



## SA 250 - Consideration of Laws & Regulations (L&R) in Audit of FS

## Responsibility of Mgt - Policies to assist in prevention & detection of non-compliance

- Instituting & operating ICS
- Engaging legal advisor to monitor requirement
- Monitoring legal requirements to meet them
- Developing following code of conduct
- Maintaining register of significant L&R
- Ensure employee understand code of conduct
- Monitoring compliance with code of conduct

# Responsibility of Auditor

Auditor is **not** responsible for **preventing non**compliance & cannot be expected to detect noncompliance with all L&R

For L&R, potential effects of inherent limitations of audit are greater because -

- There are many L&R that do not affect FS & are not captured by IS
- Non-compliance are designed to conceal itself
- Non-compliance is matter for legal determination by court of law

## Audit Procedures when Non-Compliance Identified or Suspected

- Understanding of nature of act
- Circumstances in which it has occurred
- Further info to evaluate possible effect on FS
- Auditor shall discuss with Mgt & TCWG
  - o If they do not provide sufficient info that entity has complied & effect of suspected non-compliance is material to FS, auditor shall consider need to
    - Obtain legal advice
    - Evaluate effect on opinion, risk assessment and reliability of WR
    - Take appropriate action

## Auditor's responsibilities for compliance is distinguished with 2 diff categories of L&R

- L&R having direct effect on amounts & disclosures in FS (whether complied/not complied) - Obtain SAAE about compliance
- Other L&R whose compliance is fundamental to operating aspects or to avoid material penalties. Only Non-compliance have material effect on FS - Limited to specified procedures to help identify non-compliance
  - o Inquiring Mat, TCWG if entity has complied
  - Inspecting correspondence regulatory authorities
- Maintaining professional skepticism is imp

## Reporting of Identified or Suspected Non-Compliance

#### 1. TCWG

- Unless all TCWG is involved in Mgt, auditor shall communicate non-compliance other than when matter is clearly inconsequential (trivial)
- If non-compliance is believed to be intentional & material, auditor shall communicate with TCWG as soon as practicable
- If auditor suspects that Mgt or TCWG are involved in non-compliance, auditor shall communicate with next higher level of authority, if exists, like audit committee or supervisory board
- Where no higher authority exists, or if auditor believes that communication may not be acted upon or is unsure as to person to report, auditor shall obtain legal advice

# 2. In Auditor's Report

- If non-compliance has material effect on FS & is **not** adequately **reflected**, auditor shall express qualified or adverse opinion (SA 705)
- If auditor is **precluded** (prevented) by Mgt or TCWG from obtaining SAAE to evaluate if non-compliance is material, auditor shall express qualified or disclaim opinion on basis of limitation on scope
- If auditor is unable to determine noncompliance due to limitations imposed by circumstances not by Mgt or TCWG, auditor shall evaluate effect on auditor's opinion

## 3. Regulatory and Enforcement authorities Auditor shall report if he has that responsibility

#### Documentation

Identified or suspected non-compliance with L&R & results of discussion with Mgt & TCWG & other parties outside entity

# Written Representations

All known instances of non-compliance or suspected non- compliance with L&R which effects FS have been disclosed to auditor

#### Indications of Non-Compliance with Laws and Regulations

When auditor becomes aware of existence of, or info about, following matters, it may be an indication of non-compliance with L&R -

- Investigations by regulatory org & government departments or payment of fines or penalties
- Payments for unspecified services or loans to consultants, RP, employees or government employees
- Sales commissions or agent's fees that appear excessive in relation to those ordinarily paid by entity or in its industry or to services actually received
- Purchasing at prices significantly above or below market price
- Unusual payments in cash, purchases in form of cashiers' cheques payable to bearer or transfers to numbered bank accounts
- Unusual payments towards legal and retainership fees
- Unusual transactions with companies registered in tax havens
- Payments for goods or services made other than to country from which goods or services originated
- Payments without proper exchange control documentation
- Existence of an IS which fails, whether by design or by accident, to provide an adequate audit trail
  or sufficient evidence
- Unauthorised transactions or improperly recorded transactions
- Adverse media comment

#### Non-Compliance with Laws & Regulations (NOCLAR)

Non-compliance means acts of omission or commission, intentional or unintentional, that are contrary to L&R committed by - Client/Employing organization, TCWG, Mgt or employees

Non-compliance does not include - Personal misconduct unrelated to business & non-compliance by parties other than listed

#### As per IESBA, Eg covered in NOCLAR are

- Fraud, corruption and bribery
- Money laundering, terrorist financing and proceeds of crime
- Securities markets and trading
- Banking and financial products and services
- Data protection
- Environmental protection
- Public health and safety
- Tax and pension liabilities and payments

# Important Facts about NOCLAR - Expertise of Laws not Required

Accountant is expected to apply knowledge & expertise, & exercise professional judgment. He is not expected to have knowledge of L&R greater than that is required for engagement

# Certain Matters Expressly out of Purview

Clearly trivial or relating to personal misconduct

Disclosure to Appropriate Authority that is Contrary to Law not Required

#### Applicability of NOCLAR in India

- Senior Professional Accountants (KMP) in service, being employees of listed entities
- Practice Audit engagement of Listed Entity (RSE) & Net Worth of Rs. 250 crores or more

#### Providing Service to Client

NOCLAR is applicable if professional accountant is made aware of non-compliance. He is not required to investigate, nor responsible for ensuring compete compliance

#### Steps to respond to NOCLAR

- Obtaining understanding of matter
- Addressing matter
- Seeking Advice
- Determining if further action is needed
- Documentation
- Imminent Breach
- Determining whether to disclose matter to Appropriate Authority

### Documentation Requirements in NOCLAR

- How Mgt/TCWG have responded to matter
- Course of action of accountant, judgments & decisions made
- How accountant is satisfied that public interest is fulfilled

SA 250 vs NOCLAR	
<u>SA 250</u>	<u>NOCLAR</u>
Applicable only on Audit (not other assurances)	Applicable both, in service & in practice
Covers laws having direct effect on amounts & disclosures in FS & other L&R whose compliance is fundamental to operating aspects of business	In addition to SA 250, also covers non-compliance that causes substantial harm resulting in serious consequences in financial or non-financial terms
Does not define stakeholders	Related to effect of non-compliance on investors, creditors, employees & also general public
No such provision for imminent breach of law	If accountant become aware of imminent breach of law that would cause substantial harm to investors, creditors, employees or general public, he shall determine whether to disclose matter immediately to appropriate authority to prevent or mitigate consequences of breach