method used reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the entity.

The auditor should also verify whether the management has done an impairment assessment to determine whether an intangible asset is impaired. For this purpose, the auditor needs to verify whether the entity has applied AS 28 - Impairment of Assets for determining the manner of reviewing the carrying amount of its intangible asset, determining the recoverable amount of the asset to determine impairment loss, if any

- (d) **As per section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013:** following class of companies (prescribed in rule 13 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014) shall be required to appoint an internal auditor or a firm of internal auditors, namely-
- (a) every listed company;
 - (b) every unlisted public company having-
 - (i) paid up share capital of fifty crore rupees or more during the preceding financial year; or
 - (ii) turnover of two hundred crore rupees or more during the preceding financial year; or
 - (iii) outstanding loans or borrowings from banks or public financial institutions exceeding one hundred crore rupees or more at any point of time during the preceding financial year; or
 - (iv) outstanding deposits of twenty five crore rupees or more at any point of time during the preceding financial year.

Conclusion: Applying the above to the given problem, since Care Ltd is an unlisted public company and having paid up share capital of ₹ 50 crores during the preceding F.Y. 2019-20, therefore, Care Ltd is required to appoint an Internal Auditor.

Question 5

- (a) Shine Industries is an electricity generating company engaged in generation of electricity for captive consumption. Its gross turnover was INR 68 crores during the immediately preceding financial year.

Management of shine industries has not maintained any cost records as they felt that there is no requirement for them to maintain any cost records or conduct any cost audit. Comment. **(4 Marks)**

- (b) The recommendation for appointment of auditors is only one of the several functions performed by audit committee. Discuss atleast four other key responsibilities of Audit Committee in accordance with Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013. **(4 Marks)**
- (c) List out any three circumstances which induce the management/ employee to commit the fraud. **(3 Marks)**
- (d) CA Guru is in the process of preparing the final audit report of JPA Private Limited and would like to disclaim his opinion on the financial statements due to an inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence. How CA Guru shall amend the description of the auditor's responsibilities as required by SA 700 (Revised)? **(3 Marks)**

Answer

- (a) **Applicability for Maintenance of Cost Records:** Rule 3 of the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 provides the classes of companies, engaged in the production of goods or providing services, having an overall turnover from all its products and services of ₹ 35 crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year, required to include cost records in their books of account. These companies include Foreign Companies defined in sub-section (42) of section 2 of the Act, but exclude a company classified as a Micro enterprise or a Small enterprise including as per the turnover criteria provided under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. The said rule has divided the list of companies into (A) Regulated sectors and (B) Non-regulated sectors.

Cost Audit Rules Not to Apply in Certain Cases: The requirement for cost audit under these rules shall not be applicable to a company which is covered under Rule 3, and,

- (i) whose revenue from exports, in foreign exchange, exceeds 75% of its total revenue; or
- (ii) which is operating from a special economic zone.
- (iii) which is engaged in generation of electricity for captive consumption through Captive Generating Plant.

Conclusion: Since Shine Industries is having an overall turnover of ₹ exceeding 35 crore during the immediately preceding financial year, therefore, it is required to include cost records in its books of account but is not required to get its accounts audited because Cost

Audit Rules are not applicable on Companies engaged in generation of electricity for captive consumption.

(b) Audit committee performs wide functions. The recommendation for appointment of auditors is only one of the several functions performed by audit committee. Under section 177 of Companies Act, 2013, audit committee is responsible for following actions :-

- (i) the recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors of the company;
- (ii) review and monitor the auditor's independence and performance, and effectiveness of audit process;
- (iii) examination of the financial statement and the auditors' report thereon;
- (iv) approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the company with related parties;
- (v) scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments;
- (vi) valuation of undertakings or assets of the company, wherever it is necessary;
- (vii) evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems;
- (viii) monitoring the end use of funds raised through public offers and related matters.

Hence, audit committee oversees range of matters including those related to making recommendation for appointment of auditors.

(c) Circumstances which induce the management/ employee to commit fraud are :

- ◆ Financial obligations/ Pressure.
- ◆ Management's unrealistic goals.
- ◆ Dissatisfied Employees or Lack of motivation among employees.
- ◆ Name game (eg. management using power of authority by asking employees to do something illegal).
- ◆ Opportunity to commit fraud.

(d) Since the auditor, CA Guru, disclaims an opinion on the financial statements due to an inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence of JPA Pvt Ltd, the auditor (CA Guru) shall amend the description of the auditor's responsibilities required by SA 700 (Revised) to include only the following:

- (a) A statement that the auditor's responsibility is to conduct an audit of the entity's financial statements in accordance with Standards on Auditing and to issue an auditor's report;
- (b) A statement that, however, because of the matter(s) described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section, the auditor was not able to obtain sufficient appropriate

audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on the financial statements ,
and

- (c) The statement about auditor independence and other ethical responsibilities required by SA 700 (Revised)

Question 6

- (a) *N Ltd. has been sanctioned a Cash Credit Facility by XYZ Bank Ltd. for INR 1 crore and drawing power as per the stock statements furnished for the last quarter is INR 80 Lakh. Outstanding balance in the account is INR 75 lakh. Interest charged to the account is INR 3.5 Lakh and total credit into the account for the quarter is INR 2.5 Lakh. As an auditor how will you report this account in your report.* **(4 Marks)**

OR

Define Government Audit and explain its objectives.

- (b) *You have been appointed as an auditor of VJM Schools. Discuss the points which merit your consideration as an auditor while verifying Assets and Liabilities of VJM Schools.* **(4 Marks)**
- (c) *Tomo Construction Engineering LLP approached CA K to understand various returns to be maintained and filed by them. Guide/Discuss the various returns to be maintained and filed by them.* **(3 Marks)**
- (d) *Discuss the advantages of engagement team discussion done at the planning stage of the bank audit.* **(3 Marks)**

Answer

- (a) **Out of Order:** An account should be treated as 'out of order' if:
- the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit/drawing power or
 - In cases where the outstanding balance in the principal operating account is less than the sanctioned limit/drawing power, but there are no credits continuously for 90 days as on the date of Balance Sheet; or
 - Credits are there but are not enough to cover the interest debited during the same period, these accounts should be treated as 'out of order'.

Applying the above to the given case of N Ltd, its Drawing power is ₹ 80 Lakhs, although outstanding balance in the account is ₹ 75 Lakhs, but still the account would be reported as out of order because credits in the account are not sufficient to cover the interest debited during the same period

OR

Government auditing is

- ◆ the objective, systematic, professional and independent examination
- ◆ of financial, administrative and other operations
- ◆ of a public entity
- ◆ made subsequently to their execution
- ◆ for the purpose of evaluating and verifying them,
- ◆ presenting a report containing explanatory comments on audit findings together with conclusions and recommendations for future actions
- ◆ by the responsible officials
- ◆ and in the case of examination of financial statements, expressing the appropriate professional opinion regarding the fairness of the presentation.

OBJECTIVES of Govt Audit are:

- (a) **Accounting for Public Funds:** Government audit serves as a mechanism or process for public accounting of government funds.
 - (b) **Appraisal of Government policies:** It also provides public accounting of the operational, management, programme and policy aspects of public administration as well as accountability of the officials administering them.
 - (c) **Base for Corrective actions:** Audit observations based on factual data collection also serve to highlight the lapses of the lower hierarchy, thus helping supervisory level officers to take corrective measures.
 - (d) **Administrative Accountability:** The main objective of audit is a combination of ensuring accountability of administration to legislature and functioning as an aid to administration.
- (b) Verification of Assets & Liabilities of VJM Schools:**
1. Report any old heavy arrears on account of fees, dormitory rents, etc. to the Managing Committee.
 2. Confirm that caution money and other deposits paid by students on admission, have been shown as liability in the balance sheet and not transferred to revenue, unless they are not refundable.
 3. See that the investments representing endowment funds for prizes are kept separate and any income in excess of the prizes has been accumulated and invested along with the corpus.

4. Ascertain that the system ordering inspection on receipt and issue of provisions, food stuffs, clothing and other equipment is efficient and all bills are duly authorised and passed before payment.
5. Verify the inventories of furniture, stationery, clothing, provision and all equipment etc. These should be checked by reference to Inventory Register or corresponding inventories of the previous year and values applied to various items should be test checked.

(c) Returns to be maintained and filed by an LLP:

- ◆ Every LLP would be required to file annual return in Form 11 with ROC within 60 days of closer of financial year. The annual return will be available for public inspection on payment of prescribed fees to Registrar.
- ◆ Every LLP is also required to submit Statement of Account and Solvency in Form 8 which shall be filed within a period of thirty days from the end of six months or the financial year to which the Statement of Account and Solvency relates.

(d) Advantages of engagement team discussion done at the planning stage of Bank audit are:

- ◆ Specific emphasis should be provided to the susceptibility of the bank's financial statements to material misstatement due to fraud, that enables the engagement team to consider an appropriate response to fraud risks, including those related to engagement risk, pervasive risks, and specific risks.
- ◆ It further enables the audit engagement partner to delegate the work to the experienced engagement team members, and to determine the procedures to be followed when fraud is identified.
- ◆ Further, audit engagement partner may review the need to involve specialists to address the issues relating to fraud.