

**Last Mile Referencer for** 

# **AUDITING**

[Covering all Engagement & Quality Control Standards]



# The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

(Setup by an Act of Parliament)

**Board of Studies (Academic)** 

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## Saransh - Last Mile Referencer for Auditing

While due care has been taken in preparing this booklet, if any errors or omissions are noticed, the same may be brought to the notice of the Joint Director, BoS(A). The Council of the Institute is not responsible in any way for the correctness or otherwise of the matter published herein.

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Board of Studies (Academic), the student wing of the Institute, does not leave any stone unturned in providing best-in-class services to its students. It imparts quality academic education through its value-added study materials, wherein concepts are explained in lucid language. Illustrations and Test Your Knowledge Questions contained therein facilitate enhanced understanding and application of concepts learnt. Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQ) Paper Practice Assessment Portal contain a rich bank of MCQs and Case Scenarios to hone the analytical skills of students, by applying the concepts learnt in problem solving. This portal helps the students to assess their level of understanding chapter-wise. Revision Test Papers contain updates and Q & A to help students update themselves with the latest developments before each examination and revise the concepts and provisions by solving questions contained therein. Suggested Answers containing the ideal manner of answering questions set at examination also helps students revise for the forthcoming examination. Mock Test Papers help students assess their level of preparedness before each examination. BoS (Academic) also conducts live virtual classes through eminent faculty for its students across the length and breadth of the country.

To reach out to its students, the BoS (Academic) has also been publishing subject-specific capsules in its monthly Students' Journal "The Chartered Accountant Student" for facilitating effective revision of concepts dealt with in different topics of each subject at the Foundation, Intermediate and Final levels of the chartered accountancy course. Each issue of the journal includes a capsule relating to specific topic(s) in one subject at each of the three levels. In these capsules, the concepts and provisions are presented in attractive colours in the form of tables, diagrams and flow charts for facilitating easy retention and quick revision of topics.

The BoS (Academic) is now coming out with the revised edition of the booklet 'Saransh - Last Mile Referencer for Auditing', covering all Engagement and Quality Control Standards, thereby helping students in effective revision and recap before examinations. In Auditing, the significant features of the Engagement and Quality Control Standards included within the scope of syllabi at intermediate and final levels are presented. The important concepts of Standards on Quality Control (SQC), Standards on Auditing (SAs), Standards on Review Engagement (SREs), Standards on Assurance Engagements (SAEs), and Standards on Related Services (SRSs) covered in syllabi have been explained precisely. Students would be able to grasp these significant concepts quickly with the help of this booklet.

Happy Reading!

SARANSH



SARANSH





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# **INDEX**

Topic	Pg No.
AUDITING	
Engagement & Quality Control Standards	
SQC 1	3
Standards on Auditing (SA 100 - 999)	
SA 200-299: General Principles and Responsibilities	4
SA 300-499: Risk Assessment and Response to Assessed Risks	14
SA 500-599: Audit Evidence	20
SA 600-699: Using Work of Others	28
SA 700-799: Audit Conclusions and Reporting	32
SA 800-899: Specialised Areas	36
SRE 2000-2699: Standards on Review Engagements	39
SAE 3000-3699: Standards on Assurance Engagements	41
SRS 4000-4699: Standards on Related Services	44

#### **AUDITING**

#### **Engagement & Quality Control Standards**

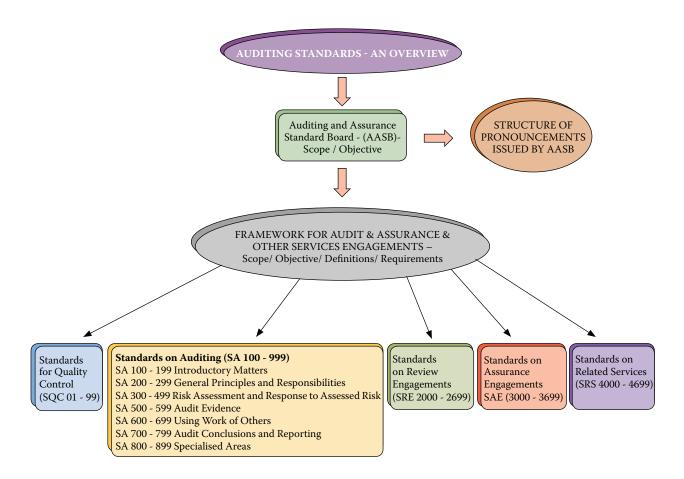
# International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB):

- The IFAC Board has established the IAASB to develop and issue, in the public interest and under its own authority, high quality auditing standards for use around the world.
- The IAASB functions as an independent standard setting body under the auspices of IFAC.

#### Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (AASB):

- ICAI is a member of the IFAC and is committed to work towards the implementation of the guidelines issued by the IFAC.
- ICAI constituted the AASB to review the existing auditing practices in India and to develop Engagement and Quality Control Standards so that these may be issued by the Council of the Institute.

#### Diagrammatic Representation of the Structure of Standards Under the New Preface



#### Procedure for issuing SAs

 The AASB determines the broad areas in which the SAs need to be formulated and the priority in regard to the selection thereof.

- 2. In the preparation of SAs, the AASB is assisted by Study Groups constituted to consider specific subjects. In the formation of Study Groups, provision is made for participation of a cross-section of members of the Institute.
- 3. On the basis of the work of the Study Groups, an exposure draft of the proposed SA is prepared by the Committee and issued for comments by members of the Institute.
- After taking into consideration the comments received, the draft of the proposed SA is finalised by the AASB and submitted to the Council of the Institute.
- 5. The Council of the Institute considers the final draft of the proposed SA, and, if necessary, modifies the same in consultation with the AASB. The SA is then issued under the authority of the Council.

#### Structure of SAs



It includes the purpose, scope, and subject matter as well as the responsibilities of the auditor and others in that context.



It includes the objective of the auditor in the audit area addressed by that particular SA.

# Definitions

For higher understanding of the SAs, pertinent terms are delineated in each SA.



Every objective is shored up by clearly stated requirements.



It explains more exactly what is meant by a requirement or is intended to cover, or includes examples of procedures that can be appropriate under certain circumstances.

Requirements are always expressed by the phrase "the auditor shall."

#### Compliance with the SAs:

While discharging their attest function, it is the duty of the members of the Institute to ensure that the SAs are followed in the audit of financial information covered by their audit reports.

If for any reason a member has not been able to perform an audit in accordance with the SAs, his report should draw attention to the material departures therefrom. Auditors are expected to follow SAs in the audits commencing on or after the date specified in the Standard. Further, compliance of SAs are mandatory requirement as per the Companies Act, 2013.

**Linkage between SAs and Disciplinary Proceedings:** The SAs (as well as other statements on auditing) represent the generally accepted procedure(s) of audit. As such, a member who does not perform his audit in accordance with these statements and fails to disclose the material departures there from, becomes liable to the disciplinary proceedings of the Institute. Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 states that a Chartered Accountant in practice shall be deemed to be guilty of professional misconduct, if:

he fails to disclose a material fact known to him which is not disclosed in a financial statement, but disclosure of which is necessary in making such financial statement where he is concerned with that financial statement in a professional capacity.

he does not exercise due diligence, or is grossly negligent in the conduct of his professional

he fails to invite attention to any material departure from the generally accepted procedure of audit applicable to the circumstances.

Clause 5 of Part I of the Second Schedule

Clause 7 of Part I of the Second Schedule

Clause 9 of Part I of the Second Schedule

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2

#### **Engagement & Quality Control Standards**

**SQC** 

SQC 1 " Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits & Reviews of Historical Financial Information, & Other Assurance & Related Service Engagements"

Introduction

Leadership responsibilities for quality within the firm

Acceptance & Continuance of client relationships & Ethical Requirements specific engagements

Human Resources Engagement performance

Monitoring

The purpose this SQC of is to establish standards provide guidance regarding a firm's responsibility for its system of quality control for audits & reviews historical financial information & for other assurance & related service engagements.

2. The firm should establish a system of quality control to provide it with reasonable assurance that the firm & its personnel comply with professional standards & regulatory & legal requirements & that the report issued by the firm/engagement partner(s) are appropriate in the circumstances.

The firm's system of quality control should include policies procedures addressing each of the six elements of such system.

Firm's policies & procedures should: 1. Provide it with reasonable assurance that the firm & its personnel comply with ethical requirements of:

- i) Integrity;
- ii) Objectivity;
- iii) Professional competence & due care;
- iv) Confidentiality:
- v) Professional behaviour.

Emphasise the fundamental principles which are reinforced in particular by the leadership of firm, education & training, monitoring & process for dealing with non compliance.

3. Provide it with reasonable assurance that the firm, its personnel, experts, network firms maintain independence to:

- i) Communicate
- $requirements \, to \, management.$ ii) Identify Identify & evaluate circumstances & relationships that create threats independence & take appropriate action.
- 4. Provide it with reasonable assurance that it is notified of breaches of independence requirement & to enable it to take appropriate action.
- 1. Firm should promote internal culture recognising quality as essential in performing engagement. 2. Firm's CEO (or equivalent) or firm's managing partner to assume ultimate responsibility for firms system of quality control.
- 3. If some other person(s) is assigned such operational responsibility, he should have sufficient & appropriate experience, ability & authority to assume that responsibility.

- policies 1. Firm's should procedures provide it with reasonable assurance that it will undertake or continue relationships & engagements only when it:
  - has considered the integrity of the client.
  - b) is competent & has capabilities, time & resources.
- can comply with ethical requirements.
- 2. When the firm obtains information that would have caused it to decline an engagement if that information had been available earlier, the firms policies & procedures should consider:
  - a) the professional & legal responsibilities
  - b) the possibility of withdrawing from the engagement & client relationship.
- 3. Policies & procedures for withdrawal include:
- with a) discussing appropriate level for appropriate action & the reasons for withdrawal.
- b) considering professional, legal regulatory requirements.
- documenting significant issues, consultations, conclusions & the basis for conclusion.

- 1. Firm's policies & procedures should provide it with reasonable assurance that:
- it has sufficient personnel with the capabilities, competence, commitment to ethical principles.
- b) enable the firm to issue appropriate reports.
- 2. Firm's performance evaluation, compensation & promotion procedures give due recognition & reward to the development & maintenance of competence & commitment to ethical principles.
- The firm should assign responsibility for each engagement to an engagement partner.
  4. The firm should also assign appropriate staff with capabilities, competence & time to perform engagements.
- 1. Firm's policies & procedures should provide it with reasonable assurance that:
- engagements are performed in accordance with professional standards, legal & regulatory requirements.
- b) that the firm issue appropriate report.
  2. Firm should establish policies & procedures w.r.t.:

  - a) consultationb) resolving differences of Opinion.
  - engagement quality control review & its documentation.
  - confidentiality, safe custody, accessibility & retrieval, retention, ownership of engagement documentation.
- 1. Firm's policies & procedures should provide
- it with reasonable assurance that:

  a) the policies & procedures relating to the system of quality control are relevant, adequate, operating effectively.
  it includes an ongoing consideration &
- evaluation of firm's system of quality control, including a periodic inspection of a selection of completed engagements.
- 2. Firm should evaluate the deficiencies noted as a result of monitoring process & should communicate to relevant engagement partners & other appropriate personnel.

  3. Firm should also design policies &
- procedures to appropriately address the complaints & allegations.

#### Documentation

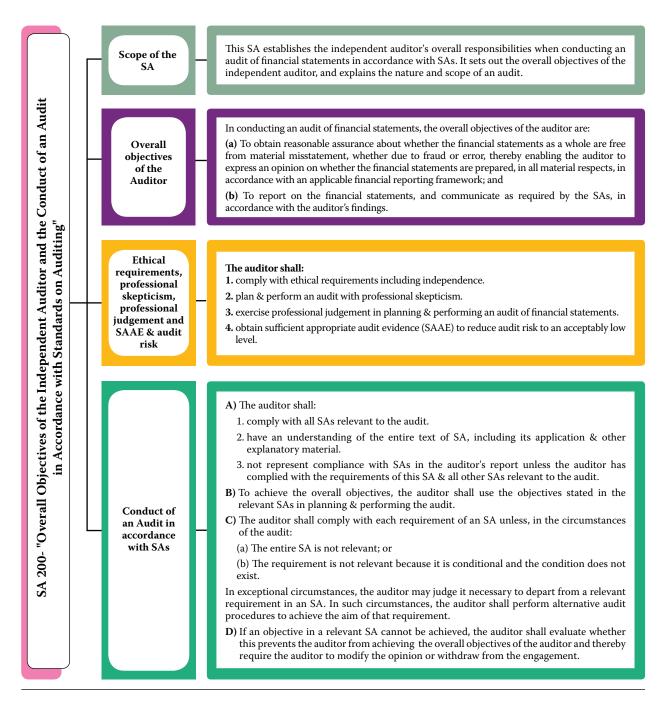
Firm should establish policies and procedures requiring appropriate documentation to provide evidence of the operation of each element of its system of quality control

Factors to consider when determining the form and content of documentation for the same are:

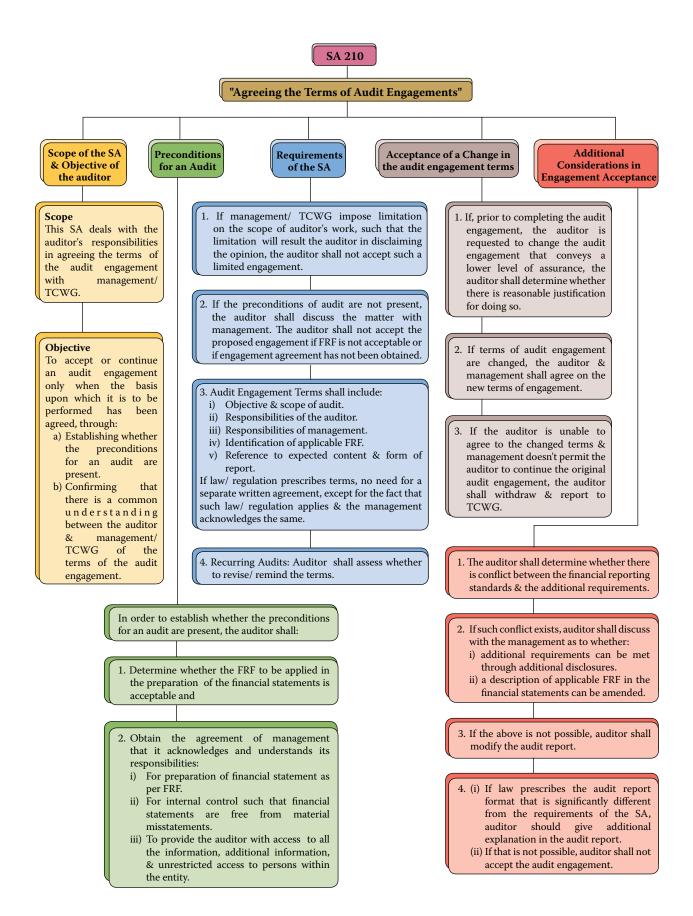
- · The size of the firm and the number of offices.
- The degree of authority both personnel and offices have.
- The nature and complexity of the firm's practice and organization.

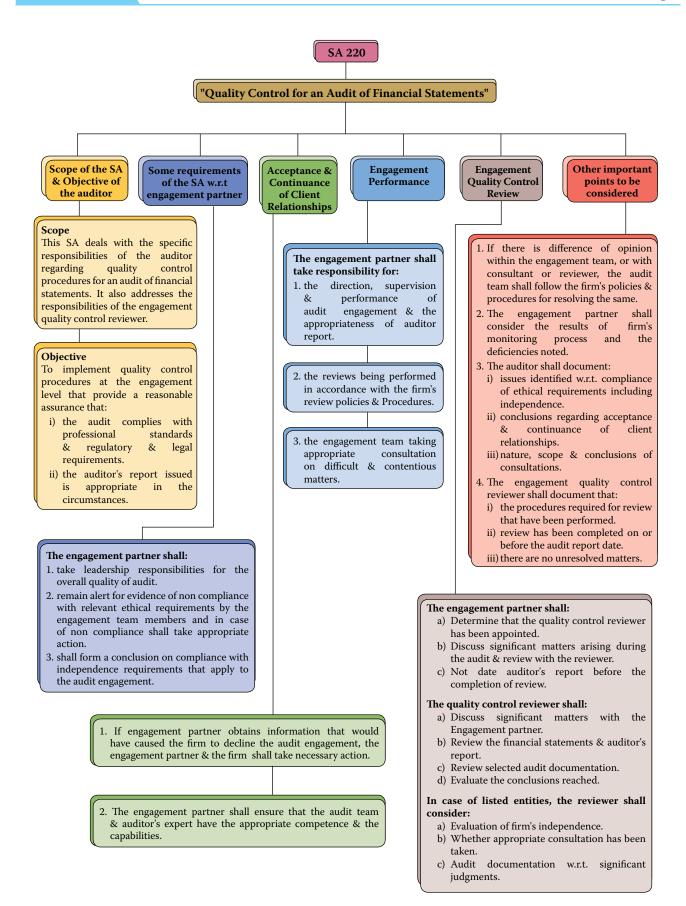
The firm retains this documentation for a period of time sufficient to permit those performing monitoring procedures to evaluate the firm's compliance with its system of quality control, or for a longer period if required by law or regulation.

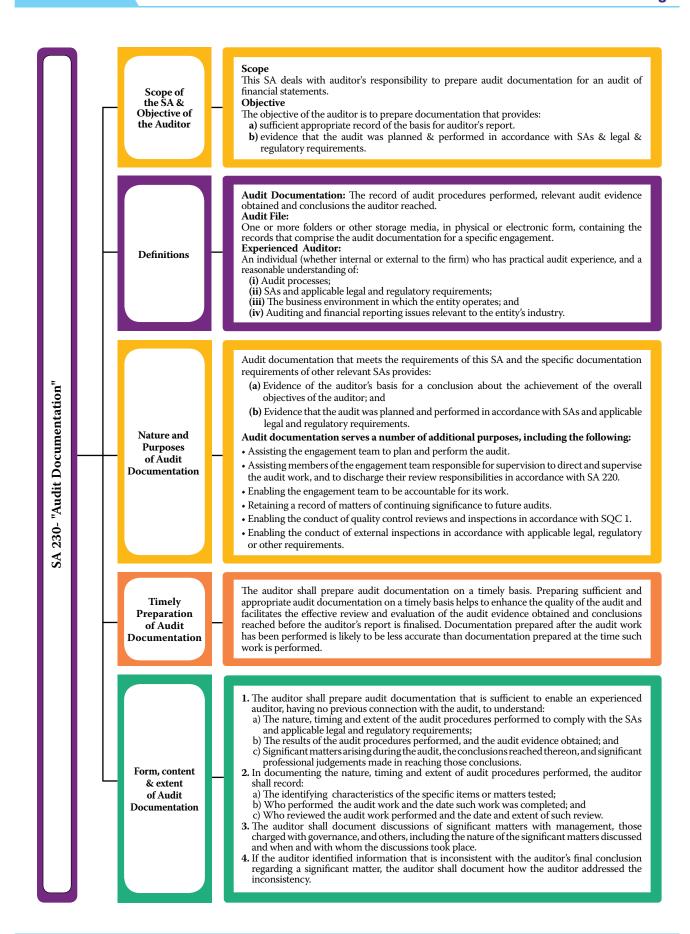
#### SA 200 - 299 General Principles and Responsibilities



"The more that you read, the more things you will know, the more that you learn, the more places you'll go." —Dr. Seuss







SA 230- "Audit Documentation" contd...

Matters Arising after the Date of the Auditor's Report If, in exceptional circumstances, the auditor performs new or additional audit procedures or draws new conclusions after the date of the auditor's report, the auditor shall document:

- (a) The circumstances encountered
- **(b)** The new or additional audit procedures performed, audit evidence obtained, and conclusions reached, and their effect on the auditor's report; and
- (c) When and by whom the resulting changes to audit documentation were made and reviewed.

Assembly of Final Audit File

- The auditor shall assemble the audit documentation in an audit file and complete the administrative process of assembling the final audit file on a timely basis after the date of the auditor's report.
- 2. After the assembly of the final audit file has been completed, the auditor shall not delete or discard audit documentation of any nature before the end of its retention period.
- **3.** Where the auditor finds it necessary to modify existing audit documentation or add new audit documentation after the assembly of the final audit file has been completed, the auditor shall, regardless of the nature of the modifications or additions, document:
  - (a) The specific reasons for making them; and
  - (b) When and by whom they were made and reviewed.



#### This SA deals with auditor's responsibilities relating to fraud in an audit of financial statements. It expands on how SA 315 & SA 330 are to be applied in relation to ROMM due to fraud. The objectives of the auditor are: Scope of the SA (a) To identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements due & Objective of to fraud; the Auditor (b) To obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses; (c) To respond appropriately to identified or suspected fraud. SA 240- " The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements" 1. Misstatements in the financial statements can arise from either fraud or error. 2. 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. 3. Although fraud is a broad legal concept, for the purposes of the SAs, the auditor is concerned with fraud that causes a material misstatement in the financial statements. Characteristics of Fraud 4. Two types of intentional misstatements are relevant to the auditor-misstatements resulting from fraudulent financial reporting and misstatements resulting from misappropriation of 5. Although the auditor may suspect or, in rare cases, identify the occurrence of fraud, the auditor does not make legal determinations of whether fraud has actually occurred. In accordance with SA 200, the auditor shall maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit, recognizing the possibility that a material misstatement due to fraud could exist. Unless the auditor has reason to believe the contrary, the auditor may accept records and Professional Skepticism Where responses to inquiries of management or those charged with governance are inconsistent, the auditor shall investigate the inconsistencies. SA 315 requires a discussion among the engagement team members and a determination by the engagement partner of matters which are to be communicated to those team members not involved in the discussion. Discussion Among the This discussion shall place particular emphasis on how and where the entity's financial statements may be susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud, including how fraud Engagement Team might occur. The discussion shall occur notwithstanding the engagement team members' beliefs that management and those charged with governance are honest and have integrity. Risk When performing risk assessment procedures and related activities to obtain an understanding Assessment of the entity and its environment, including the entity's internal control, required by SA 315, Procedures the auditor shall perform the specified procedures to obtain information for use in identifying and Related the risks of material misstatement due to fraud. Activities In accordance with SA 315, the auditor shall identify and assess the risks of material Identification misstatement due to fraud at the financial statement level, and at the assertion level for and classes of transactions, account balances and disclosures. Assessment When identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement due to fraud, the of the Risks auditor shall, based on a presumption that there are risks of fraud in revenue recognition, of Material evaluate which types of revenue, revenue transactions or assertions give rise to such risks. Misstatement The auditor shall treat those assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud as **Due to Fraud**

SA 240- " The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements" contd...

Responses to the Assessed Risks of Material Misstatement Due to Fraud-Overall Responses In accordance with SA 330, the auditor shall determine overall responses to address the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud at the financial statement level.

In determining overall responses to address the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud at the financial statement level, the auditor shall:

- (a) Assign and supervise personnel taking account of the knowledge, skill and ability of the individuals to be given significant engagement responsibilities and the auditor's assessment of the risks of material misstatement due to fraud for the engagement;
- (b) Evaluate whether the selection and application of accounting policies by the entity, particularly those related to subjective measurements and complex transactions, may be indicative of fraudulent financial reporting resulting from management's effort to manage earnings; and
- (c) Incorporate an element of unpredictability in the selection of the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.

Audit
Procedures
Responsive to
Assessed Risks
of Material
Misstatement
Due to Fraud at
the Assertion
Level

In accordance with SA 330, the auditor shall design and perform further audit procedures whose nature, timing and extent are responsive to the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud at the assertion level.

Evaluation of Audit Evidence The auditor shall evaluate whether analytical procedures that are performed when forming an overall conclusion as to whether the financial statements as a whole are consistent with the auditor's understanding of the entity and its environment indicate a previously unrecognized risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

When the auditor identifies a misstatement, the auditor shall evaluate whether such a misstatement is indicative of fraud.

If there is such an indication, the auditor shall evaluate the implications of the misstatement in relation to other aspects of the audit.

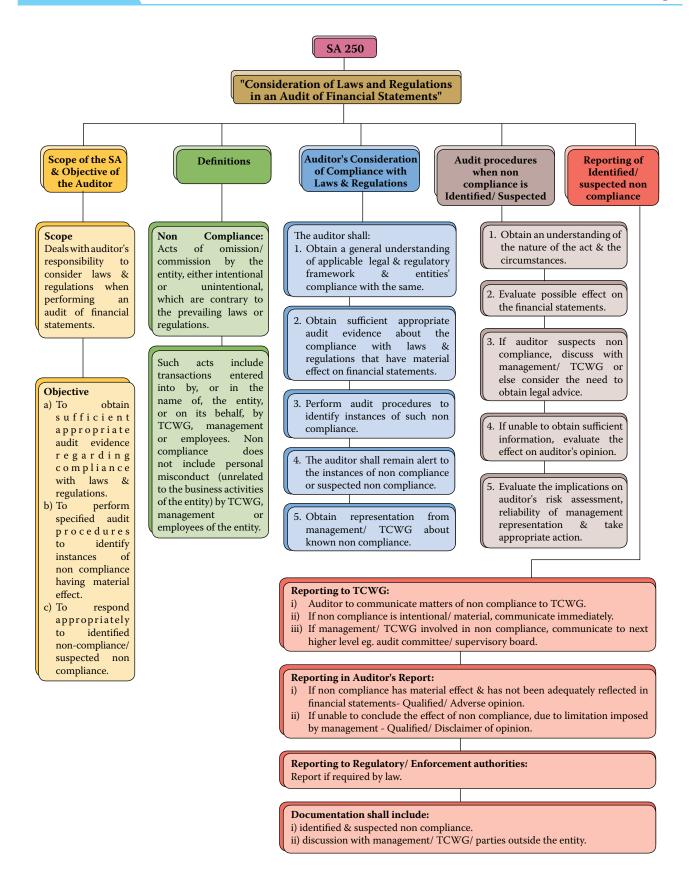
If the auditor identifies a misstatement and the auditor has reason to believe that it is or may be the result of fraud and that management (in particular, senior management) is involved, the auditor shall re-evaluate the assessment of the risks of material misstatement due to fraud.

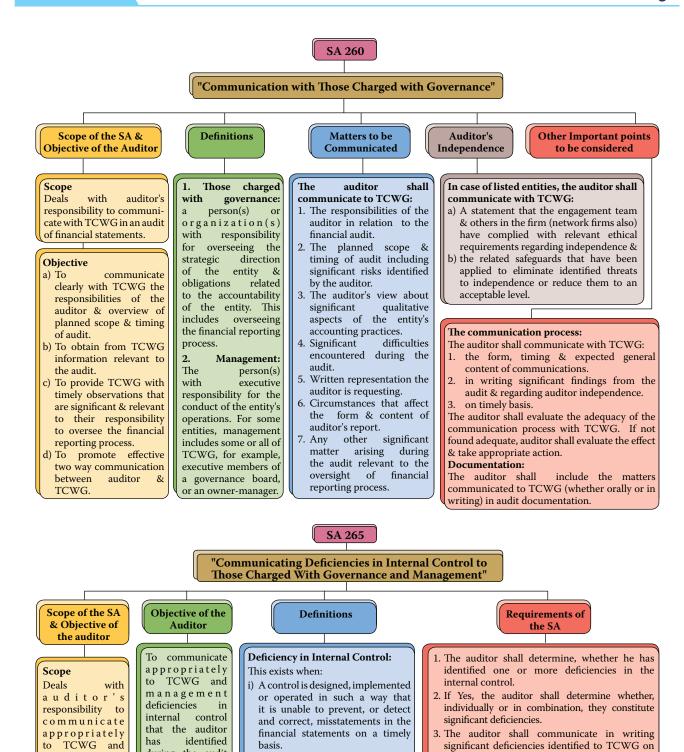
The auditor shall also consider whether circumstances or conditions indicate possible collusion involving employees, management or third parties when reconsidering the reliability of evidence previously obtained.

When the auditor confirms that, or is unable to conclude whether, the financial statements are materially misstated as a result of fraud, the auditor shall evaluate the implications for the audit.

Auditor Unable to Continue the Engagement If, as a result of a misstatement resulting from fraud or suspected fraud, the auditor encounters exceptional circumstances that bring into question the auditor's ability to continue performing the audit, the auditor shall:

- $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{(a)} Determine the professional and legal responsibilities applicable in the circumstances. \\ \end{tabular}$
- (b) Consider whether it is appropriate to withdraw from the engagement, where withdrawal from the engagement is legally permitted; and
- (c) If the auditor withdraws:
  - (i) Discuss with the appropriate level of management and those charged with governance, the auditor's withdrawal from the engagement and the reasons for the withdrawal; and
  - (ii) Determine whether there is a professional or legal requirement to report to the person or persons who made the audit appointment.





ii) A control necessary to prevent, or

detect and correct, misstatements

in the financial statements on a

Significant deficiency in Internal

A deficiency or combination of

deficiencies in internal control

that, in the auditor's professional

judgment, is of sufficient importance

to merit the attention of TCWG.

timely basis is missing.

Control:

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m a n a g e m e n t

internal control that the auditor

has identified in an

audit of financial

in

deficiencies

statements.

during the audit

and that, in

professional

judgment, are

importance

to merit their respective

attentions.

sufficient

the

of

auditor's

timely basis.

4. The auditor shall also communicate

5. The written communication shall include:

the communication.

explanation of their possible effects.

management at an appropriate level of

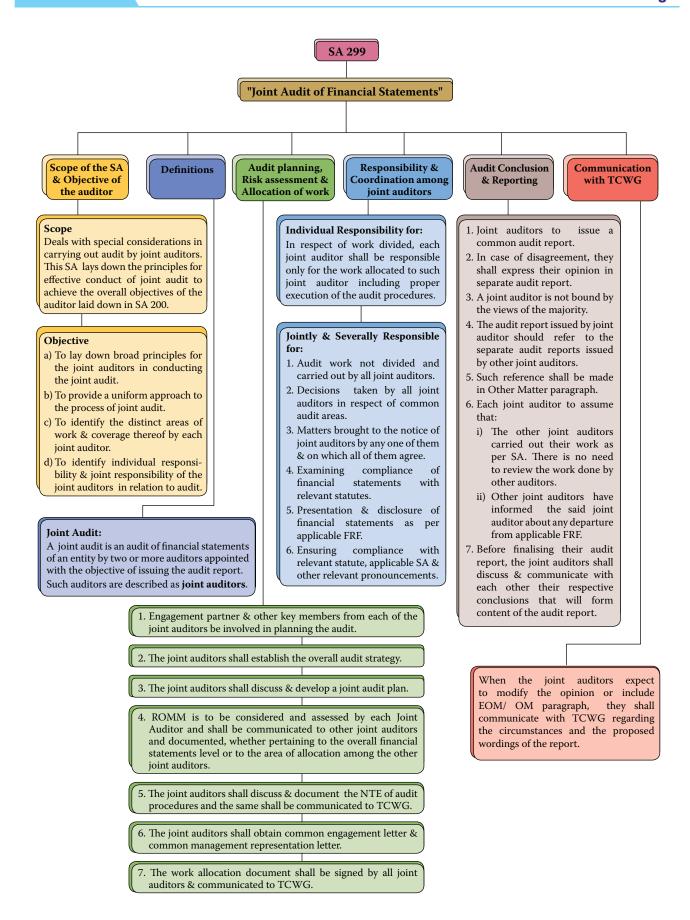
responsibility on a timely basis, in writing about

i) A description of the deficiencies and

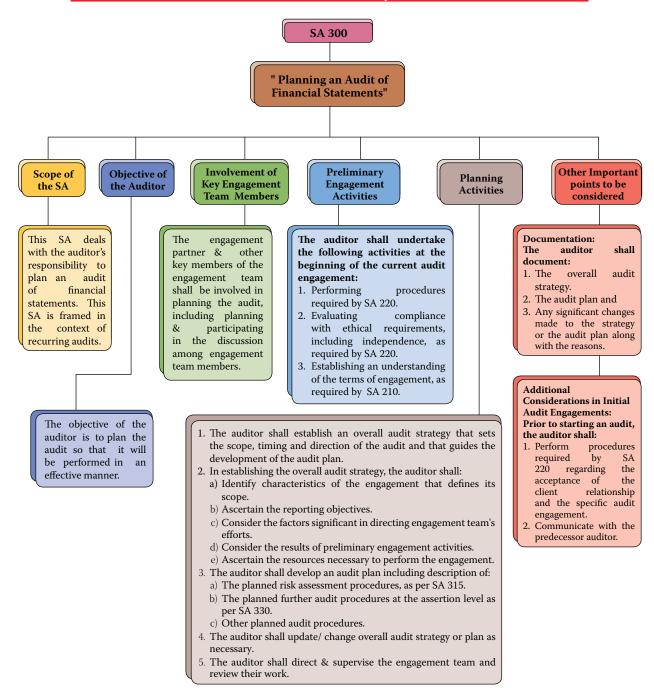
Sufficient information to enable TCWG/

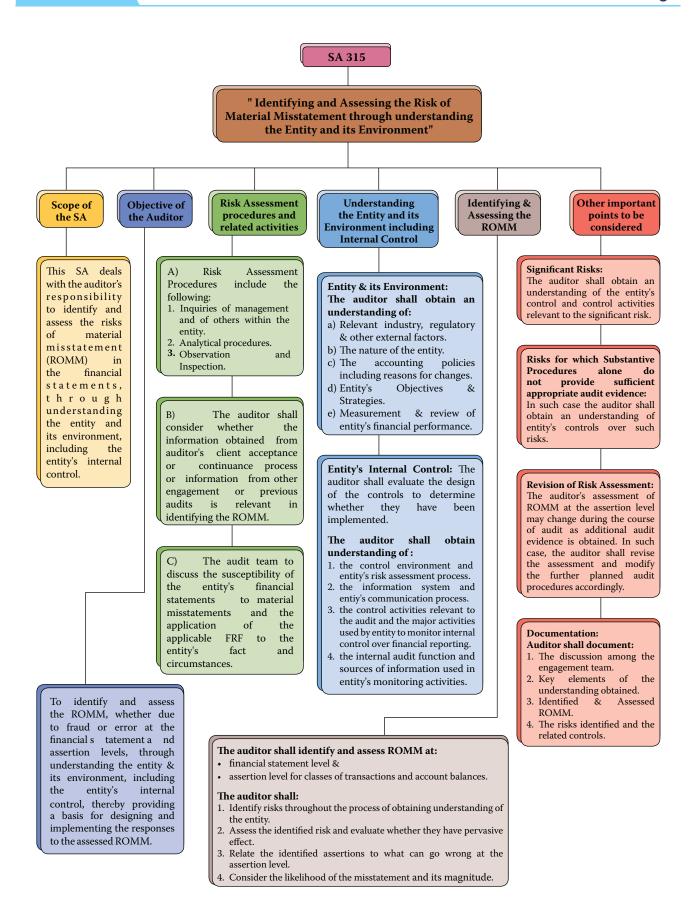
management to understand the context of

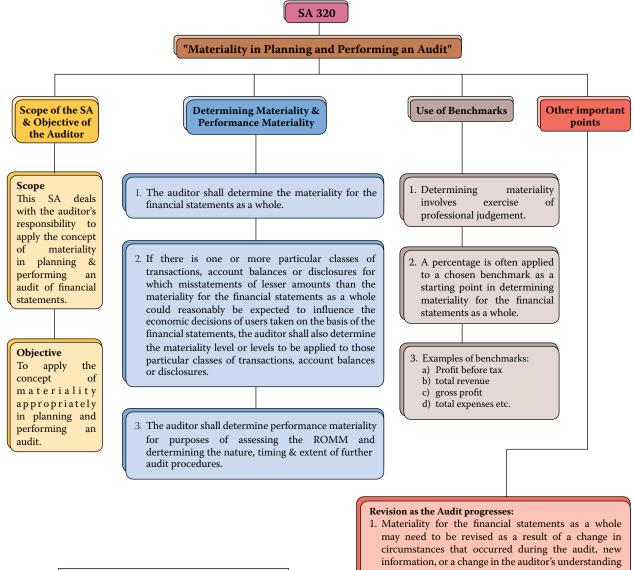
significant deficiencies and other deficiencies.



#### SA 300 - 499: Risk Assessment and Response to Assessed Risks







#### Definition

Performance materiality means the amount or amounts set by the auditor at less than materiality for the financial statements as a whole to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality for the financial statements as a whole.

- of the entity and its operations as a result of performing further audit procedures.
- 2. If the auditor concludes that a lower materiality for the financial statements as a whole than that initially determined is appropriate, the auditor shall determine whether it is necessary to revise performance materiality, and whether the nature, timing and extent of the further audit procedures remain appropriate.

#### Documentation of:

- 1. Materiality for the financial statements as a whole.
- 2. The materiality level or levels for particular classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures.
- Performance materiality.
- 4. Any revision as the audit progressed.

#### SA 330

#### "The Auditor's Responses to Assessed Risks"

#### Scope of the SA & Objective of the Auditor

#### Scope

This SA deals with the auditor's responsibility to design and implement of ROMM identified assessed by the auditor in accord ance with SA 315 in a financial statement audit.

#### Objective

To obtain sufficient & appropriate audit evidence about the assessed ROMM, through designing & implementing a p p r o p r i a t e responses to those risks.

## Requirements of SA

Overall Responses: The auditor shall design & implement overall responses to address the assessed ROMM at the financial statement level.

#### Audit Procedures for Assessed ROMM at Assertion Level:

The auditor shall design & perform further audit procedures whose nature, timing & extent are based on & are responsive to the assessed ROMM at the assertion level.

#### In designing Further Audit Procedures, the auditor shall:

- a) Consider the reasons for the assessment given to the ROMM at the assertion level for each class of transactions, account balance and disclosure.
- Obtain more persuasive audit evidence because of a higher assessment of risk.

# Test of controls

# A) The auditor shall design & perform test of controls when:

- 1. the auditor expects that the controls are operating effectively or
- 2. Substantive procedures alone cannot provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence at the assertion level.
- B) The auditor shall perform other audit procedures along with inquiry & determine whether the controls to be tested depend upon indirect controls.
- C) The auditor shall test controls for a particular time or throughout the period.
- D) The auditor may use audit evidence obtained in previous audits after considering continuing relevance.
- E) The auditor shall test the controls for significant risk in current period.
- F) When deviations from controls are detected, the auditor shall make specific inquires to understand these matters & their potential consequences.

# Substantive procedures

# Other important points

- 1. Irrespective of the assessed ROMM, auditor shall perform substantive procedures.
- 2. Auditor shall consider whether external confirmation are to be performed as Substantive audit procedures.
- 3. Auditor shall perform substantive procedures related to financial statement closing process and those responsive to significant risks.
- 4. When substantive procedures are performed at an interim date, the auditor shall cover the remaining period also.
- 5. If misstatements that the auditor did not expect when assessing ROMM are detected at an interim date, the auditor shall evaluate whether the related assessment of risk & planned substantive procedures covering the remaining period need to be modified.

#### Definition

#### **Substantive Procedure:**

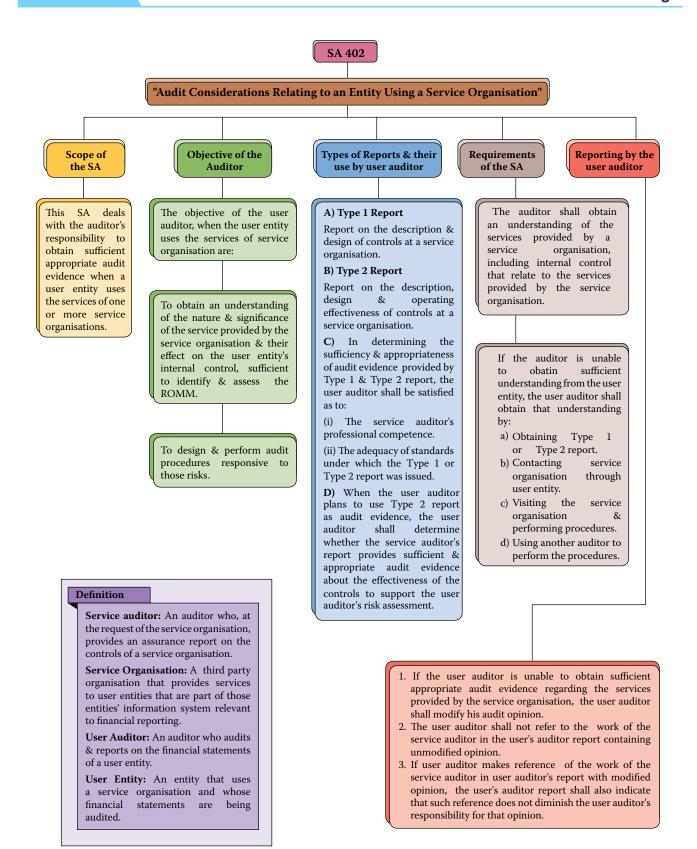
An audit procedure designed to detect material misstatements at the assertion level. It comprises of:

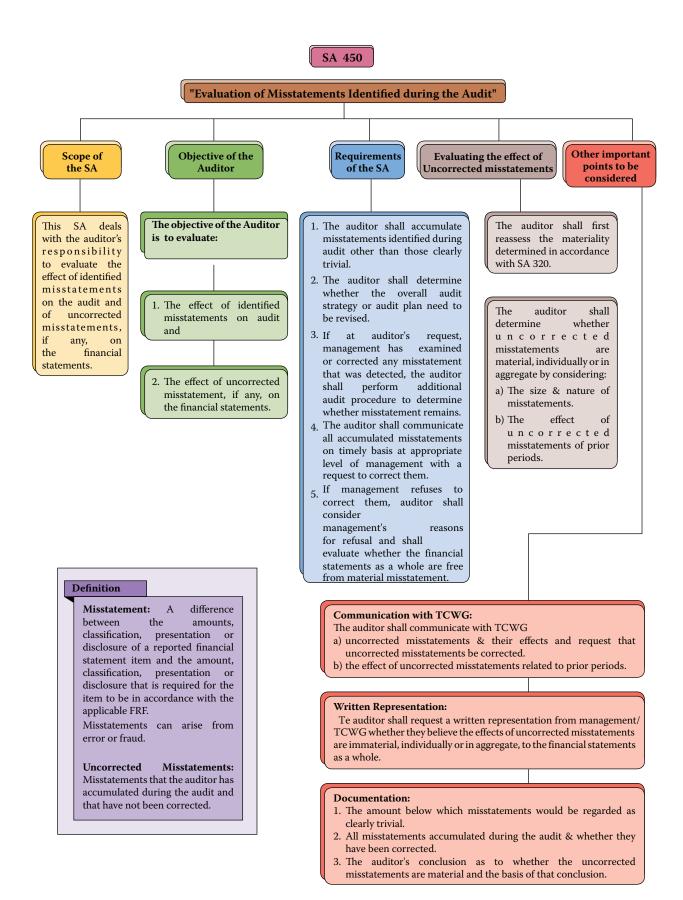
- 1. Test of details (of classes of transactions, account balances, & disclosures), &
- 2. Substantive analytical procedures.

#### **Test of Controls:**

An audit procedure designed to evaluate operating effectiveness of controls in preventing, or detecting and correcting, material misstatements at the assertion level.

- 1. The auditor shall perform audit procedures to evaluate the adequacy of presentation & disclosures made in the financial statements.
- 2. The auditor shall evaluate the sufficiency & appropriateness of audit evidence.
- 3. The auditor shall document:
  - a) the overall responses and the nature , timing, extent of further audit procedures performed.
  - b) the linkage of those procedures with assessed risks at the assertion level.
  - c) the results of audit procedures.





#### SA 500 - 599: Audit Evidence

#### SA 500 - "Audit Evidence"

#### Scope of the SA

### Objective of

#### Information to be used as audit evidence

#### Audit procedures to obtain audit evidence

#### Inconsistency in or doubts over reliability of audit evidence

This SA deals with the auditor's responsibility to design and perform audit procedures to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to be able to draw reasonable conclusions on which to base the auditor's opinion.

This SA is applicable to all the audit evidence obtained during the course of audit.

the auditor

To design and perform audit procedures in such a way as to enable the auditor to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to be able to draw reasonable conclusions which to base auditor's opinion.

The auditor shall consider the relevance and reliability of the information to be used as audit evidence.

When information from management expert is used, the auditor shall evaluate the competence, objectivity of the expert, appropriateness of the expert's work.

When using information produced by the entity, the auditor shall evaluate the reliability, completeness, accuracy of the information.

Audit evidence to draw reasonable conclusions on which to base the auditor's opinion is obtained by performing:

- 1. R i s Assessment procedures
- 2. Further audit procedures comprising of: Test of controls and Substantive procedures

The auditor shall determine what modifications or additions to audit procedures are necessary to resolve the matter and shall consider the effect of the matter, if any, on other aspects of the audit.

#### Definition

Audit Evidence: Information used by the auditor in arriving at the conclusions on which the auditor's opinion is based. It includes both information contained in the accounting records underlying the financial statements and other information.

**Appropriateness:** It is the measure of quality of audit evidence.

Sufficieny: It is the measure of quantity of audit evidence.

#### SA 501 - "Audit Evidence- Specific Considerations for Selected Items"

#### Scope of the SA

#### Objective of the auditor

#### Inventory

#### Litigations & Claims

#### Segment Information

This SA deals with specific considerations by the auditor in obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence with respect to inventory, litigation and claims and segment information in an audit of financial statements.

#### To obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding:

- 1. Existence and condition of inventory
- 2. Completeness of litigation and claims involving the entity.
- 3. Presentation disclosure of segment information in accordance with applicable FRF.

- a) If inventory is material, obtain evidence for existence and condition of inventory
- 1.Attendance at physical inventory counting.
- 2.Performing audit procedures over the entity's final inventory records.
- b) If inventory counting conducted at date other than the date of financial statements, perform additional procedures with respect to inventory between count date and date of financial statements.
- If auditor is unable to attend the physical inventory counting due to unforeseen circumstances, auditor to make/ observe some physical count on alternate date and perform audit procedures on intervening transactions.
- d) If attendance at inventory count is auditor to perform impracticable. alternate procedures. If it is not possible to do so, modify the opinion.
- When inventory is under custody of third party, request confirmation from third party and perform inspection and other procedures.

- a) Auditor to perform audit procedures to identify litigations and claims by:
  - 1.Inquiry of management.
  - 2.Reviewing minutes of meetings.
  - 3.Reviewing legal expense accounts.
- b) If auditor assesses risk of material misstatement, seek direct communication with entity's external legal counsel.
- c) If auditor is unable to communicate with the external legal counsel, modify the opinion as per SA 705.
- d) Obtain Written that Representation known actual or possible litigations and claims have been disclosed to the auditor and appropriately accounted for as per applicable FRF.
- Auditor to obtain audit evidence regarding presentation and disclosure of segment information in accordance with applicable FRF
- 1. Understanding the methods used by the management in determining segment information
- 2. Performing analytical procedures.

#### SA 505 - "External Confirmations"

# Scope of the SA & Objective of the auditor

#### External Confirmation Procedures

# Management's refusal to allow the auditor to send a confirmation request

# Results of the External Confirmation procedures

#### Scope

This SA deals with auditor's use of external confirmation procedures to obtain audit evidence.

#### Objective

To design and perform external confirmation procedures to obtain relevant and reliable audit evidence.

- 1. Determining the information to be confirmed/requested.
- 2. Selecting the appropriate confirming party.
- 3. Designing the confirmation requests.
- 4. Sending the requests, including follow-up requests.
- Inquire as to management's reasons for the refusal, and seek audit evidence as to their validity and reasonableness
- 2. Evaluate the implications of management's refusal on the auditor's assessment of the relevant risks of material misstatement, including the risk of fraud, and on the nature, timing and extent of other audit procedures; and
- 3. Perform alternative audit procedures designed to obtain relevant and reliable audit evidence.
- If management's refusal is unreasonable, then communicate with TCWG and consider the implications on audit and auditor's opinion.

- A) Reliability of responses to confirmation requests: If auditor has doubt about reliability of response, auditor to obtain further audit evidence. If auditor determines response is not reliable, auditor to evaluate the implications on the assessment of risk of material misstatement.
- **B) Non Response:** Auditor shall perform alternative audit procedures.
- C) When a response to positive confirmation is necessary and the same is not received: Determine the implications on the audit and the auditors opinion.
- **D) Exception:** Auditor shall investigate exceptions to determine whether or not they are indicative of misstatement.
- E) Negative Confirmation: Auditor to use negative confirmation as sole substantive audit procedure when:
- 1. Assessed Risk of Material misstatement is low and relevant controls are effective.
- 2. The population comprise of large number of small, homogeneous transactions.
- 3. A very low exception rate is expected.
- 4.The auditor is not aware of circumstances that would cause recipients of negative confirmation requests to disregard such requests.

#### SA 510 - "Initial Audit Engagements- Opening Balances"

#### Scope of the SA

This SA deals with auditor's responsibilities relating to opening balances when conducting an initial audit engagement.

# Objective of the auditor

To obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about:

- 1. Whether opening balances contain misstatements that materially affect the current period's financial statements.
- 2. Whether appropriate accounting policies are consistently applied and any change thereto has been properly accounted for, presented and disclosed.

#### **Audit Procedures**

#### Opening Balances: The auditor shall:

- Read the most recent financial statements and predecessor's auditor's report.
- 2. Determine whether prior period's closing balance has been correctly brought forward.
- Determine whether the opening balances reflect appropriate accounting policies.
- 4. Perform aud procedures o opening balances.
- 5. If current period financial statements are misstated due to misstatement in opening balances, communicate with management or TCWG.

# Consistency of Accounting

Obtain audit

Policies:

evidence as to whether the accounting policies are consistently applied and in case of any changes, whether her properly accounted for, presented and disclosed.

# Relevant Information in the Predecessor's

I f modification in predecessor a u d i t o r 's r e p o r t , evaluate the effect of the matter giving rise to such modification with respect to current p e r i o d 's f i n a n c i a l

statements.

Auditor's

Report:

# Audit Conclusion and reporting

#### **Opening Balances:**

- 1. If auditor is unable to obtain audit evidence regarding opening balances- Qualified/ disclaimer of opinion.
- 2.If auditor concludes opening balances contain misstatement, not properly presented/ disclosed-Qualified/ Adverse Opinion.

## Consistency of Accounting Policies:

If auditor concludes that accounting policies are not consistently applied in relation to opening balances or changes are not properly accounted for- Qualified/ Adverse Opinion.

### Modification to the opinion in the predecessor's auditor's report:

If the modification is relevant and material to the current period's financial statements, auditor shall modify the current period audit report.

### SA 520

#### "Analytical Procedures"

## Scope of the SA & Objective of the auditor

#### Scope

This SA deals with auditor's use of analytical procedures as substantive procedures and as procedures near the end of audit that assist the auditor when forming an overall conclusion on the financial statements.

#### Objective

- 1. To obtain relevant & reliable audit evidence when using substantive analytical procedures.
- 2. To design and perform analytical procedures near the end of audit.

#### Substantive Analytical Procedures

# While designing and performing substantive analytical procedures, the auditor shall:

- 1. Determine suitability of analytical procedure for given assertions.
- 2. Evaluate reliability of Data.
- 3. Develop an expectation of recorded amounts.
- 4. Determine the amount of acceptable difference.

# Analytical procedures that assist when forming an overall conclusion

The auditor shall design and perform analytical procedures near the end of the audit that assist the auditor when forming an overall conclusion as to whether the financial statements are consistent with the auditor's understanding of the entity.

# Investigating results of analytical procedures

#### If auditor finds fluctuations or relationship that are inconsistent with other relevant information auditor shall investigate such differences by:

- Inquiring of management and obtaining appropriate audit evidence relevant to management's responses and
- 2. Performing other audit procedures as necessary in the circumstances.

#### **Definition**

**Analytical Procedures** means evaluations of financial information through analysis of plausible relationships among both financial and non-financial data. Analytical procedures also encompass such investigation as is necessary of identified fluctuations or relationships that are inconsistent with other relevant information or that differ from expected values by a significant amount.

#### SA 530

#### "Audit Sampling"

# Scope of the SA & Objective of the auditor

#### Scope

This SA applies when the auditor has decided to use audit sampling in performing audit procedures. It deals with auditor's use of statistical and non statistical sampling.

#### Objective

To provide a reasonable basis for the auditor to draw conclusions about the population from which the sample is selected.

# Sample design, size and selection of items for testing

- While designing audit sample, the auditor shall consider the purpose of the audit procedure and the characteristics of the population.
- 2. The auditor shall determine sample size sufficient to reduce sampling risk to an acceptably low level.
- 3. The auditor shall select items for the sample such that each sampling unit in the population has a chance of selection.

### Performing Audit Procedures

- The auditor shall perform appropriate audit procedure on each item selected.
- If audit procedure is not applicable on the selected item, apply the procedure on a replacement item.
- 3. If the auditor is unable to apply the designed audit procedure to a selected item, treat that item as a deviation from the prescribed control, in case of tests of controls, or a misstatement, in the case of tests of details.

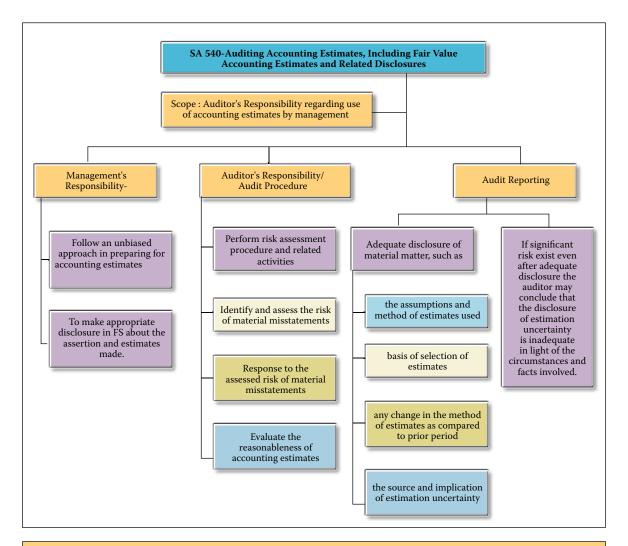
### Other points of consideration

- 1. The auditor shall investigate the nature and cause of deviation or misstatement identified and evaluate its possible effect.
- 2. When a deviation/ misstatement is considered as anomaly, the auditor shall perform audit procedures to obtain high degree of certainty that it is not representative of the population.
- 3. For test of details, the auditor shall project misstatements found in the sample to the population.
- 4. The auditor shall evaluate the results of the sample and whether the use of audit sampling has provided a reasonable basis for conclusion about the population tested.

#### Definition

#### **Audit Sampling:**

The application of audit procedures to less than 100% of items within a population of audit relevance such that all the sampling units have a chance of selection in order to provide the auditor with a reasonable basis on which to draw conclusions about the entire population.



#### **Important Definitions:**

**Accounting estimate** – An approximation of a monetary amount in the absence of a precise means of measurement. This term is used for an amount measured at fair value where there is estimation uncertainty, as well as for other amounts that require estimation. Where this SA addresses only accounting estimates involving measurement at fair value, the term "fair value accounting estimates" is used.

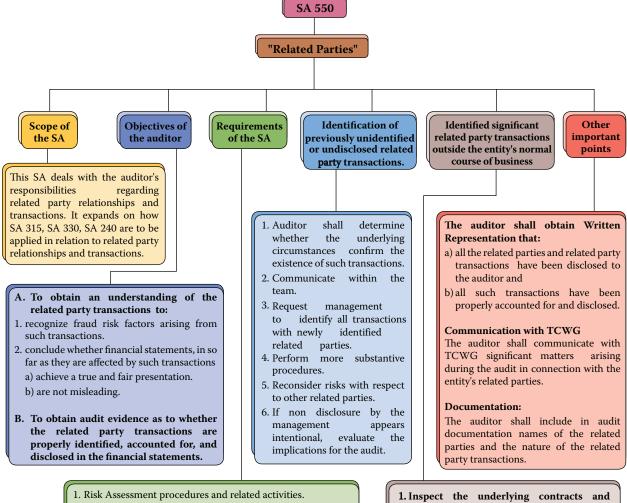
**Auditor's point estimate or auditor's range** – The amount, or range of amounts, respectively, derived from audit evidence for use in evaluating management's point estimate

Management bias - A lack of neutrality by management in the preparation and presentation of information.

**Management's point estimate** – The amount selected by management for recognition or disclosure in the financial statements as an accounting estimate.

Estimation uncertainty – The susceptibility of an accounting estimate and related disclosures to an inherent lack of precision in its measurement.

**Outcome of an accounting estimate** – The actual monetary amount which results from the resolution of the underlying transaction(s), event(s) or condition(s) addressed by the accounting estimate.

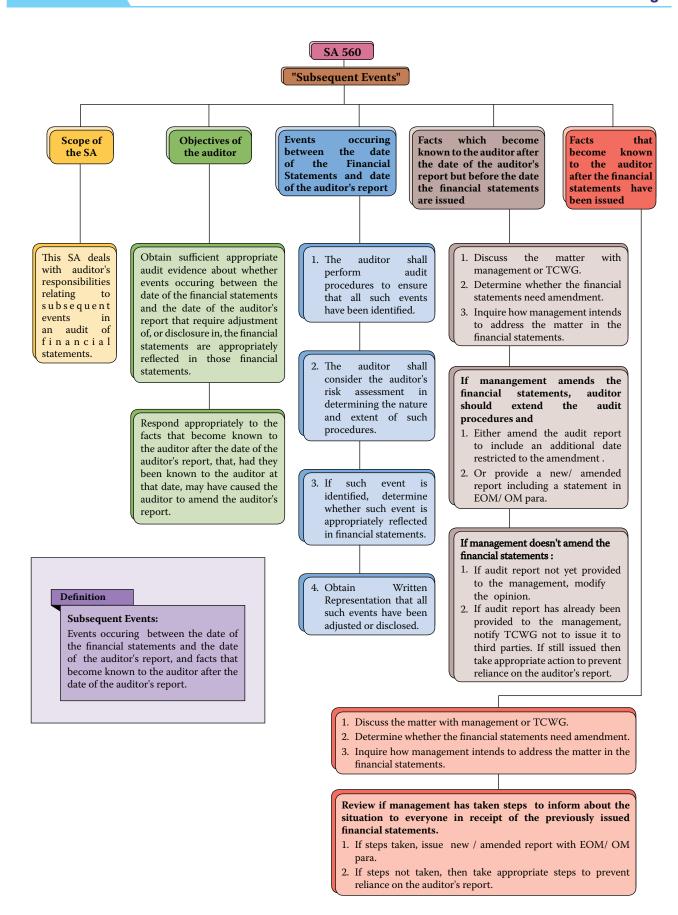


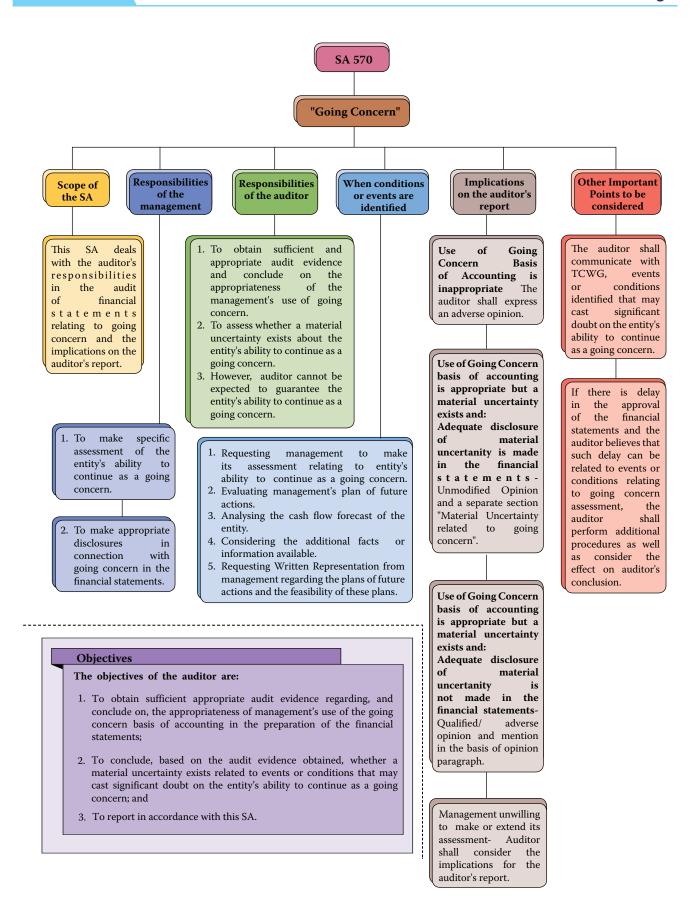
- 1. Risk Assessment procedures and related activities.
- 2. Understanding the Entity's related party relationships and transactions.
- 3. Maintaining alertness for related party information when reviewing records or documents.
- 4. Sharing related party information with the Engagement team.
- 5. Identification and assessment of the risk of material misstatement associated with related party transactions and relationships.
- 6. Responses to the Risks of Material Misstatement associated with related party relationships and transactions.
- evaluate: a) the business rationale of the transactions.
- b) whether the terms of transactions are consistent with management's explanations.
- c) whether such transactions have been properly accounted for.
- 2. Obtain audit evidence that the transactions have been appropriately authorised and approved.

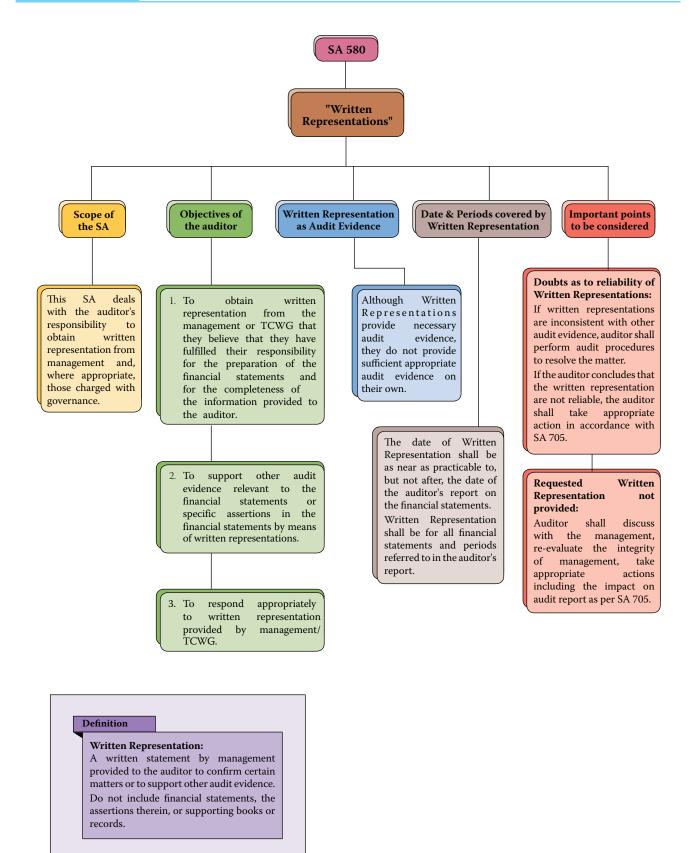
#### Definition

Related party- A party that is either:

- i) a related party as defined in applicable FRF.
- ii) where applicable FRF establishes minimal or no related party requirements:
- a) A person or other entity that has control or significant influence, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, over the reporting entity,
- b) Another entity over which the reporting entity has control or significant influence, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries; or
- c) Another entity that is under common control with the reporting entity through having:
  - common controlling ownership,
  - owners who are close family members, or
  - · common key management.

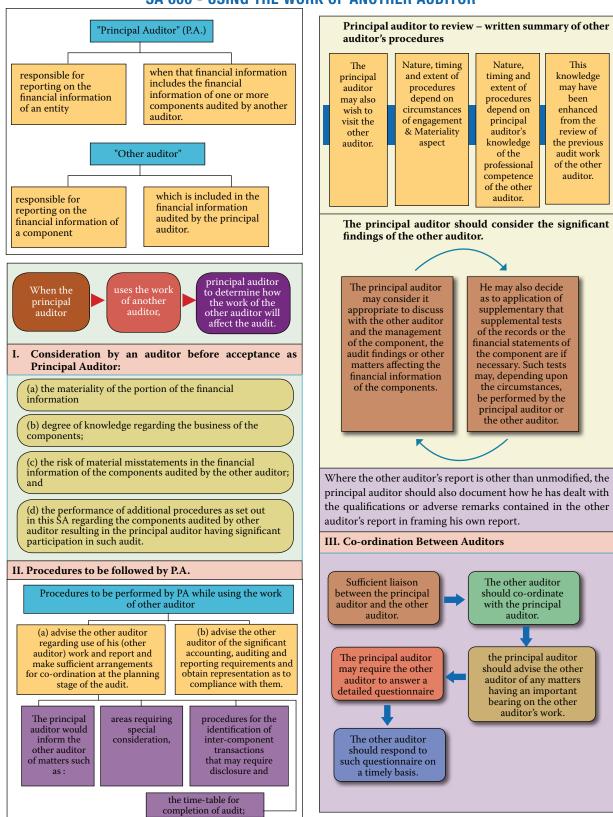






#### SA 600 - 699: Using Work of Others

#### **SA 600 - USING THE WORK OF ANOTHER AUDITOR**



#### **IV Reporting Considerations**

1. Principal auditor to express a qualified opinion or disclaimer of opinion in case of a limitation on the scope of audit.

When the principal auditor concludes, based on his procedures, that the work of the other auditor cannot be used and the principal auditor has not been able to perform sufficient additional procedures regarding the financial information of the component audited by the other auditor, the principal auditor should express a qualified opinion or disclaimer of opinion because there is a limitation on the scope of audit.

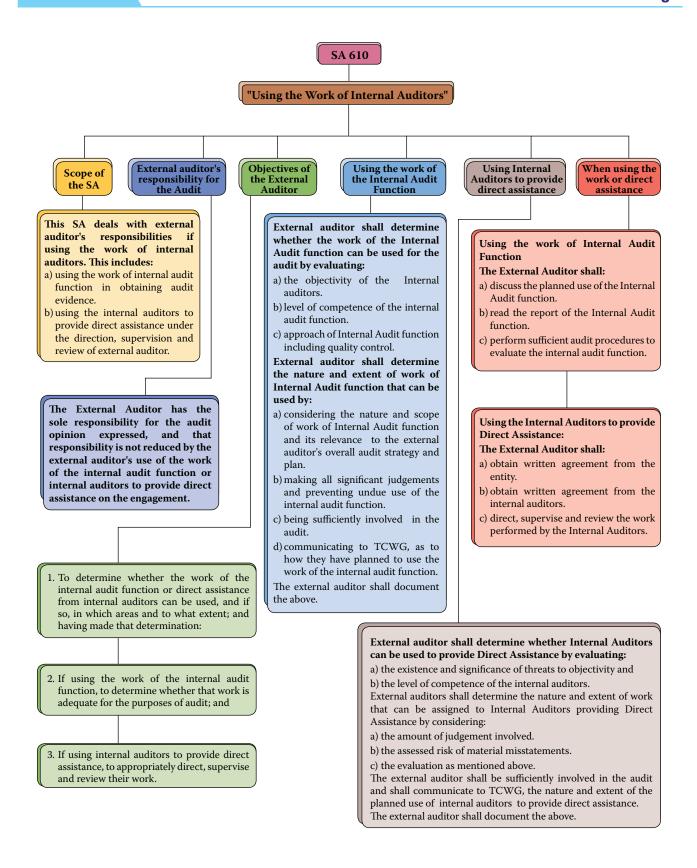
#### 2. If the other auditor issues a Modified Report

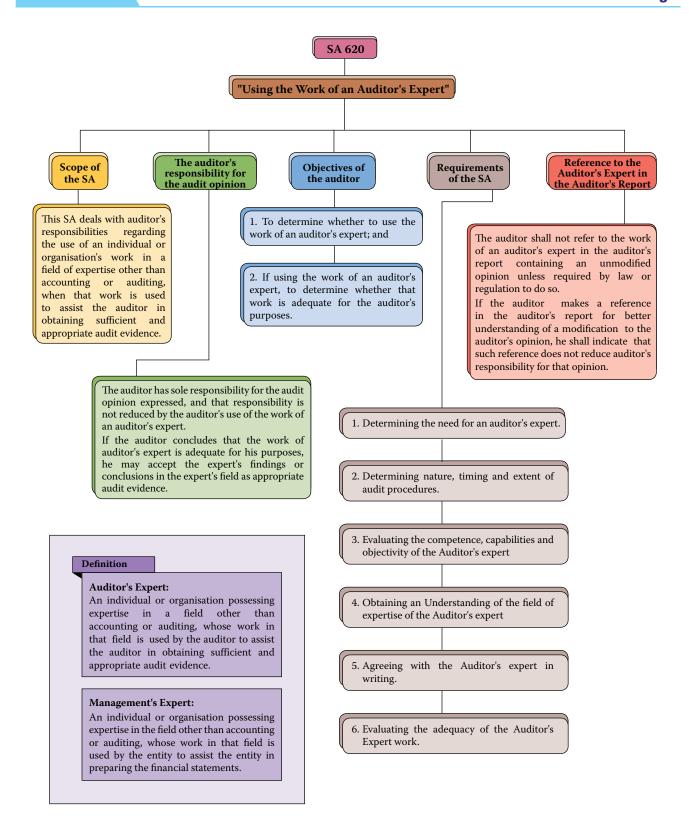
In all circumstances, if the other auditor issues, or intends to issue, a modified auditor's report, the principal auditor should consider whether the subject of the modification is of such nature and significance, in relation to the financial information of the entity on which the principal auditor is reporting that it requires a modification of the principal auditor's report.

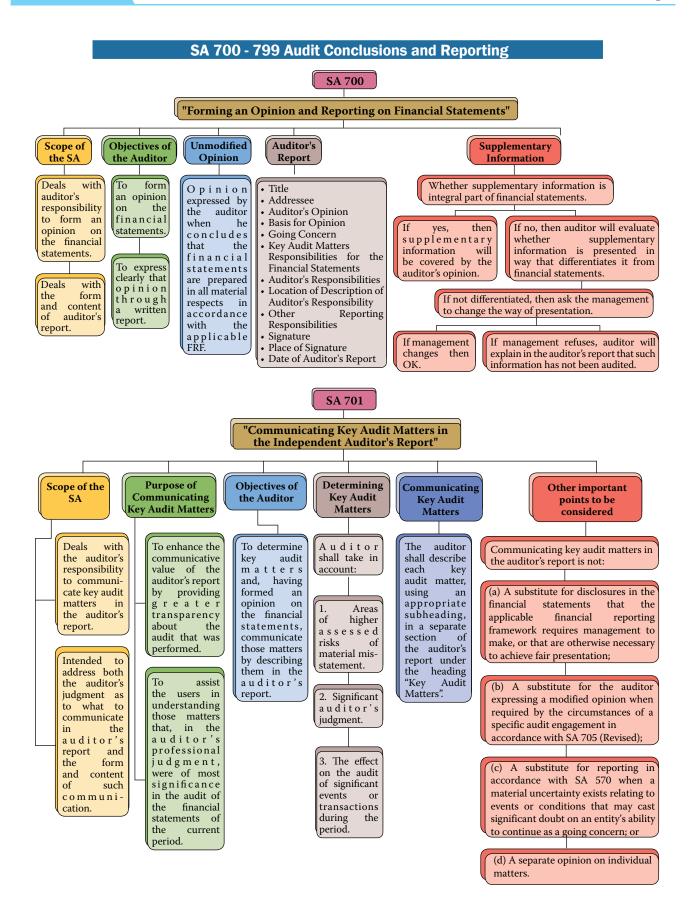
#### V. Division of Responsibility

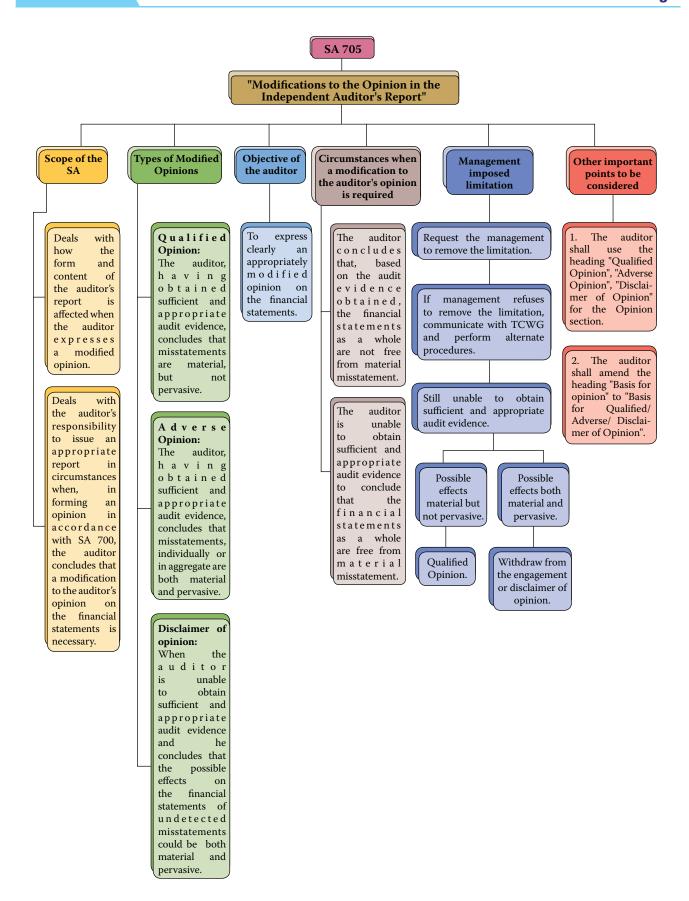
When the principal auditor has to base his opinion on the financial information of the entity as a whole relying upon the statements and reports of the other auditors, his report should state clearly the division of responsibility for the financial information of the entity by indicating the extent to which the financial information of components audited by the other auditors have been included in the financial information of the entity, e.g., the number of divisions/branches/subsidiaries or other components audited by other auditors. However, if the Principal Auditor notices any material discrepancies the same has to be brought to the knowledge of other Auditor. This should be incorporated in the Audit Report.

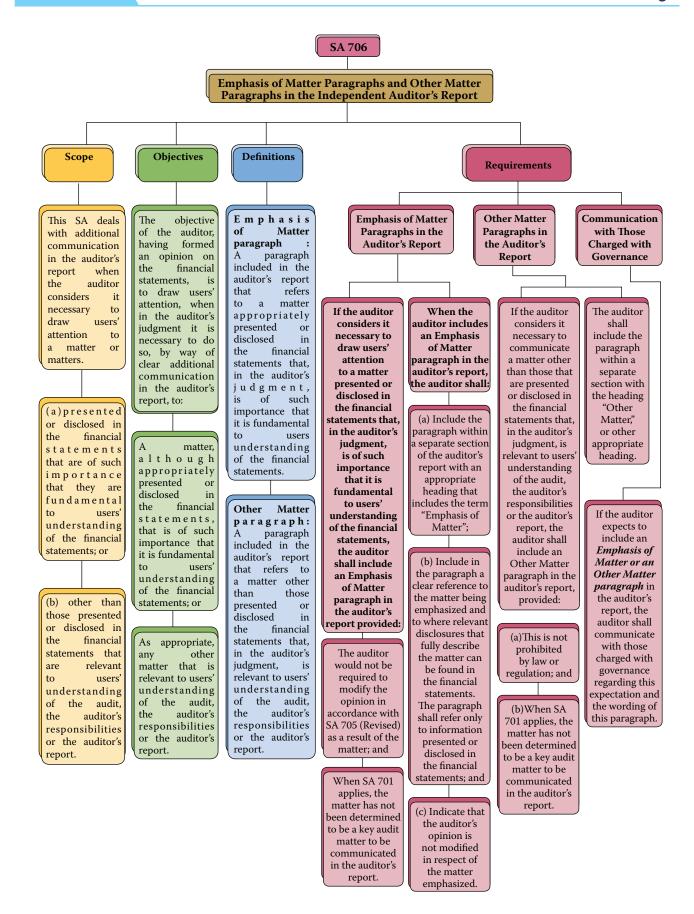


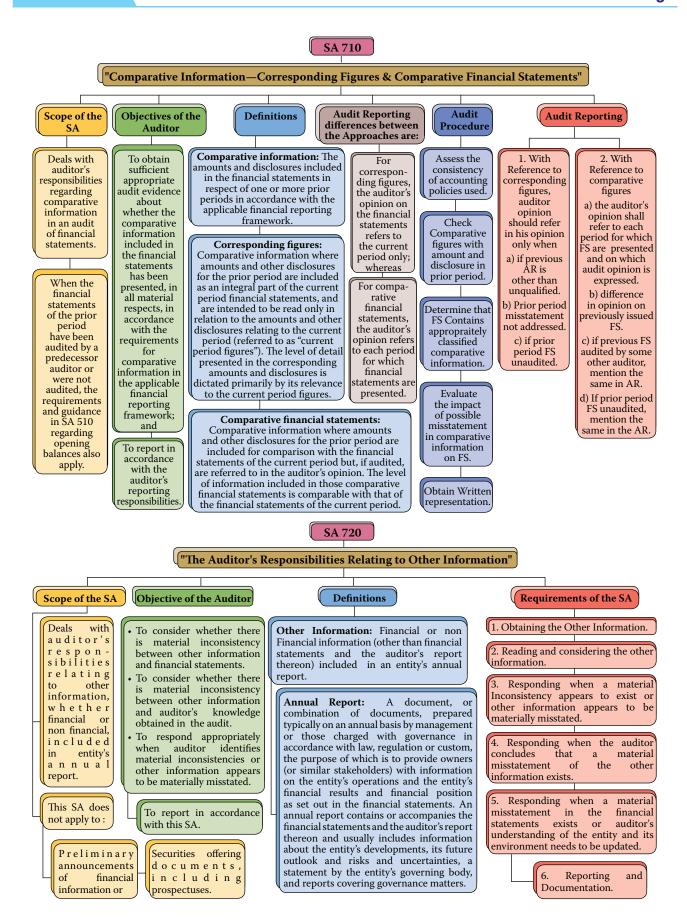


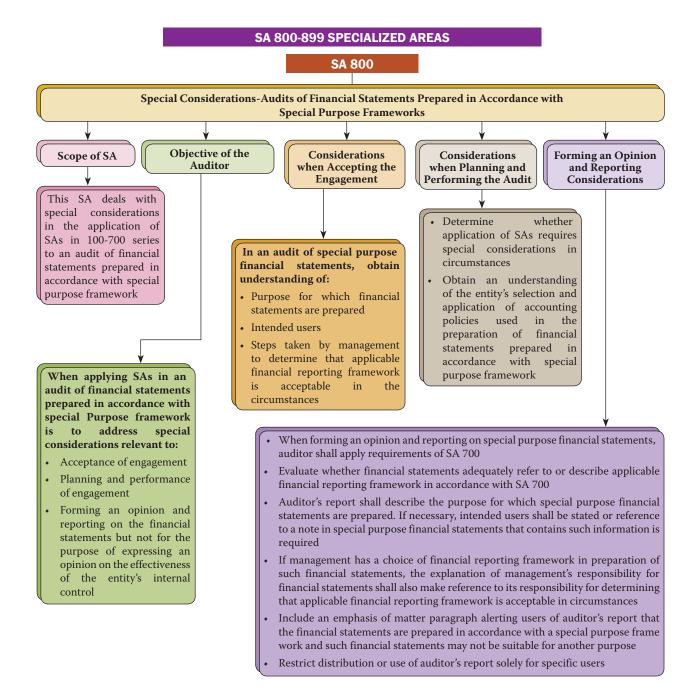












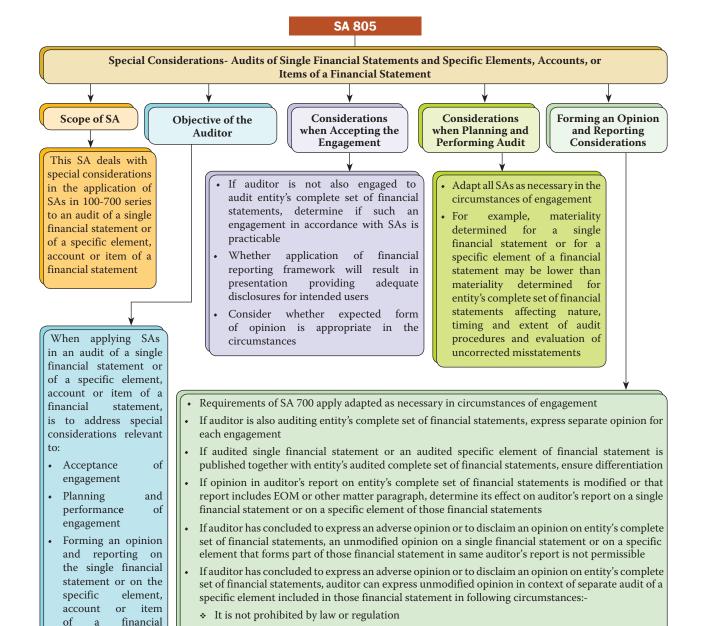
#### Definitions

• Special Purpose Financial Statements

Financial statements prepared in accordance with special purpose framework

• Special Purpose Framework

A financial reporting framework designed to meet the financial information needs of specific users. For example-cash receipts and disbursement basis of accounting for cash flow information that an entity may be requested to prepare for creditors, financial reporting provisions of a contract such as a bond indenture, loan agreement or a project grant



containing adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion

Opinion is expressed in auditor's report that is not published together with auditor's report

Specific element does not constitute a major portion of entity's complete set of financial

Auditor shall not express unmodified opinion on a single financial statement of a complete set of

financial statements if he has expressed adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion on complete set

#### **Definitions / Examples**

statement but not

of expressing an

effectiveness of the

opinion on

purpose

internal

the

for the

entity's

control

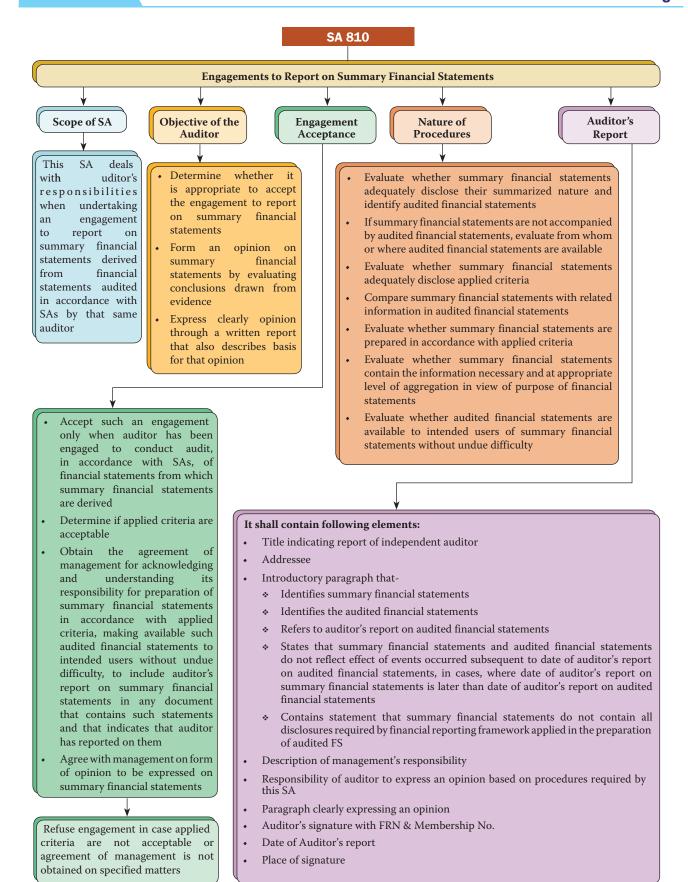
#### Element of a Financial Statement or Element

It means an "element, account or item of a financial statement." Specific element of a financial statement includes the related notes.

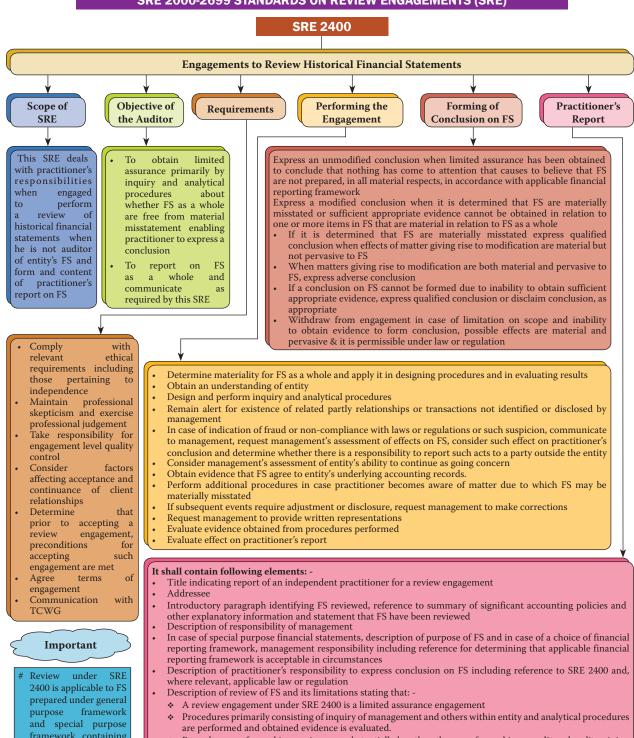
statements

of financial statements

Example of a single financial Statement is a cash flow statement.



#### SRE 2000-2699 STANDARDS ON REVIEW ENGAGEMENTS (SRE)



- framework containing historical financial information
- # Quality control at level of individual review engagements is premised on the basis that firm is subject to SQC 1
- Procedures performed in a review are substantially less than those performed in an audit and audit opinion is not expressed on FS
- Paragraph under heading "conclusion" that contains conclusion on FS as a whole and a reference to applicable financial reporting framework used to prepare FS
- In case conclusion is modified, a paragraph that contains modified conclusion and that provides description of matter giving rise to the modification A reference to comply with ethical requirements
- Date of practitioner's report
- Practitioner's signature
- Place of signature

#### SRE 2410 Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity Purpose of Objective of Agreeing the terms Auditor's Reporting the Nature, General SRE the Auditor Responsibility for **Extent & Results of Review** of the Engagement Principles of and Procedures for Accompanying of Interim Financial a Review of Review Information Information Interim financial Purpose Information SRE is to establish standards Read the other information Issue a written report containing provide guidance on following: Comply with the ethical that accompanies the interim auditor's professional financial information An appropriate title requirements relevant to responsibilities in an to consider if any such Addressee audit of annual financial engagement to review Identification of interim financial information is materially statements of entity financial interim information reviewed inconsistent with interim Implement quality control information of an audit If interim financial information financial information procedures that are comprises complete set of general-purpose FS to achieve a fair presentation, client and on form and applicable to the individual If a matter comes to content of report auditor's attention that engagement a statement that management is causes him to believe that Plan and perform the responsible for preparation and fair review with an attitude of other financial information presentation of interim fininformation in accordance financial appears to include a material professional skepticism misstatement of fact, discuss applicable FRF The objective of an it with entity's management In other circumstances, statement of management responsibility for engagement to review financial interim preparation and presentation of interim information is to enable financial information in accordance with • Agree with client on terms of engagement the auditor to express applicable FRF Have an understanding of entity and its environment including its a conclusion whether, A statement that auditor is responsible internal control as it relates to both annual and interim financial on the basis of review, for expressing a conclusion on interim information anything has come to financial information based on the Select inquiries, analytical and other review procedures auditors' attention that Review ordinarily does not require tests of accounting records review causes the auditor to Statement that review of interim through inspection, observation or confirmation. Examples of believe that interim financial information was conducted in review procedures include: financial information accordance with SRE 2410 and it consists Reading minutes of meeting of shareholders, those charged with is not prepared, in all of making inquiries, primarily of person governance and other appropriate committees material respects, in responsible for financial and accounting Considering effect of matters giving rise to a modification of accordance matters and applying analytical and with audit or review report, accounting adjustments or unadjusted applicable FRF misstatements at time of previous audit or reviews other review procedures Statement that a review is substantially Communicating with other auditors who are performing a review of interim financial information of reporting entity's less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with SAs and does not enable significant components **Important** auditor to obtain assurance that auditor Inquiries of members of management responsible for financial, would become aware of all significant accounting and other matters like whether interim financial matters that might be identified in an information prepared and presented in accordance with Express qualified or applicable FRF, changes in accounting principles, any known uncorrected misstatements in interim financial information, audit and accordingly no audit opinion is adverse conclusion expressed when a matter has interim financial information disclosure of related party transactions etc come to auditor's comprises complete set of general purpose financial statements prepared in Apply analytical procedures to interim financial information attention that causes to identify relationships and individual items that appear to be auditor to believe that accordance with FRF designed to achieve unusual a material adjustment a fair presentation, a conclusion as to Reading interim financial information and considering whether should be made to whether anything has come to auditor's anything has come to auditor's attention that causes auditor to attention causing him to believe that interim financial information does not interim financial believe that interim financial information is not prepared in all information for it to material respects in accordance with applicable FRF be prepared, in all give a true and fair view or does not Obtain evidence that interim financial information agrees or present fairly in all material respects in material respects, reconciles with underlying accounting records in accordance Inquire whether management has identified all events up to date accordance with applicable financial of review report requiring adjustment or disclosure in interim reporting framework applicable FRF In other circumstances, a conclusion financial information When auditor is unable as to whether anything has come to Inquire whether management has changed its assessment of entity's to complete the review auditor's attention that causes him to ability to continue as going concern.

Make additional inquiries or perform other procedures when a

matter comes to auditor's attention that leads auditor to question

whether material adjustment should be made for interim financial

information to be prepared, in all material respects, in according

Evaluate individually and in aggregate whether uncorrected

misstatements are material to interim financial information

Obtain written representations from management

with applicable FRF

believe that interim financial information

is not prepared in all material respects

in accordance with applicable financial

reporting framework

Signature and membership no.

Date of report

Place of signature

due to limitation on

scope, communicate in

writing to management

as to why review

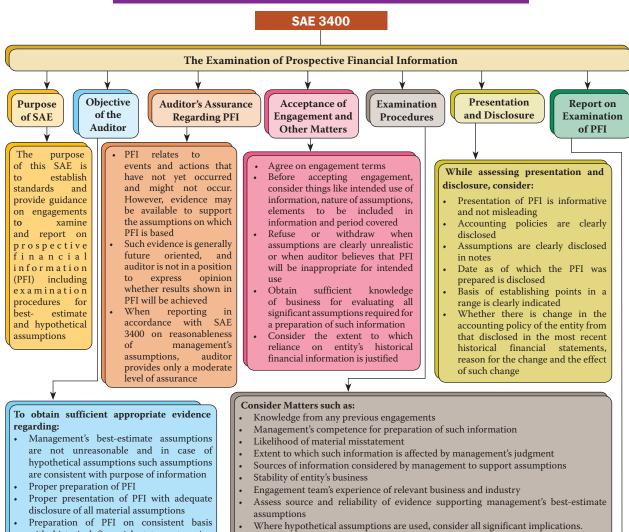
cannot be completed

and consider whether

it is appropriate to

issue a report

#### SAE 3000-3699 STANDARDS ON ASSURANCE ENGAGEMENTS



#### **Definitions**

with historical financial statements using

appropriate accounting principles

"Prospective Financial Information" means financial information based on assumptions about events that may occur in future and possible action by an entity. It can be in form of a forecast, a projection, or a combination of both

**"Forecast"** means prospective financial information prepared on basis of assumptions as to future events which management expects to take place and actions management expects to take as of the date information is prepared (best-estimate assumptions)

"Projection" means prospective financial information prepared on the basis of hypothetical assumptions about future events and management actions which are not necessarily expected to take place or a mixture of best-estimate and hypothetical assumptions

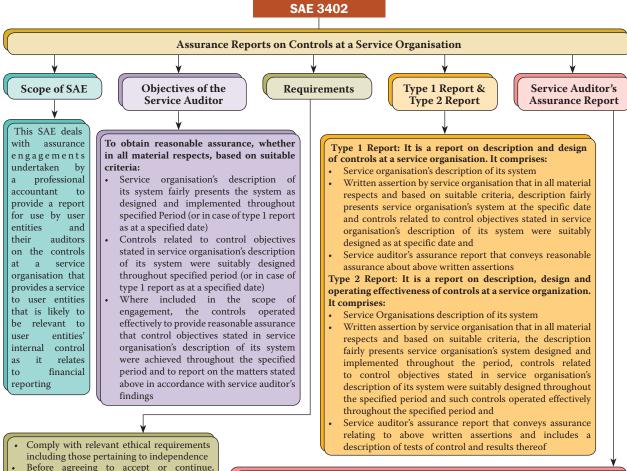
#### Such report should contain:

• Title

Consider areas particularly sensitive to variation

Obtain written representations

- Addressee
- Identification of PFI
- Reference to the Standards on Auditing applicable to the examination of PFI
- Statement that management is responsible for preparing the PFI including the underlying assumptions
- When applicable, a reference to the purpose and/or restricted distribution of the such information
- Statement that the examination procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the assumptions, amounts and other disclosures in the forecast or projection
- Statement of negative assurance as to whether assumptions provide a reasonable basis for such information
- Opinion whether such information is properly prepared on the basis of the assumptions and is presented in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework
- Appropriate caveats concerning the achievability of the results
- Date of report
- Place of signature and
- Signature



- Before agreeing to accept or continue, determine whether service auditor has capabilities and competence to perform engagement, criteria to be applied by service organisation to prepare description of its system and scope of engagement
- system and scope of engagement

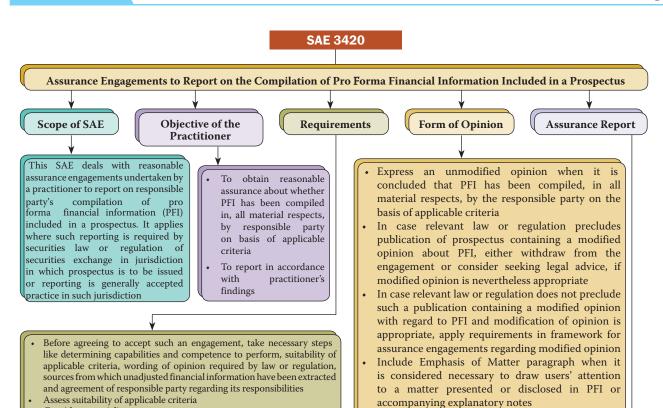
  Obtain agreement of service organisation regarding its responsibilities
- Assess whether service organisation has used suitable criteria in preparing description of its system, in evaluating whether controls are suitably designed and in case of type 2 report whether controls are operating effectively
- Consider materiality with respect to fair presentation of description, suitability of design of controls and in case of type 2 report, operating effectiveness of controls
- Obtain understanding of service organisation's system
- Obtain evidence regarding description of system of service organisation and design of controls
- Obtain evidence regarding operating effectiveness of controls while providing a type 2 report
- Apply appropriate procedure when using sampling
- Obtain understanding and relevance of internal audit function to engagement if service organization has such a function and perform procedures
   Obtain written representations from service
- Obtain written representations from service organisation
- Consider effect of subsequent events on service auditor's assurance report

#### Service Auditor's Report to include following elements: -

- $\bullet \quad \hbox{Title indicating that it is independent service auditor's assurance report}\\$
- Addresse
- Identification of service organisation's description of its system and service organisation's assertions as stated for type 1 report and type 2 report, identification of those parts of service organisation's description of its system not covered by service auditor's opinion, in case of description referring to need for complementary user entity controls, a statement of non-evaluation of design or operating effectiveness of complementary user entity controls and related matters, in case of performance of service by sub-service organisation, use of inclusive method or carve out method
- Identification of criteria and party specifying control objectives
- Statement that report and in case of type 2 report, description of tests of controls are intended only for user entities and their auditors
- Statement regarding responsibility of service organisation
- Statement regarding service auditor's responsibility to express an opinion on matters already described
- Statement of performance of engagement in accordance with SAE 3402
- Summary of service auditor's procedures
- Statement of limitations of controls & in case of type 2 report, of risk of projecting to future periods, any evaluation of operating effectiveness of controls
- Service auditor's opinion expressed in positive form for matters already described in case of type 1 report and type 2 report
- Date of service auditor's assurance report
- Practitioner's Signature
- Place of Signature

#### Modified Opinion- If service auditor concludes that:

- Service organisation's description does not fairly present in, all material respects, system as designed and implemented
- Controls related to control objectives were not suitably designed in all material respects
- In case of type 2 report, controls tested did not operate effectively in all material respects or
- Service auditor is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence modify opinion and give reasons for modification



#### Definitions

Consider materiality

Obtain written representations

#### Unadjusted Financial Information

Obtain evidence about calculations within PFI

Obtain understanding regarding compilation of such information. Obtain evidence about appropriateness of pro forma adjustments Evaluate presentation of PFI

or application of pro forma adjustment has been obtained

respects, by responsible party on the basis of applicable criteria

Conclude whether sufficient appropriate evidence about whether compilation of PFI is free from material omissions or inappropriate use

Form an opinion on whether PFI has been complied, in all material

Financial information of entity to which pro forma adjustments are applied by responsible party

#### Applicable Criteria

Criteria used by responsible party when compiling pro forma financial information

#### Pro forma Adjustments

In relation to unadjusted financial information, these include:

- Adjustments to unadjusted financial information that illustrate impact
  of a significant event or transaction as if the event had occurred or
  transaction has been undertaken at an earlier date selected for the
  purpose of illustration and
- ii) Adjustments to unadjusted financial information that are necessary for PFI to be compiled on a basis consistent with applicable financial reporting framework of reporting entity and its accounting policies under that framework

It also includes relevant financial information of a business that has been or is to be acquired or a business that has been or is to be divested

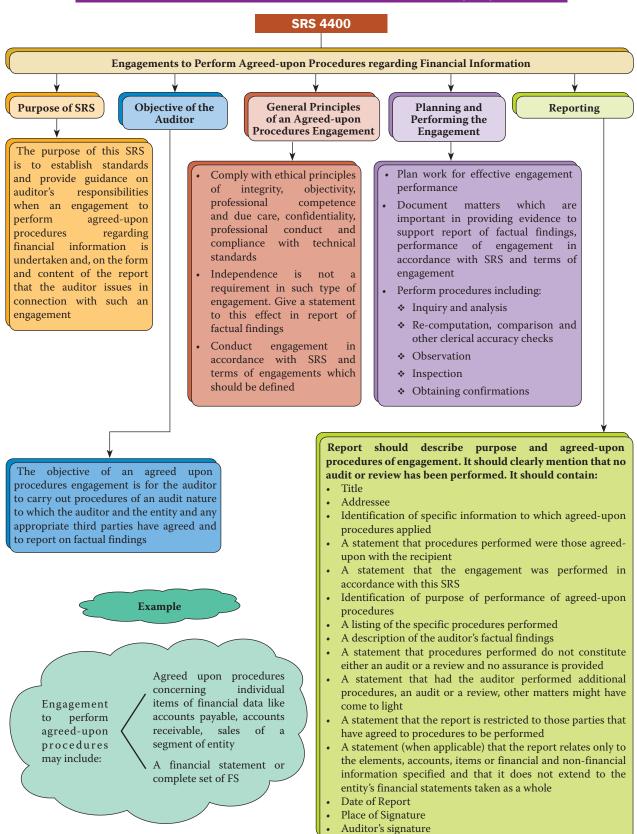
#### Pro forma Financial Information (PFI)

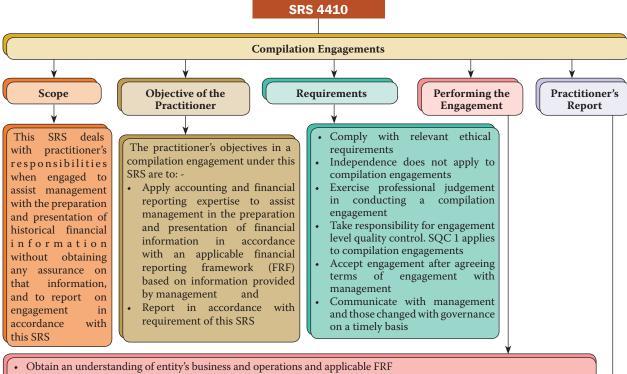
Financial information shown together with adjustments to illustrate impact of event or transaction on unadjusted financial information as if event had occurred or transaction had been undertaken at an earlier date selected for purposes of the illustration

### Assurance report to include following basic elements:

- Title clearly indicating that report is an independent assurance report
- Addressee
- Introductory para
- Statement that responsible party is responsible for compiling PFI on the basis of applicable criteria
- Description of practitioner's responsibilities
- Statement that engagement was performed in accordance with SAE 3420
- Statements that such an engagement provides a reasonable basis for presenting significant effects directly attributable to event or transaction and to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence about whether related pro forma adjustments give appropriate effect to those criteria and PFI reflects proper application of those adjustments to unadjusted financial information. Statements should also include that procedures selected depend on practitioner's judgment and engagement also involves evaluating the overall presentation of PFI
- Unless otherwise required by law or regulation, practitioner's opinion shall use one of the following phrases:
  - The PFI has been compiled in, all material respects, on basis of applicable criteria or
  - The PFI has been properly compiled on the basis stated
- Practitioner's signature
- Date of report
- · Place of signature

#### SRS 4000-4699 STANDARDS ON RELATED SERVICES (SRS)





- Compile financial information using records, documents, explanations and other information including significant judgements provided by management
- Prior to completion, read compiled financial information in light of understanding of entity's business and of applicable FRF
- In case records, documents, information, explanations, etc. are incomplete, inaccurate or otherwise unsatisfactory, bring that to the attention of management
- In case of failure by management to provide records, documents, explanation or other information, withdraw from
  - \* In case of becoming aware that compiled information does not adequately refer to applicable FRF, amendments are required for financial information not to be materially misstated or if it is otherwise misleading, amendments shall be
  - If management declines, withdraw from engagement
  - If withdrawal not possible, determine professional and legal responsibilities in the circumstances
  - Obtain acknowledgment from management of responsibility of final version of compiled financial information
  - Include in engagement documentation significant matters, record of how compiled financial information reconciles with records and acknowledged copy of final compiled financial information and practitioner's report

#### Practitioner's report shall include following elements:

- The report title
- The addressee
- A statement regarding compilation of financial information based on information provided by management
- A description of the responsibilities of management in relation to compilation engagement and in relation to financial
- Identification of the applicable FRF
- Identification of the financial information
- A description of practitioner's responsibilities
- A description of what a compilation engagement entails in accordance with SRS
- Explanations that-
  - It is not an assurance engagement, verification of accuracy or completions of information provided by management is not required
  - Audit opinion or review conclusion is not expressed
- In case financial information is prepared using a special purpose reporting framework, an explanatory para that
  - Describes the purpose for which financial information is prepared or contains a reference to note in financial statement that discloses this information and
  - Draws attention of readers to the fact that financial information is prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework and may not be suitable for other purposes
- The date of practitioner's report
- The practitioner's signature
- The place of signature

SARANSH







**Last Mile Referencer for** 

## **AUDITING**



# The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

(Setup by an Act of Parliament)

#### **Board of Studies (Academic)**

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ICAI Bhawan, A-29, Sector-62, Noida 201 309 E-mail: bosnoida@icai.in Phone: 0120 - 3045930

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