

भारत सरकार / Government of India
राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग प्राधिकरण / National Financial Reporting Authority

**7th Floor, Hindustan Times House,
Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi**

Order No. 41/2023

Date: 29.09.2023

ORDER

In the matter of CA M. Vaman Kamath, ICAI Membership No. 023992 under Section 132(4) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 11(6) of National Financial Reporting Authority Rules, 2018.

This Order disposes of the Show Cause Notice dated 21.11.2022, issued to CA M. Vaman Kamath, partner of M/s Kamath & Kamath Associates, (ICAI Firm Registration No: 001685S), Kanpur, who is a Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI Membership No. 023992) and was the Engagement Partner (EP) for the statutory audit of ten branches of Dewan Housing Finance Corporation Limited (DHFL), a company listed on both National Stock Exchange (NSE) and the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) for the Financial Year 2017-18. This Order is divided into the following sections:

- A. Executive Summary
- B. Introduction and Background for the Order
- C. Major Lapses
- D. Articles of Charges of Professional Misconduct
- E. Penalty and Sanctions

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This Order is being passed as a result of an investigation by the National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA) into the professional conduct of CA M. Vaman Kamath for his role as the Engagement Partner (EP) in the audit of ten branches of DHFL. DHFL, a housing finance company listed on both NSE and BSE) and operating through a network of branches, was reportedly involved in financial fraud. NFRA took suo motu notice of the matter and pursuant of an Audit Quality Review (AQR) of the statutory audit of DHFL for FY 2017-18, conducted by Chaturvedi & Shah (CAS), a Mumbai-based Chartered Accountant Firm. During the review, NFRA also noticed that 33 Engagement Partners (EP) or branch auditors had signed the "Independent Branch Auditors' Report" for nearly 250 branches. The Statutory Auditor of the Company viz. CAS had referred to these so-called Branch Audits. NFRA investigated these EPs responsible for the branch audits under section 132 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), including CA M. Vaman Kamath, who was the EP for the audit of ten of the 250 branches of DHFL.
2. NFRA's investigations revealed that the appointment of none of the 33 branch auditors was approved at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of DHFL, as required by the Act. CA M.

Vaman Kamath accepted the appointment, portrayed himself as “Branch Statutory Auditor” in all communications with the Company and CAS, and issued an “Independent Branch Auditor’s Report”. By doing so CA M. Vaman Kamath not only accepted a legally invalid appointment but also violated the provisions of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 (CAs Act), which required the EP to ensure a valid appointment as per the Act.

3. Notwithstanding his defective appointment the Branch Audit performed by CA M. Vaman Kamath was investigated by NFRA from the standpoint of compliance with the applicable Standards on Auditing (SAs). It was found that in the performance of the branch audit the EP, CA M. Vaman Kamath, had not complied with the requirements laid down in the SAs, had not maintained proper audit documentation to support his audit opinion that established the EP’s professional misconduct in terms of Section 132 (4) of the Act.
4. Based on the nature of professional misconduct and other factors, this Order imposes on CA M. Vaman Kamath a monetary penalty of ₹1,00,000/- (One Lakh) and debarment for one year from being appointed as an auditor or internal auditor or from undertaking any audit in respect of financial statements or internal audit of the functions and activities of any company or body corporate.

B. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

5. NFRA is a statutory authority set up under Section 132 of the Act to monitor the implementation and enforce compliance with the auditing and accounting standards and to oversee the quality of service of the professions associated with ensuring compliance with such standards. NFRA has the powers of a civil court and is empowered under Section 132 (4) of the Act to investigate the prescribed classes of companies and impose penalties for professional or other misconduct of the individual members or firms of chartered accountants.
6. The statutory auditors, both individual and firm of chartered accountants, are appointed by the members of companies under Section 139 of the Act. The statutory auditors, including the Engagement Partners and the Engagement Team that conduct the audit, are bound by the duties and responsibilities prescribed in the Act, the rules made thereunder, the Standards on Auditing (SA), including the Standards on Quality Control and the Code of Ethics, the violation of which constitutes professional misconduct, and is punishable with penalty prescribed under Section 132 (4) (c) of the Act.
7. Following media reports on the alleged siphoning of public money of around ₹31000 crore and the Enforcement Directorate’s reported action in April 2020 on an alleged banking fraud of about ₹3700 crore by the promoter/ directors of DHFL, NFRA suo-motu initiated an Audit Quality Review (AQR) to probe into the role of the Statutory Auditors of DHFL for the FY 2017-18, the year in which the alleged fraud was primarily stated to have occurred. While examining the Audit Files¹ of the statutory audit carried out by CAS, a Mumbai-based CA firm, certain prima facie violations were observed relating to the appointment of Branch Auditors and the conduct of branch audits of DHFL, which were

¹ As defined in para 6 of SA 230

referred to by the Statutory Auditor CAS. Accordingly, NFRA suo motu called for the audit files from the EPs who had signed the “Independent Branch Auditors’ Report” for nearly 250 branches, under Section 132(4) of the Act, including CA M. Vaman Kamath, to whom this Order relates and who acted as the branch auditor for the ten branches of DHFL at Hubballi, Mysore FB - Saraswathipuram, Hosur, Bijapur, Bellary, Mangaluru, Davangere, Maysuru, Shivamoga and Belgaum.

8. DHFL, a housing finance company listed on both NSE and BSE, was required to prepare its Financial Statements for the Financial Year (FY) 2017-18 in accordance with Schedule III and other applicable provisions of the Act and Accounting Standards (AS) notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006.
9. As part of NFRA’s investigations, CA M. Vaman Kamath was asked to provide the Audit File vide NFRA letter dated 10.08.2022, giving 15 days’ time. The EP submitted the Audit File along with other information in respect of the ten branches for FY 2017-18 on 25.08.2022.
10. The investigation by NFRA revealed prima facie, that the branch auditors had violated both the Companies Act, 2013 and the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 by accepting the appointment that lacked a valid approval and had also violated the SAs while carrying out the branch audit. On being satisfied that prima facie sufficient cause existed to take action under sub-section (4) of Section 132 of the Act, a Show Cause Notice (SCN hereafter) was issued to CA M. Vaman Kamath on 21.11.2022, asking the EP to show cause why action should not be taken for professional misconduct in respect of the performance as the Statutory Auditor of ten branches of DHFL for the FY 2017-18. The EP was charged with professional misconduct on account of:
 - a. Failure to exercise due diligence and ascertain from the Company whether the requirements of Sections 139 of the Act in respect of such appointment have been duly complied with,
 - b. Failure to exercise due diligence and being grossly negligent in the conduct of professional duties,
 - c. Failure to obtain sufficient information which is necessary for the expression of an opinion, or its exceptions are sufficiently material to negate the expression of an opinion, and
 - d. Failure to invite attention to material departure from the generally accepted procedures of audit applicable to the circumstances.
11. The EP was asked to submit his reply by 20.12.2022 but was granted an extension of time following a request vide e-mail dated 17.12.2022. The EP submitted the reply on 18.01.2023.
12. The EP did not avail the opportunity for a personal hearing before the Executive Body (EB) of NFRA. The various charges levied in the SCN and the response of the EP to the charges are discussed in Part C of this Order.

C. MAJOR LAPSES BY THE EP

13. The major lapses for which the EP was issued the SCN primarily relate to (i) accepting the audit engagement without a valid authority and thus violating the provisions of the Act and (ii) violations of the Standard of Auditing in conducting the audit.

I. Acceptance of audit engagement without valid authorization and without complying with ethical requirements; and issuing an audit report in violation of the Act

14. The EP was charged with acceptance of an audit engagement without complying with ethical requirements and issuing the audit report without a valid appointment as per the Act, as the appointment of the Audit Firm as “Statutory Auditor for the branches” of DHFL for FY 2017-18 was not done by the competent authority i.e., the shareholders.
15. On examination of the Audit File, we observe that despite a specific requirement² in the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 (CAs Act) to do so, the EP has not verified if the appointment as “Statutory Auditor for the branches” of the Company was done in compliance with Section 139 of the Act. The EP not only accepted an invalid appointment letter issued by an “Authorised Signatory” without the approval of the Board and shareholders but also issued the audit report without ascertaining the actual objective and scope of the audit. The EP also violated the ethical requirements, as laid down in the Code of Ethics, 2009, which require the EP to ensure professional competence, due care, integrity and professional behaviour in discharging the duties as well as compliance with the Act before accepting the engagement. In the process, he also did not comply with Paras 14, 15 and 16 of SA 200 “Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with Standards on Auditing”.
16. In his written reply to this charge, the EP submitted that “*there was no reason for us to believe that the same was not done according to the requirements of Companies Act... We prima facie relied on the compliance for appointment and other matter to be done by the CSAs [Chaturvedi&Shah] as they relied on our Reports and referred the same in their Audit Report...our appointment was not as the Auditor of the company but as a Branch Auditor*”.
17. On examination of the replies of the EP, we find that as mentioned in para 14 above, the appointment letter acknowledged by the EP and the “Independent Branch Auditors’ Report” issued by him, clearly described the engagement as a Branch Statutory Audit. However, the EP did not comply with the requirements of the CAs Act and SA 200 in this regard, as explained in subsequent paragraphs.
18. Under Section 22 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 read with Clause (9) of Part I of the First Schedule to the said Act (the meaning of which is conceived in Section 132(4) as professional misconduct) a chartered accountant in practice shall be deemed to be guilty of professional misconduct if an appointment as auditor of a company is accepted without first ascertaining from it whether the requirements of Section 225 of the Companies Act, 1956 (equivalent Sections being Section 139 & 140 of Companies Act, 2013)³ in respect of such appointment have been duly complied with.
19. The ICAI Code of Ethics, 2009 makes it clear that “*Under Clause (9) of Part I of the First Schedule to the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, the incoming auditor has to ascertain*

² Under Section 22 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 read with Clause (9) of Part I of the First Schedule to the said Act (the meaning of which is conceived in Section 132(4) as professional misconduct).

³ As per Ministry of Corporate Affairs Circular No. 7/2014, dated 01-04-2014, the equivalent sections of the Companies Act 2013 for the above sections of the Companies Act, 1956 are sections 139 and 140.

whether the Company has complied with the provisions of the above sections. The word "ascertain" means "to find out for certain". This would mean that the incoming auditor should find out for certain as to whether the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 224, 224A and 225 of the Companies Act. In this respect, it would not be sufficient for the incoming auditor to accept a certificate from the management of the Company that the provisions of the above sections have been complied with. It is necessary for the incoming auditor to verify the relevant records of the Company and ascertain as to whether the Company has, in fact, complied with the provisions of the above sections".

20. As per Section 143 (8) of the Act, the appointment of Statutory Auditor is required to be made under Section 139 of the Act by the members at an annual general meeting. It is observed that the Resolution for Appointment of Auditor for the financial year 2017-18 passed at the 33rd Annual General Meeting of DHFL, held on 21-07-2017, read with the declaration of Voting Results of the resolution to ratify such appointment only refers to the appointment of CAS (Firm Registration No: 101720W), as the Statutory Auditors of the Company to audit the accounts of all the Company's offices including those of its zonal/ regional and branch offices for the financial year 2017-18. No other Branch Statutory Auditors were appointed or ratified by the Company in the said meeting. Only CAS was appointed as the Statutory Auditor for the company as well as all its branches. Thus, the shareholders of the company approved only one Statutory Auditor (viz. Chaturvedi & Shah) for the Company and its branches. Therefore, in the absence of a valid appointment, EP's acceptance vide letter dated 07.09.2017 of the appointment as Statutory Auditor of the branches and issuance of the "Independent Branch Auditor's Report" for the ten Branches of DHFL, describing the engagement as Branch Statutory Audit confirms the absence of professional skepticism and lack of due diligence on his part.
21. Thus, the EP was required to exercise due diligence under SA 200 and adhere to the specific provisions of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 under Section 22 read with Clause 9 of Part I of the First Schedule. The non-compliance is thus professional misconduct in terms of section 132(4)(c) of the Companies Act 2013. Branch Statutory Audit is rendered invalid ab-initio due to non-ratification by the shareholders of the Company which was the requirement of the law. This is compounded by the fact that CAS, in their Statutory Audit Report, has referred to the branch audit reports⁴. The said lack of due diligence in accepting an invalid appointment is also professional misconduct as per Clause 7 of Part I of the Second Schedule to the CAs Act, the meaning of which is conceived in Section 132(4)(c) of the Act. Therefore, we find that the charges in paras 14 and 15 above stand proved.

II. Failure to comply with Standards on Auditing (SAs)

22. Notwithstanding our finding in Part I above that the appointment of CA M. Vaman Kamath was not as per the provisions of the Law, we now discuss the non-compliance by CA M.

⁴ Independent Auditor's Report of DHFL dated 30.04.2018 issued by CA Jignesh Mehta on behalf of CAS, available in the public domain (<https://www.bseindia.com/bseplus/AnnualReport/511072/5110720318.pdf> - Last accessed 29.09.2023)

Vaman Kamath with the SAs, since the audit work done by the EP has been referred to in the Audit Report of the Statutory Auditor, CAS. We observe from the various communications between the Company, the Branch Auditor and the Statutory Auditor that the whole Branch Audit engagement was performed by the Branch Auditors as per the scope of work provided by the company in consultation with the Statutory Auditors. The scope describes the engagement as a branch statutory audit under the Act. The Branch Auditors accepted the "Statutory Branch Audit" assigned by the Company and issued the "Independent Branch Auditors' Report" stating therein that *"we have taken into account provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance"*. Since these branch audit reports are clearly referred to by Company's Statutory Auditor (CAS) in its report to the members of the Company, we examine here the extent of compliance with the applicable SAs by the Branch Auditor notwithstanding the violation of ethical standards, the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 and of the Companies Act, 2013 in accepting an invalid appointment as the Branch Auditor. The principles and procedures laid down in the SAs including professional skepticism, audit documentation, sufficiency and appropriateness of audit evidence, audit planning, materiality, engagement risk, nature, timing and extent of evidence-gathering procedures and reporting are all applicable in the branch audit as well, being an audit of historical financial information. Accordingly, the various violations of the SAs with which the EP was charged in the SCN are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Non-Compliance with SA 210 "Agreeing the Terms of Audit Engagements"

23. The EP was charged with non-compliance with SA 210⁵ and displaying an absence of professional skepticism and professional judgment in documenting the objective and scope of the audit, thereby violating SA 200⁶ as well. SA 210⁷ stipulates that the auditor shall agree to the terms of the audit engagement with management or Those Charged With Governance (TCWG) and that subject to paragraph 11 of the SA, the agreed terms of the audit engagement shall be recorded in an audit engagement letter or other suitable forms of a written agreement and shall include (a) the objective and scope of the audit of the financial statements; (b) the responsibilities of the auditor; (c) the responsibilities of management; (d) identification of the applicable financial reporting framework for the preparation of the financial statements; and (e) reference to the expected form and content of any reports to be issued by the auditor and a statement that there may be circumstances in which a report may differ from its expected form and content.

⁵ SA 210, Agreeing the Terms of Audit Engagements.

⁶ Para 15 and 16 of SA 200, Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with Standards on Auditing.

⁷ Para 9, 10 and 11 of SA 210

24. Responding to the charges, the EP stated that *“Since the scope of work was mentioned specifically in the instructions no separate engagement letter informing about the management responsibility has been made by us”*.
25. The reply of the EP confirms the absence of an Engagement Letter as mandated under SA 210. The copy of the appointment letter acknowledged by the Audit Firm and the covering letter to it (that conveys the acceptance of the engagement) did not meet all the requirements of Para 9, 10 and 11 of SA 210. It was deficient in terms of the objective of the audit, a proper description of the responsibilities of the auditor and the management and the applicable financial reporting framework. Such an audit engagement letter⁸ (as prescribed by SA 210) was not issued by EP. The EP’s response above also shows a flawed understanding of the scope of SA 210.
26. Para 13 of SA 210 requires an assessment from the auditor of whether circumstances require the terms of the audit engagement to be revised and whether there is a need to remind the entity of the existing terms. There is no such assessment documented. In fact, between the financial years 2015-16 and 2017-18, the circumstances changed with respect to the scope of the engagement. In 2015-16, the AGM resolved to appoint separate auditors for the company and branches, while in subsequent years only one auditor was appointed for the company including all its branches. The EP failed to notice this critical change.
27. We conclude that EP’s negligence of the provisions of SA 210 has resulted in accepting an invalid appointment and issuing a report that is not legally valid. Thus, apart from the non-compliance with SA 210, this shows the absence of professional skepticism and professional judgment in understanding the objective and scope⁹ of the audit, thereby violating SA 200 also. Therefore, the charges in para 23 above regarding non-compliance with SA 210 and SA 200 stand proved.

Non-Compliance with SA 230 “Audit Documentation”

28. The EP was charged with non-compliance with SA 230¹⁰. EP’s audit documentation does not give evidence of the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures performed, results of those audit procedures and conclusions reached during the audit as required by SA 230. In terms of SA 230, the objective of the auditor is to prepare documentation that provides a sufficient and appropriate record of the basis for the auditor’s report; and evidence that the audit was planned and performed in accordance with SAs and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. In the absence of the required documentation, the audit report EP issued to CAS, the Statutory Auditor, was without adequate basis and was in violation of SAs.
29. The EP denied all the charges and submits that all the required procedures were duly done. He states that *“we have not audited the financial statements but only verified the correctness of the Trial Balance...Audit of branches have been conducted in earlier years also the engagement partner had full knowledge of the clients business and accounting*

⁸ The sample engagement letter provided in Appendix I of SA 210 may be referred.

⁹ The scope included statutory compliance and other specific requirements as provided in the appointment letter.

¹⁰ SA 230 – Audit Documentation

procedures. Audit procedures have conducted as per set of instructions received...work was supervised and reviewed by the engagement partner”

30. The EP prepared a report on the accounts of the branch examined by him and sent it to the auditor of the company as is required by the proviso to Section 143(8) read with Rule 12 “Duties and Powers of the Company’s Auditor with Reference to the Audit of the Branch and the Branch Auditor” of the Act. Thus, the contention of the EP that he “*only verified the correctness of the Trial Balance*” cannot be accepted. Besides, there is no evidence in the Audit File to indicate that the EP had performed audit procedures and documented the conclusion, nature, timing and extent of the procedures performed, as required by para 8 of SA 230, detailed below.
31. As explained by SA 230, the nature and purposes of audit documentation are to provide evidence of the auditor’s basis for a conclusion about the achievement of the overall objectives of the auditor; and evidence that the audit was planned and performed in accordance with SAs and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. SA 230 lists “enabling the conduct of quality control reviews and inspections in accordance with SQC 1; and enabling the conduct of external inspections in accordance with applicable legal, regulatory or other requirements” among the additional purposes that are served by the audit documentation. Para 7 of SA 230 emphasises the “Timely Preparation of Audit Documentation” i.e. in a manner contemporaneous with the events that are being sought to be documented.
32. Apart from SA 230, there are other SAs that also require the documentation of events, data, evidence, opinions and conclusions. SA 230 makes it very clear that reliance can be placed only on the audit file as evidence of what was done. Para A5 of SA 230 makes explicit that: “Oral explanations by the auditor, on their own, do not represent adequate support for the work auditor performed or conclusions the auditor reached, but may be used to explain or clarify information contained in the audit documentation”. Para 14 of SA 230 mandates that 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.
33. SA 230 requires that the auditor shall prepare audit documentation that is sufficient to enable an experienced auditor, having no previous connection with the audit, to understand (a) The nature, timing, and extent of the audit procedures performed to comply with the SAs and applicable legal and regulatory requirements, (b) The results of the audit procedures performed, and the audit evidence obtained, and (c) Significant matters arising during the audit, the conclusions reached thereon, and significant professional judgments made in reaching those conclusions.
34. SA 230 further requires that in documenting the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures performed, the auditor shall record (a) The identifying characteristics of the specific items or matters tested; (b) Who performed the audit work and the date such work was completed; and (c) Who reviewed the audit work performed and the date and extent of such review.
35. The Audit File does not contain some of the basic documentation such as:

- a. Understanding the branch operations, internal controls and responsibilities at various levels in the branch (refer to SA 315¹¹). The EP submitted that “*we have not certified financial statements for the risk of material misstatement nor have we expressed our opinion on the same.*” The EP’s contention is not supported by evidence since in the “*Independent Branch Auditor’s Report*” issued by him the EP has certified that “*We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act.... The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company’s preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances... We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements*” and also opined on the “*true and fair view of the branch as at the 31st March, 2018*”.
 - b. Audit plan made after understanding the branch operations in accordance with SA 300.
 - c. Determination of materiality levels (refer to SA 320¹²)
 - d. Understanding of the IT system controls (refer to SA 315)
 - e. Trial balance for the previous year (refer to SA 510)
 - f. Summary of the accounting policies, observations from previous audits, inspection reports, and internal audit reports (refer to SA 315)
 - g. Proof of verification of trial balance items, including assets (substantive audit procedures)
 - h. Procedures adopted to verify the loans sanctioned during the year (substantive audit procedures)
 - i. KYC verification, anti-money laundering verification, security verification (substantive audit procedures).
36. In the absence of documentation of the audit procedures as per SA 230, the inevitable conclusion is that the requirements of the SAs are not met. The above facts are evidence that the EP did not follow the requirements of SA 230 and the audit documentation does not give evidence of the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures performed, results of those audit procedures and conclusions reached during the audit. Hence the charges in para 28 above regarding non-compliance with SA 230 stand established.
37. The lack of sufficient documentation in an audit is not merely a technical and procedural formality but is a serious issue that strikes at the very root of the audit and may defeat the very purpose of the audit itself. Lack of sufficient documentation has been viewed seriously by national and international regulators as well. For example, in the matter of Bharat Parikh & Associates Chartered Accountants, dated 19-03-2019, the US audit

¹¹ SA 315, Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement through Understanding the Entity and its Environment.

¹² Sa 320, Materiality in Planning and Performing an Audit

regulator PCAOB took a serious view on the lack of sufficient documentation and imposed penalties and sanctions for violations including insufficient documentation. The PCAOB Order states “*Audit documentation must contain sufficient information to enable an experienced auditor, having no previous connection with the engagement to (a) understand the nature, timing, extent, and results of the procedures performed, evidence obtained, and conclusions reached, and (b) determine who performed the work and the date such work was completed as well as the person who reviewed the work and the date of such review... ..the documentation for each of those audits was insufficient to demonstrate the nature, timing, extent, and results of the procedures performed, evidence obtained, and conclusions reached, including in those areas of the audits involving significant risks. For the FY 2016 and 2017 Issuer A audits, the documentation also failed to demonstrate who performed the work and the date such work was completed. Additionally, in each of the Issuer A and Issuer B audits, the audit documentation was insufficient to demonstrate which aspects of the audit and which audit documentation Bharat Parikh reviewed*”.

Non-Compliance with SA 700, “Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements”

38. The EP was charged with non-compliance with SA 700. As per SA 700¹³ in order to form an opinion, the auditor shall conclude as to whether the auditor has obtained reasonable assurance whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Such a conclusion shall take into account, inter alia, whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained and whether uncorrected misstatements are material, individually or in aggregate. In the Annexures to the audit report, the EP noted that for some of the loan files the required documents were not obtained. For instance, for several loan files of Belgaum Branch, EP noted observations viz. “*insurance copies not found*”, “*legal scrutiny report not found*”, “*encumbrance certificate not found*”, “*loan agreement not filled completely*”, “*details in loan agreement are left blank*”, etc. Similar observations were noted for other branches as well, referring to non-availability of original title deeds and unjustified estimated value in loan files, etc. However, the EP did not document how this deficiency in documentation was evaluated in forming an unmodified opinion. Since the unmodified opinion expressed by the EP is not supported by evidence, the EP was charged with non-compliance with SA 700¹⁴.
39. The EP replied that “*adversity in the loans that were given has been brought to the notice of CSAs to take necessary appropriate decision.*”
40. The EP has not determined any planning and performance materiality in terms of SA 320. As per the SAs, the EP is required to evaluate the effect of the misstatements, if any, and decide to appropriately modify his opinion. In the absence of deficiencies in loan documentation, the assertion of the existence of these loans was required to be ensured through additional procedures as it may constitute a material misstatement in the Branch books, the impact of which is not documented by the EP. In the absence of documented

¹³ Para 10 to 12 of SA 700, Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements

¹⁴ Para 11 of SA 700

procedures and conclusions, there is no evidence that the EP has obtained reasonable assurance that the financial information of the branch is free from material misstatements. However, the EP issued an unmodified opinion without complying with the requirements of SA 700.

41. Therefore, in the absence of any documented conclusions, determination of materiality and assessment of the risk of material misstatements and the test of controls and based on the contradictory audit evidence mentioned in para 38 above, we observe that the unmodified opinion issued by EP is baseless. Hence, the charges in para 38 regarding non-compliance with SA 700 stand proved.
42. We also note that such lapses relating to the verification of documents during the audit are viewed seriously by audit regulators. A Chartered Accountant, in the audit of a Bank branch, did not verify the securities for debts and was held guilty of professional misconduct of absence of due diligence and gross negligence. (A.N.Kapur -vs.- R.N. Budhiraja; Page- 374 of Vol. IX (1) of the Disciplinary Cases- ICAI Council's decision dated 11th and 12th April 2008).

Non-compliance with other SAs

43. The EP was charged with non-compliance with the following provisions of SAs:
 - a. Para 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 of SA 300¹⁵ as the EP failed in establishing an overall audit strategy and development of audit plan etc. in accordance with SA 300. The EP submitted that "*entire audit strategy and planning of the company was done by Central Statutory Auditor through set of instructions and directions which were given to us*". The EP's contention is not acceptable in the absence of any documented Audit Plan and Audit Strategy in the Audit File of the EP.
 - b. Para 5, 6 & 11 of SA 315 and para 1, 5 & 6 of SA 330¹⁶ as the audit file lacks any documentation regarding the performance of risk assessment procedures for material misstatements at the financial statement level and assertion level and response to such risks etc. The EP submitted that "*advances that have been verified by us is as per the instructions of the central statutory auditor.*" The EP's contention cannot be accepted in the absence of any working papers to support mandatory documentation requirements of SA 315 and SA 330. The audit file in the present case did not indicate that EP had performed audit procedures and documented the conclusion, nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed viz. (a) discussion among the engagement team, (b) key elements of the understanding obtained, (c) risk assessment procedures performed, risks identified, and related controls about which the auditor has obtained an understanding, etc. Besides, there is no documentation in the audit file to support that an assessment of the Internal Control System was actually performed for the subject matter audit.
 - c. Para 10, 11 & 14 of SA 320 for determining materiality, performance materiality and documentation thereof. The EP submitted that it was the "*responsibility*" of the

¹⁵ SA 300, planning an Audit of Financial Statements.

¹⁶ SA 330, The Auditor's Responses to Assessed Risks

Central Statutory Auditor. EP's contentions cannot be accepted since neither there was any communication of materiality by the CAS, nor any determination of materiality, complying with SA 320, was documented by the EP in the Audit File.

- d. Para 5, 6, 8, 14 & 15 of SA 450¹⁷ absent the evaluation of identified misstatements and uncorrected misstatements. The EP submitted that "*we have verified only the Trial Balance and as such evaluation of identified misstatement and uncorrected misstatement did not arise.*" In the absence of (a) documented conclusions on the observations noted by the EP in respect of several loan files (as detailed in para 38 above) and of (b) working papers fulfilling mandatory documentation requirements of SA 450, EP's claims cannot be accepted.
- e. Para 6 & 9 of SA 500¹⁸ in not designing and performing audit procedures to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence and not evaluate the reliability of information produced by the company. The EP submitted that "*There was no reason for us to believe that the information available to us was Unreliable.*" In view of the unresolved observations noted by the EP in respect of several loan files as detailed in para 38 above and the absence of any documented conclusions thereon, EP's response cannot be accepted.
- f. Non-compliance with para 5, 6 and 8 of SA 510 relating to the performance of necessary audit procedures and obtaining sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to ascertain the accuracy of Opening Balances and the accounting policies reflected in the Opening Balances. The EP submitted that "*We have conducted audit of the said branch earlier. Trial Balance was available with us*". In the absence of evidence in the current year's Audit File or a proper reference to the working papers maintained in the previous year's audit file, the EP's contention cannot be accepted.
- g. Para 6 of SA 520¹⁹ relating to the design and performance of analytical procedures. The EP submitted that "*analytical Procedure performed at the branch was limited to the instructions received*". SA 520 requires the auditor to design and perform audit procedures to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence using substantive analytical procedures on which to base the audit opinion. In the absence of any evidence in the audit file, the EP's contention cannot be accepted.
- h. Para 4, 6, 7, 8 & 9 of SA 530²⁰ relating to the determination of sample design, sample size and required audit procedures. The EP submitted that "*our audit was limited to the extent of verification of system generated Trial Balance and Certain advances*". The EP's contention cannot be accepted for two reasons. (1) The "*Guidelines for Statutory Audit of Branches*" issued by DHFL along with the Appointment letter required from the EP that "*Besides statutory compliance and requirements there are certain specific areas which have to be looked into and verified by the Statutory Auditors...*". Thus, the audit scope was not limited but extended. (2) The "*guidelines*" issued by DHFL required the EP to verify several "*random*" loan accounts. However,

¹⁷ SA 450, Evaluation of Misstatements Identified during the Audit

¹⁸ SA 500, Audit Evidence

¹⁹ SA 520, Analytical Procedures

²⁰ SA 530, Audit Sampling

the application of the statistical method of random sampling and the basis for the selection of the sampling method are nowhere evidenced in the Audit File.

- i. Para 8, 9 & 10 of SA 580²¹ regarding obtaining written representations from the management about their responsibilities. The EP submitted that “*No separate written representation had been obtained from the management as it was their responsibility to provide us the information*”. In disregard of mandatory requirements of SA 580 is on the EP and hence, EP’s response only establishes his negligence.
44. Based on the reasons stated in para 33 to 38 and para 43 above, the replies of the EP are not accepted. Hence it is proved that the EP did not comply with the SAs as charged in para 43 above.

D. ARTICLES OF CHARGES OF PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT BY THE EP

45. Given the above-mentioned actions and omissions, it is established that CA M. Vaman Kamath did not comply with the stipulations in the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 regarding the acceptance of the statutory audit engagement and showed gross negligence and lack of due diligence while accepting an invalid appointment as auditor. In addition to accepting a legally invalid appointment, the EP also did not ensure the audit quality. The EP was grossly negligent in performing his professional duties by not adhering to the requirements laid down by the relevant SAs. This has led to the issuance of an audit report not backed by valid audit evidence and the absence of quality in the audit work. Specifically, the following failures on the part of EP M. Vaman Kamath as contained under the Articles of Charges in the SCN are established.
- a) Failure to exercise due diligence and ascertain from the audited Company whether the requirements of Sections 139 of the Act in respect of such appointment had been duly complied with, as explained and proved in part C-I above. (As per Section 22 and Clause 9 of Part I of the First Schedule to the CAs Act);
 - b) Failure to exercise due diligence and being grossly negligent in the conduct of professional duties, because of the lapses and omissions as explained and proved in parts C-I and C-II above. (As per Section 22 and Clause 7 of Part I of the Second Schedule to the CAs Act);
 - c) Failure to obtain sufficient information which is necessary for the expression of an opinion or its exceptions are sufficiently material to negate the expression of an opinion, because of the lapses and omissions as explained and proved in part C-II above. (As per Section 22 and Clause 8 of Part I of the Second Schedule to the CAs Act); and
 - d) Failure to invite attention to material departure from the generally accepted procedures of audit applicable to the circumstances of the audited Company, because the EP certified in the report that the audit was done as per SAs mandated under section 143 of the Act and committed the lapses and omissions as explained and proved in part C-II above. (As per Section 22 and Clause 9 of Part I of the Second Schedule to the CAs Act).

²¹ SA 580, Written Representations

Thus, we find that EP M. Vaman Kamath committed professional misconduct, as defined in the respective clauses of the CAs Act, the meaning of which is conceived under Section 132 (4) of the Companies Act as amounting to professional misconduct.

E. PENALTY AND SANCTIONS

46. Section 132(4) of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for penalties in a case where professional misconduct is proved. The law lays down a minimum punishment for such misconduct.
47. The information contained in the Financial Statement, in this case, includes material information from the Branches of the Company, where a substantial part of the lending activities was carried out.
48. A Branch Auditor is duty-bound to examine and ascertain the integrity of the underlying information forming Financial Statements of such entities²² in the larger public interest.
49. In this case, while all the documents and reports described the engagement as a statutory branch audit and while in substance as well as in form it was a statutory branch audit, none of the legal requirements regarding the appointment of the statutory audit were complied with. More importantly, the EP was well aware that these reports would ultimately be used by the Company's auditor, to whom these reports were addressed. The EP also certified in his report that the engagement is performed as per SAs. Despite all these facts, the evidence shows several non-compliance with applicable SAs. The nature and extent of non-compliance with the SAs led to a baseless audit opinion, which was finally referred to in the report of Chaturvedi & Shah, the Company's statutory auditors.
50. The EP in the present case was required to ensure compliance with SAs to achieve the necessary audit quality and lend credibility to the reports he issued to facilitate the Company's Auditor to issue their report on the Financial Statements. As detailed in the foregoing paragraphs, there were deficiencies in the Audit and abdication of responsibility on the part of CA M. Vaman Kamath right from the acceptance of the Audit without due diligence in ascertaining the validity of the offer, to the actual conduct of the audit, which establishes his gross negligence resulting in professional misconduct. In fact, accepting an audit assignment in contravention of the Law and continuing it in non-conformity with the SAs, constitutes a flagrant violation of the Law. We also find that he made conflicting statements in his written submissions and during the personal hearing before the EB, further indicating unprofessionalism on his part. We conclude that despite being a qualified professional, CA M. Vaman Kamath has not adhered to the Standards on Auditing and the provisions of the law.
51. As demonstrated by the discussions above, there are gaps in his understanding of SAs that need to be addressed.
52. We also note that the EP has admitted the lapse in accepting the Audit. Considering the fact that professional misconducts have been proved, considering the nature of violations and principles of proportionality and keeping in mind the deterrence, proportionality, signalling value of the sanctions and time required for improvement in knowledge gaps we, in the

²² As defined in Rule 3 of NFRA Rules 2018

exercise of powers under Section 132(4)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013, proceed to order the following sanctions:

- i. Imposition of a monetary penalty of ₹ 100,000 (One Lakh) upon CA M. Vaman Kamath;
- ii. CA M. Vaman Kamath is debarred for **one year** from being appointed as an auditor or internal auditor or from undertaking any audit in respect of financial statements or internal audit of the functions and activities of any company or body corporate.

53. This order will become effective after 30 days from the date of issue of this order.

Sd/-

(Dr Ajay Bhushan Prasad Pandey)
Chairperson

Sd/-

(Dr Praveen Kumar Tiwari)
Full-Time Member


Sd/-

(Smita Jhingran)
Full-Time Member

Authorised for issue by the National Financial Reporting Authority.

Date: 29.09.2023

Place: New Delhi


(Vidhu Sood)
Secretary

To,
CA M. Vaman Kamath,
ICAI Membership No - 023992,
Partner, Kamath & Kamath Associates,
Chartered Accountants,
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 001685S
No – 13/14, III Floor,
Manasa Towers, MG Road,
Mangalore-575003
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kamthi@gmail.com

सचिव / Secretary
राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग प्राधिकरण
National Financial Reporting Authority
नई दिल्ली / New Delhi

Copy To: -

- (i) Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.
- (ii) Securities and Exchange Board of India, Mumbai.
- (iii) Reserve Bank of India
- (iv) The Compliance Officer, DHFL
- (v) Secretary, Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi.
- (vi) IT-Team, NFRA for uploading the order on the website of NFRA.

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