

**CH-8**

CH-8

SA 700 ✓  
SA 701 ✓  
705 ✓  
710 ✓  
299 ✓

SA 705

600

**Auditor's opinion on financial statements**

Unmodified

Opinion

modified  
opinion  
(SA 705)

If auditor finds that financial statements are made in accordance with SCh II and FAF requirements and there are no significant material misstatements.

Not persuasive  
effect of  
material  
misstatements  
on FS

Adverse  
opinion

Fshaw  
obtaining A.E  
Audit  
not obtained

Material  
misstatements  
and persuasive

In such a  
situation auditor  
gives a qualified  
opinion

Qualified  
opinion

Financial statements

Circumstances where auditor gives a modified opinion:

- auditor obtained audit evidence that PS are not free from material misstatements
- Auditor is unable to obtain audit evidence that whether the PS are free from material misstatements or not.

Objective of auditor in accordance with SA 705

→ Auditor should clearly express an appropriate modified opinion when:

a) auditor conclude based on audit evidence obtained, that PS are not free from material misstatements (or)

b) auditor unable to obtain audit evidence

In extremely rare circumstances auditor gives disclaimer as

undetected/uncovered multiple uncertainties involved and it's not possible for auditor to give a appropriate

judgement and find it's mean a disclaimer of substantial risk

whether they are material and persuasive

Note: Persuasive

doesn't refer to a post of

Material and persuasive financial statements

and not persuasive financial statement

↳ doesn't mean a

disclaimer of substantial risk

area of

persuasive effect

which type of opinion is appropriate depends on

the nature of the material misstatement

to modification

- If PS are materially misstated financial statement
- auditor unable to obtain sufficient audit evidence.

→ Auditor judgement regarding

sufficient audit evidence.

possible effect of matter on FS.

If management impose limitation on work or refuse their

work

↓

If removes  
limitations

↓

continue the  
work to  
obtain audit  
evidence

refers to  
severe limitations  
undetected  
misstatements  
perform alternative  
procedures

↓

material of material  
and persuasive  
but not  
persuasive.

with draw consideration  
of key audit  
opinion

↓

communicating key audit matter  
→ maintain a separate section in audit-report  
for key audit matter.  
introduction language of audit  
or audit report

↓

key audit matters  
once those which are  
found significant by  
auditor judgements  
financial statements  
and auditor doesn't  
provide a separate

↓

opinion on these matters.

communicating key audit matter is not  
subdivide for

purpose of sat  
→ to ensure communicative value of Auditor's Report  
By providing greater transparency  
→ provides additional information  
→ Assisted intended user

rights of statement disclosure  
protection of audit report

audit report  
non disclosure  
and non disclosure

objective of auditors (SAT 10)  
→ determine key audit matter  
→ and communicate more key audit matters.

communicating key audit matter

→ areas of high owned risk of material  
misstatements

→ the area where management judgement  
was involved and includes high  
estimation uncertainty

communicating key audit matter  
→ maintain a separate section in audit-report  
for key audit matter.  
introduction language of audit  
or audit report

↓

opinion on these matters.

→ communication with regard to key audit matters and if applicable auditors' determination that

These are non key audit matters to communicate in auditors' report.

SATC: emphasis of matter paragraph and other matters paragraphs.

↓  
Emphasis of matter paragraph

↓  
Emphasis of matter paragraph  
or  
other matter paragraphs

↓  
concerns

→ matters that are disclosed in financial statement

→ which is important as per auditor

Judgement.

and which are

Fundamental part  
of correct understanding

of F/S.

Ex: Accounting policy  
and estimates changed.

↓  
Ex: Audit strategy  
Audit plan,  
scope of audit.

Auditors' report

↑ Emphasis shall not include:

→ Don't include such matters because of which the auditor has modified his opinion.

→ matter that were determined to be key audit matter.

When to include emphasis of matter paragraphs in audit report.

→ in separate section.  
With appropriate heading "Emphasis of matters".

→ clear reference to matter being emphasised

→ all relevant disclosures shall fully describe the matter, can be found in F/S.

→ indicate that ~~stated~~ the auditor's opinion is not modified in respect of that matter.

↓  
Circumstances considered to be included in emphasis of matter paragraph

↓  
Examples:

→ early application of new accounting standard which has material effect on financial statement

→ uncertainty relating to future outcome as a result of ongoing mitigations or judgments

↓  
action:  
→ subsequent events occur after date of F/S and date of audit report

→ major catastrophe that have or continued to have effect on entity's financial position.

Emphasis matter paragraph is not substitute or

→ A modified opinion (SA70)

→ Disclosure of FS

→ Reporting in accordance with SA70 (going concern)

Observations doesn't include

→ those which are prohibited by law  
and those which were already mentioned in  
Key audit-matters or persister.

Auditor shall include other matters in different  
paragraph

### Audit Report

1. Title: indicates report is of an independent auditor
2. Addressee: Auditor report is addressed to such person for whom it was made / prepared  
and applicable laws & regulations,  
or peculiar circumstances.
3. Auditors opinion: → identify entity have been audited  
→ state that FS audited  
→ identify title of each statement  
that comprises FS  
→ Refer to notes, Accounting policies  
summary.
4. Basis for: what are basis of opinions mentioned  
opinion above.  
R → stated that audit in accordance to SAs  
I → full failed auditor Responsibility  
G → Is audit evidence sufficient and appropriate

1-16-8  
5. Going concern: fundamental accounting assumption.

Going concern (SA70)

Co's right before preparing FS assert:  
that entity is a Going concern → prepared FS correctly

not a going concern →

follows  
pedication concept  
in preparing FS.

Auditor checks whether following going concern  
concept by management was right or not  
manappropriate or not

If auditor feels that going concern concept  
was not being appropriate by seeing some events  
then he may report on going concern in audit-report.

6. Key audit-matters: the auditor shall communicate  
key audit matter in auditor's report in  
accordance with SA70.

for listed companies it's necessary to include  
key audit matter in audit report.

7. Other information: where applicable auditor  
shall report (SA70)

8. Mgmt responsibility: To describe:  
→ preparing FS in accordance with applicable  
FRF

→ internal control as to prepare FS that are  
free from material misstatements  
→ assess the ability of entity → to continue as  
going concern.

I → independence fulfilled

## 9. Auditor's responsibilities:

- Objective is to give assurance
  - Reasonable assurance is high level of assurance but it is no guarantee that audit conducted as per ISA will detect all material misstatements
  - Material misstatement will be considered material if it influences economic decision of user.
- o Auditor's responsibilities:
- 1 → To exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism
  - Being alert and keep a questioning mind
  - To describe audit by stating auditor's responsibilities
  - ↓
  - To identify and understand the risk of material misstatements
  - ↓
  - To obtain, evaluate appropriate audit evidence going concern risk
  - ↓
  - To conclude on whether the financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with applicable accounting principles
  - ↓
  - Related disclosures made by management
  - ↓
  - o Accounting principles or accounting policies adopted
  - ↓
  - If other reporting responsibilities are present in some section as related report elements
  - ↓
  - If law requires other reporting then show it

## Independent auditor's report

To the subscriber  
opinion

fair & true  
basis

Being concerned  
regarding responsibility  
Auditor's responsibility

### 10. Location:

- Within the body of the auditor's report.
- Within appendix to auditor's report, in which shall include reference of location of the audited entity.
- By specific reference of location of the audited entity, if law or standard permit.

### 11. Other Reporting Responsibilities:

- If other reporting responsibilities are present in some section as related report elements
- If law requires other reporting then show it

Report under other reporting requirements.

### 12. Signature of auditor:

Signed in:

- personal name
- membership number
- firm logo

- 13. Place of signature
- 14. Date of auditor's report

→ Any significant deficiencies in internal control



## Joint audit (SAQ)

Joint audit is a joint utilization of expertise and performing audit called joint audit.

### Advantages

- Skilling of experience
- Joint work
- Advantage of mutual consultation or cooperation
- Better quality of performance
- Improved service to client
- In case of multiple audits can be spread financially and logistically among local firms.
- Lower audit development costs
- Lower cost to carry out investigation among
- sense of healthy competition from better performance

### Disadvantages

- Fees being shared
- Psychological problems
- Superiority complex of some auditors
- Problem of co-ordination among joint auditors
- Area of work of common concern being neglected
- Uncertainty about liability of work done.

\* Before commencing a audit, joint auditors discuss and develop a joint audit plan and joint auditors

Should:

a) Identify division of audit work and common audit areas.

b) ascertain reporting objectives of engaged

c) consider and communicate factors that will be significant in directing the engagement team efforts

### Short cut

Open  
Service firm  
No individual  
particular  
Staff  
working  
consolidate  
multiple  
auditor  
and more

- In respect of audit work divided among auditors, each joint auditor is responsible for only work allocated to such auditor.
- On other hand all joint auditors shall be jointly and severally responsible for:
- Audit work which was not divided among joint auditors
- Decision taken by all joint auditors under audit planning for common audit areas
- Checking whether PS are as per relevant statute, and all aspects are disclosed and presented on fair FRS
- checking whether audit report is fair, clear, simple and relevant with prescribed by ICAI
- matters that are thorough discussed by one auditor to all others views and all others are finding agreed upon it.

fair and content of auditors' report: when opinion was modified:

When auditor gives a modified opinion then the following changes to be made:

audited, adverse or disclaimer of opinion is considered appropriate.

Qualified opinion: Based on material discrepancy or exception work

work expenses and expenses of accompanying the auditor carrying its fairies has been respond.

o Present in all  
material respects  
as per FRF

in all material  
respects as per FRF

→ If modification occurs due to inability of  
obtaining audit evidence then it's express  
in addition to following statements, the except  
for the possible effects of matters for the  
modified opinion.

→ If obtained audit evidence then,

#### Adverse opinion:

expressed in auditor's opinion because of significance  
of the matter described in basis of adverse  
opinion.

Fair presentation  
from work

FS do not present  
fairly as per FRF

compliance  
from work

FS have not been  
prepared in all  
material respects in  
accordance with FRF.

#### Disclaimer of opinion:

Auditor excepts disclaims an opinion due to  
Inability to obtain sufficient appropriate  
audit evidence

shall state the  
auditor doesn't  
express an opinion  
on FS.

states because of  
significance of  
matter described  
in the basis for

Disclaimer of  
opinion section  
that has not been  
able to obtain AE.

Amend the  
statement in  
the opinion

section

#### Modified opinion

due to  
material misstatements

Amount

basis Quantification

Financial effect

misstatements in  
disclosure

How disclosure  
are misstated

non-disclosure

to  
balance &

form of  
omitted info.

→ if law  
permits then  
omitted  
info

→ When auditor is only giving disclaimer of opinion  
on the FS. Auditor shall not include key audit  
matter as per SATO.

→ When auditor expects to modify opinion then  
should communicate to telator.

As per sec 143(1) of companies Act

Duties of auditor: auditor inquiries:

short-cut:

→ loan and advances given by  
the company secured or not  
and whether they are not in the interest  
against the interests of members  
of company

→ whether loan and advances  
shown as deposits

personal

loan

transactions

cash

shares

→ personal expenses are not charged to revenue account

→ Transactions done by company entered in books  
were not in against the interest of members

→ If your co is not investment or Banking co then  
Assets, shares, debentures have not sold at  
price less than market price (price purchased)

→ whether cash entered in books was  
realized.