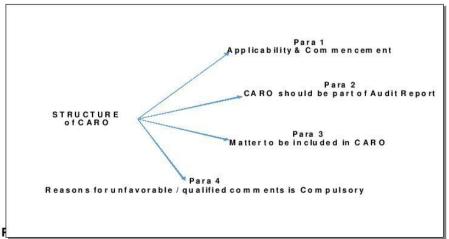
CA Ravi Taori CARO 2016

Hello Everyone, We all know CARO is very important topic for exams. Hence we have prepared short notes analysing various cases which are possible. It covers 100+ case scenarios in short (Just 9 pages). These notes along with further addition on how to write CARO answers will be taught in Quick revision batches. Detailed notes are also available use following link to get them.





Q1 What are exemptions available in CARO?

Applicability of CARO

It shall apply to every company including a foreign company as defined under Sec 2 (42).

Exemptions (IB-COPS)[Each exemption is discussed in detail along with Cases]

- 1. Insurance Company
- 2. Banking Company
- 3. Section 8 Company (Charitable Purpose)
- 4. One Person Company
- 5. Private Limited Company (All conditions below should be satisfied)

Not Subsidiary / Holding of Public Company

(i.e Holding / Subsidiary should not be public)

Paid up capital + Reserves not exceeding 1 Crore

Loan from Banks & Fis not exceeding 1 Crore -- At any point of time during the year

Total Revenue not exceeding 10 crotes - During the Financial Year (As disclosed in Schedule III)

- 6. Small Company (Other than Public Company)
- Paid-up share capital of which does not exceed 50 Lakhs or such higher amount as may be prescribed which shall not be more than 5 Crores;
- Turnover of which as per its last profit and loss account does not exceed 2 crore or such higher amount as may be prescribed which shall not exceeding 20 crore:
- Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to—
- a) A holding company or a subsidiary company; (In short there should be no holding or subsidiary company)
- b) A company registered under section 8; or

CA Ravi Taori

 c) A company or body corporate governed by any special Act (ICAI / RBI / NABARD etc)

CASE EXEMPTION			
GENERAL CASES			
Q2 Is a consolidated financial	Yes they are exempt. The Order		
statement exempt from	specifically provides that it shall		
CARO?	not apply to the auditor's report		
	on consolidated financial		
	statements.		
Q3 Are branch audit reports	No they are not exempt. It is		
exempt from CARO?	applicable to branch auditors		
	while preparing their report. As		
	there reports will be studied and		
	merged to make final audit		
IN ON PANIOT COST PANIES	report of the company.		
INSURANCE COMPANIES	Vo de discrista la de		
04 Is exemption available for	Yes, exemption is for both.		
both life insurance & general insurance?			
BANKS			
Q5 Will co-operative bank get	Yes, it is not a company not		
exemption?	governed by company act, it is		
oxemption:	co-operative society, so CARO is		
	as such not applicable		
Q6 Will NBFC get exemption?	No, Exemption is only to Banks.		
Q7 In December NBFC was	Yes, we have to see status as on		
converted into Bank?	year end and it is a bank at year		
and the second s	end.		
Q8 In December Bank was	No, we have to see status as on		
converted into NBFC?	year end and it is a NBFC at year		
	end.		

SECTION 8			
Q9 Company was licensed	Yes, they will get exemption as		
under Sec 25 of company Act	specified in Guidance Note on		
1956, will it get exemption	CARO 2016		
PRIVATE COMPANY			
Q10 75% equity shares of	Yes, we have to see status as on		
private company were held by	balance sheet date, here as on		
public company till 15th Jan,	balance sheet date percentage		
on this date 30% were sold in	holding will be 45%, so it is not		
open market, Will such private	subsidiary of public company,		
company get exemption.	so they will get exemption.		
Q11 Private unlimited company	Yes they will get exemption, as		
has paid up capital of 90 lakhs,	per guidance not "Private		
outstanding loans 85 lakhs,	Limited Company" should be		
turnover of 7 crores and it is	construed to mean a company		
not subsidiary or holding of	registered as a "private		
public company?	company" (as defined in sub-		
	section (68) of		
	section 2 of the Act}		
	So private limited as well as		
	unlimited both will get		
	exemption. This is exactly		
	opposite of the point of view		
	taken by earlier Statement on		
	CARO. (Very important for		
	exams)		
Q12 Private limited company	Computation of paid up capital		
has equity share capital of 20	& reserves:- Eq 60 + Pref 10 +		
lakhs, preference share capital	Gen Res 30 - Debit bal of P&L		
of 10 lakhs, general reserves of	(60) + Sec Premium 10 + Capital		
30 lakhs, P&L debit balance	Reserve 15 + Share Forfeiture 5		

(60) lakhs, Securities Premium of 10 lakhs, Capital Reserve of 15 Lakhs, Share Application 20 lakhs. Share Forfeiture 5 lakhs. Revaluation Reserve 8 lakh. Capital Redepmtion Reserve 3 lakhs. Option Share Outstanding Account 6 lakhs this will company get exemption?

Revaluation Reserve 8 Capital Redemptin Reserve 3 + Share Option Outstanding 6 = 88. As it is not crossing 1 crore and if other conditions satisfied company can get exemption.

Q13 Loan 40 lakhs, Interest Accrued as an balance sheet nterest due and date 12 lakhs, How much unpa be counted for ose of exemption?

In case of term loans, interest accrued and due is considered as a borrowing whereas interest accrued but not d is considered

14 Out of loan lakh. from date of balance sheet hence it is shown in current liability as current maturity of long term loan. So how much loan should be considered 30 lakhs or 25 lakhs?

takh is due within 12 months borrowings will also form part borrowings. Moreover, outstanding dues in respect of credit cards would also be considered while calculating the limit of Rs. one crore; in respect of borrowings outstanding from a bank or financial institution. So here we will consider 25+5=30 whole loan amount outstanding irrespective of where it is shown in balance sheet.

	CARO 2010 SHOIL NOTES		
Q15 Private limited company	We have to consider borrowings		
nas following borrowings from only from Banks & Fls so tota			
Mr Mukesh Ambani 20 Lakhs,	ICICI 5 + IFCI 10 = 15 lakhs, it is		
Mr Vijay Malaya 5 lakhs, ICICI	below 1 crore so exemption is		
Bank 5 lakhs, IFCI 10 lakhs is	available.		
exemption available?			
Q16 Will loan from NBFC will	Yes, the term "financial		
be counted?	institution" shall also cover a		
	non-banking financial company		
	(NBFC)		
Q17 Loan during they year	No, in case of loan outstanding		
rose to 1.6 crore but it was	we have to see balance during		
repaid regularly and as on	the year and if any time it		
balance sheet date it has	exceeds 1 crore condition		
reduced to mil, will such private	required for exemption will be		
company get exemption?	broken.		
Q18 Private limited company	Computation of Turnover Sale		
has Sale of goods Rs 4 Crore,	(Goods) 4 crore + Sale (Services)		
Sale of services Rs 2 Crore,	2 Crore - Sales Return (1.5		
Sales return Rs 1.5 Crore	Crore) - *Excise Duty 75 lakhs -		
(Including 0.5 Crore from	*VAT on Sales 20 lakhs +		
previous year) Excise Duty	Interest on Investments 0.2 +		
included in sale of goods Rs	Profit on sale of Investments 0.3		
75 lakhs, Interest on	+ Scrap sales 0.4 = 4.45 Crores		
Investment 20 lakhs, Profit on	*If excise and VAT are		
sale on Investments 30 lakhs,	accounted separately then they		
Scrap Sales Rs 40 lakhs, VAT	will not be included. We has		
on sales included above 20	assumed that accounting will be		
lakhs is CARO applicable?	on separate basis and hence		
	they are excluded.		
	*In problem it is said that excise		

and vat amount are included in given sales they doesn't comment on method of accounting, so we have to take popular assumption and solve the case.

As Turnover is below 5 Crores CARO not applicable.

SM ALL COMPANY

Q19 A Ltd is small company but it does not fulfil conditions of private company?

Yes such company will get exemption. It may also be noted that in case a company is covered under the definition of small company, it will remain exempted from the applicability of the Order even if it doesn't fulfil conditions of exemption for private company.



Q20 How to remember all clauses of CARO with numbers?





SLIDE 2 (Job In terviews)

(SBIbiggest bank of India) | CI7 | Statutory Dues



(LIC biggest insurance company of India) | CI8 | Loan Repayment

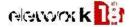


(Info sys India's Bigg est Software Company) | CI9 | Application of funds from IPO / FPO



(Finolex biggest cable company of India) | CI 10 | Fraud

(Micromax India's biggest M obile C om pany) | CI 11 | Managerial Remuneration



(India's biggest network, Network 18) | CI 12 | Nidhi Company

Slide 3 (Fruits between interviews)



(Raisin) | Cl 13 | Related Party Transactions



(Pineapple) | Cl 14 | Private Placement



(Nuts) | Cl 15 | Non Cash Transaction



(Carrot) | Cl 16 | Certificate of Registrations by RBI

CA-FINAL AUDIT

QUICK REVISION For Nov'16 Exam

Course Coverage with Notes

125+ Very IMP Questions in "6 Hours" from

IMP Topics | SAs | RTPs CARO 2016 | Amendments | PM

(Focusing on how to write answers in Exam)

Time: 10am to 4pm





PUNE 2nd Oct **AHMEDABAD** 3rd Oct **MUMBAI** 5th Oct **JAIPUR** 7th Oct **DELHI** 9th Oct **NAGPUR** 12th Oct **NAGPUR (IPC)** 13th Oct



CA RAVI TAORI Teaching Since 2007



HYDERABAD (ENG.)





15th Oct





Clause I / 1 (Flipkart)

1st Comment \rightarrow Maintenance of proper records including Quantity & Situation of FA (Record should be kept for all assets whether constructed / acquired or taken on finance lease / It should include fully depreciated, amortised, impaired assets / Location of moving assets can be kept in separate records, mention it in report / in case assets are located at home of staff then indicate name & designation in location of field)

2nd Comment → Reasonableness of physical verification
(Annual verification is reasonable / it can be extended upto 3 years but in such case mention it in report)

3rd Comment →If there are material discrepancies is it properly adjusted in books of accounts

4th Comment →Whether title deed of immovable properties is in name of the company if not details should be given (P&M, TDR are not immovable properties / Discrepancies generally arise in conversion from proprietor, partnership to company, amalgamation / if documents are lost see certified copies, FIR, take written representation)

Clause II / 2(Indian Airlines)

1st Comment → Reasonableness of physical verification of inventory

(Loose tools unless covered by AS 10, Packing Material are part of inventory / Reasonable interval of time for inventory is generally 1 year)

2nd Comment Any material discrepancies observed, then whether it is adjusted (If perpetual inventory are maintained comparison can be done / If not maintained arrive at book inventory for comparison by preparing reconciliation / if even reconciliation is not possible then auditor should report it)

Clause III / 3(LinkedIn)

- 1st Comment → Applicable to those companies who has given loan to parties covered in register maintained under Sec 189 (It covers names of parties covered in Sec 184(2) which are related to directors & parties covered in Sec 188 / Loan can be in cash or in kind)
- 2^{nd} Comment \rightarrow Whether terms of condition are prejudicial (Terms generally includes interest, security, repayment schedule, restrictive covenants of agreement / Concessional rates of interest to its employees who are related to directors as per policy of company are not prejudicial)
- 3rd Comment \rightarrow Whether schedule of repayment is specified & Whether repayment or receipt is regular (If there is no repayment schedule specify in report)
- 5th Comment → Total amount overdue for more than 90 days then comment on reasonableness of steps taken for recovery (Steps can be in the form of reminders, meetings, ceasing transactions, lawyers notice, auction etc / they may not be legal steps, legal steps is one of steps expected)

Clause IV / 4(Live.Com)

1st Comment → Loans, Investments, Guarantee & Security is in Compliance with Sec 185 & 186

(Sec 185:- No loan to directors or any person in which director interested unless it is given to MD / WTD under employee scheme or approved by special resolution or given under ordinary course of business provided interest is more than bank rate / WOS for business)

(Sec 186:- Not more than two layers of investment companies shall be used to invest funds of the company/ Overall limit higher of 60% (Paid up share capital + Free Reserves + Securities Premium Account) or 100% (Free Reserves + Securities Premium Account) whichever is higher, to cross this limit special resolution will be required / rate of interest should not be less than government securities yield)

2nd Comment →If non compliance then concerned details (Sec 185 Max amount outstanding & balance as on sheet date balance / Sec 186 amount involved and balance outstanding at year end)

Clause V / 5(Dropbox)

- →Only applicable if company has accepted deposits
- 1st Comment -> Compliance with RBI Circulars + Sec 73 to 76 & other relevant sections of company at 2013
- 2nd Comment -> If non-compliance explain nature of non-compliance
- 3rd Comment if order is passed by CLB / NCLT / RBI / Court / Any Other Tribunal compliance with the same

Clause VI / 6(CNN)

- 1st Comment ->Whether cost records are applicable
- 2nd Comment → Whether such records are made and maintained (No detailed examination only general review & obtain management representation and specify this in report)

Clause VII / 7(SBI)

(Government includes foreign government / Payment to government under agreement won't be covered)

1st Comment→Regularity in depositing undisputed statutory dues including (PF / ESIC / Direct Taxes / Indirect Taxes etc (Such reporting is required where periodic payments are required:- monthly, quarterly etc for example no need to comment on custom duty here but rent & interest to be paid regularly under customs act will be covered / Non Payment of advance tax on due dates and later on paying it along with interest because of windfall gain is not irregularity)

2nd Comment → Arrears of outstanding statutory dues outstanding more than 6 months as on balance sheet date. (Date till which we can pay amount without attracting penalties or interest should be considered as due date / if authority has granted additional time, stay then last date of such stay can be considered as due date)

3rd Comment → Details of taxes not been deposited on account of any dispute, specify amount & forum (Mere Representation, clarification will not be considered as dispute there should be positive evidence to prove that appeal is pending or sustainable appeal can be made / application to rectify order passed u/s 154 is also considered as dispute as we are going against order / details of dispute should be given irrespective of whether provision is made in books or not / report only if amount is not deposited)

All amounts disclosed should include penalty & interest amount.

Clause VIII / 8(LIC)

1st Comment → If there is default of loan from Fls / Bank / Govt or Debenture Holders (Only default of principal in case of borrowings & dues (principal & interest) in case of debentures should be covered / Here government doesn't include Govt Co, PSUs, Foreign Government / In case of disputes present prevailing terms should be considered & also explain dispute / all defaults should be reported even if later on reschedulement or restructuring happens fact should be specified)

2nd Comment → If there is default then period & amount of default. (Continuing defaults of previous years as on balance sheet date & current year defaults should be specified)

Clause LX 9(Infosys)

- →Applicable for IPO / FPO of all kind of securities also TERM Loans (GDR, ADR are not covered here because they are not IPOs but offer for sale / Telm loans means beyond 36 months as per banking industry)
- 2nd Comment → IF not applied for proper purpose Delays / Defaults / Subsequent Rectification should be specified (*If loan is not yet utilised and kept in short term investments then such fact should be disclosed in report*)

Clause X / 10 (Finolex Cable)

- →2 types of fraud are covered by the company or fraud on the company by officers or employees (Other frauds if observed should be dealt with SA 240)
- 1st Comment → whether any fraud is noticed or reported (These frauds can noticed or reported by either auditor or management, internal auditor or cost auditor or others)

 2nd Comment → If yes nature & amount involved (This is apart from reporting under Sec
- 2nd Comment →If yes nature & amount involved (This is apart from reporting under Sec 143(12)

Clause XI / 11 (Micromax)

Schedule V is applicable if there are inadequate profits or losses / these sections are applicable only to public companies)

2nd Comment → If there is unauthorised or over payment then what are steps taken for refund of such amount (Remuneration doesn't include sitting fees & payment for professional nature services not given in director's capacity / if there is default specify payment made, excess payment, amount due for recovery as on balance sheet date & steps of recovery)

Clause XII / 12(Network 18)

- →Applicable only to Nidhi Company (mutual benefit company)
- \rightarrow 1st Comment \rightarrow Maintaining Net Owned Funds: Deposits \rightarrow 1:20 (Net Owned funds= Paid up Eq Sh Cap + Free Res Acc Loss-- Intangible Assets)
- \rightarrow 2nd Comment \rightarrow 10% Unencumbered Term Deposits (In Scheduled commercial bank (other than a co-operative bank or a regional rural bank), or post office deposit / Term Deposits should be as outstanding on last working day of second preceding month)

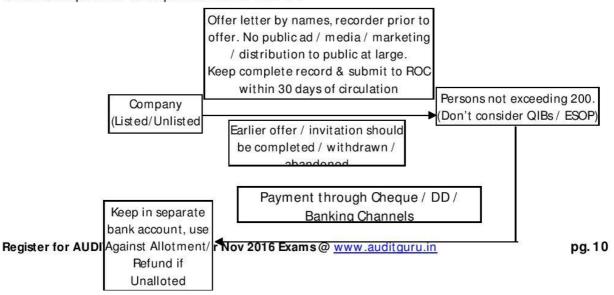
Clause XIV / 13 (Raisin)

- 1st→Its only about transactions with <u>related parties</u> [Related Party means as defined under Sec 2 (76)]
- 2nd →We have to comment on compliance with <u>Sec 177 & Sec 188</u> (177—Approval of Audit Committee \ Sec 188—Approval of BOD / Ordinary Resolution if specific limit is erossed)
- 3rd—We have to comment on disclosures of related party in financial statement (Compliance of AS 18 disclosures)

(Clause XV / 14(Pineapple)

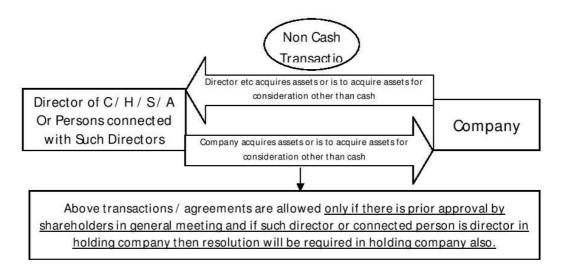
- 1st Comment -> whether there is preferential allotment / private placement of shares / convertible debentures.
- 2nd Comment -> whether requirements of section 42 of company act 2013 are fulfilled.
- 3rd Comment -> whether money is used for the purpose for which it was raised.
- 4th Comment → Give details of non-compliance & non-utilisation for proper purpose.

Check compliance of requirements of Sec 42



Clause XIV / 15

1st Comment → Whether there is non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him (Transactions for cash or cash equivalent are not covered / Credit transactions cannot be called non cash / Mergers not covered here subject to approval by court / 2nd Comment → If answer to first question is yes then whether there is compliance of section 192



Clause XVI 16

1st Comment whether company supposed to get registered as per requirements of RBI 2nd Comment of answer to first question is yes then we are supposed to comment whether registration is obtained and if it is not obtained reason for the same should be specified

1.As on today company should be registered if it NBFC and 2nd Net Owned fund is 2 Crores or more.***

2.Company will be NBFC if principle business is financing. Now we have to determine whether financing in principle business, as per FAQ issued by RBI we will have to apply 50-50 test. As per this test if financial assets constitute more than 50% of total assets **AND** financial income constitutes more than 50% of total income then principle business is financing. *** (No need to specify this example in answer unless specifically asked.)

Eg Fixed Assets 50 lakhs, Non Current Investments 80 lakhs, Current Investments 40 lakhs, Stock 20 lakhs, Debtor 10 lakhs, Cash 45 lakhs, Bank 25 Lakhs, Loans given 200 lakhs. Sales 10 lakhs, Interest Income 20 Lakhs, Commission earned through financing 15 lakhs.

Answer

Total Assets \rightarrow 50 + 80 + 40 + 20 + 10 + 45 + 25 + 200 = 674 Financial Assets \rightarrow 80 + 40 + 45 + 25 + 200 = 390 % of financial assets in total assets is 390 / 674 X 100 = 57.86 %

Total Income \rightarrow 10 + 20 + 15 = 45 Financial Income \rightarrow 20+15=35 % of financial income in total income is 35/45 X 100 = 77.77% As both conditions are satisfied it is a NBFC.

3. Now we should compute net owned fund as per latest balance sheet Eg Figures in lakhs***

rigures in takns	
PAID UP SHARE CAPITAL	
"Equity" Share Capital	400
(-) Calls in Arrears	(20)
Paid up "Equity" share capital	380
FREE RESERVES	
(+)General Reserves	40
	<u>420</u>
FCITICIOUS ASSETS	
(-)Debit balance of P& L	(10)
(-)Deferred Revenue Expenditure	(5)
(-)Intangible Assets (Eg Goodwill / Patent etc)	(8)
	397
INVESTMENT IN SHARES	
(-) Subsidiary	(15)
(-)Companies of same group	(25)
(-)Other NBFCs	(35)
	322
"Book Value" of DEBENTURES, BONDS, OUTSTANDING LOANS & ADY ANCES (INCLUDING HIRE PURCHASE & FIANANCE LEASE) & DEPOSITS->	
Subsidiary 50 Companies 20 Total 70	.ir
(Please note Other NBFCs not covered as like given above in investment of	
shares)	
To the extent such amount exceed 10% of (Paid up Capital + Free Reserves)	
i.e $70 - 10\% (420) = 70 - 42 = 28$	(28)
NET OWNED FUNDS	294
01 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -	

As it is above 200 lakhs / 2 cores registration will be required