



**The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN)**

**Quality Assurance Board**

**QAB Annual Report**  
**2019-20**

## Disclaimer

*This report has been prepared for general information only. The information in this report doesn't constitute professional advice and should not be construed upon as such. The Quality Assurance Board (QAB) and the Institute doesn't accept any responsibility for loss of any kind resulting to any person as consequence of decisions taken on the basis of information contained herein.*



## Message from the Quality Assurance Board

On behalf of the QAB, I am pleased to present 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Report of Quality Assurance Board as per the requirement of Quality Assurance Review Procedure, 2073. This report sets out the work done by QAB in 2019/20. As a result of the lockdown announced by the government on 24 March 2020 imposing travel restriction to prevent spread of COVID-19, QAB undertook its activities in limited capacity, the staff were advised to work from home and Board meetings were held online.

A total of 23 audit firms, to cumulate to 57 till date, performing the audit of listed entities were reviewed during this period by the Quality Assurance and Regulation Division under the steering and oversight of QAB. The government restrictions imposed from the third quarter of the year has adversely impacted the number of reviews conducted.

On reviewing the firms, a single firm has been able to obtain satisfactory rating whereas 6 firms were rated as generally acceptable, 15 as improvement needed and 1 rated as need significant improvement grading. The results clearly indicate that the practicing firms need to focus on the quality control aspect of the audit services offered by them. QAB believes that the practicing firms will honor their commitment not only to comply with quality control requirements but also consider the sense of professional responsibility towards the profession and society.

Besides the review of the firms, the QAB's focus during the year was to identify and improve on areas to institutionalize the QA review system within the Institute in line with international standards, also addressing the peculiarities of the accounting profession in the Country. Towards this initiative, QAB had an opportunity to discuss on the recommendations; the ICAEW Consultants had to offer out of evaluation carried out under an ADB financed project to strengthen Audit Quality Assurance System of the Institute.

The QAB expects that the Quality Assurance activities along with their effectiveness will be enhanced when the new reviewers recruited are fitted into the organizational structure resulting into more resource and capacity within the Quality Assurance and Regulation Division. We are overwhelmed by the responses received from reviewers, audit firms and stakeholders, and believe that everything is in right direction and speed towards regularizing audit quality and assisting firms for improvement. The online training on Audit Practice Manual and availability of its recorded version as a CPE material deserves a mention towards enabling firms in further improving audit quality.

Lastly, the Board would like to express its gratitude to all firms for cooperating to make the review possible, and appreciate the efforts of the reviewers in relentlessly carrying out the reviews which demands a lot of hard work and continuous learning. Quality Assurance Board will continue to ensure that quality and factual reports are produced at all times.

**Dev Bahadur Bohara**  
**Chairperson, Quality Assurance Board**

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## 1. About the Report

This report provides an overview of the activities carried out by the Quality Assurance Board (QAB) and the Quality Assurance and Regulation Division of the Institute together for the year 2019-20. This report is prepared pursuant to the requirement of Clause 12 of Audit Quality Assurance Review Procedure 2017 and for general information.

The Quality Assurance activities normally constitutes all activities necessary to fulfill Institute's responsibility of audit quality monitoring of audits carried out by its member firms intended at ensuring and upholding public confidence in audit and trust in the accounting profession.

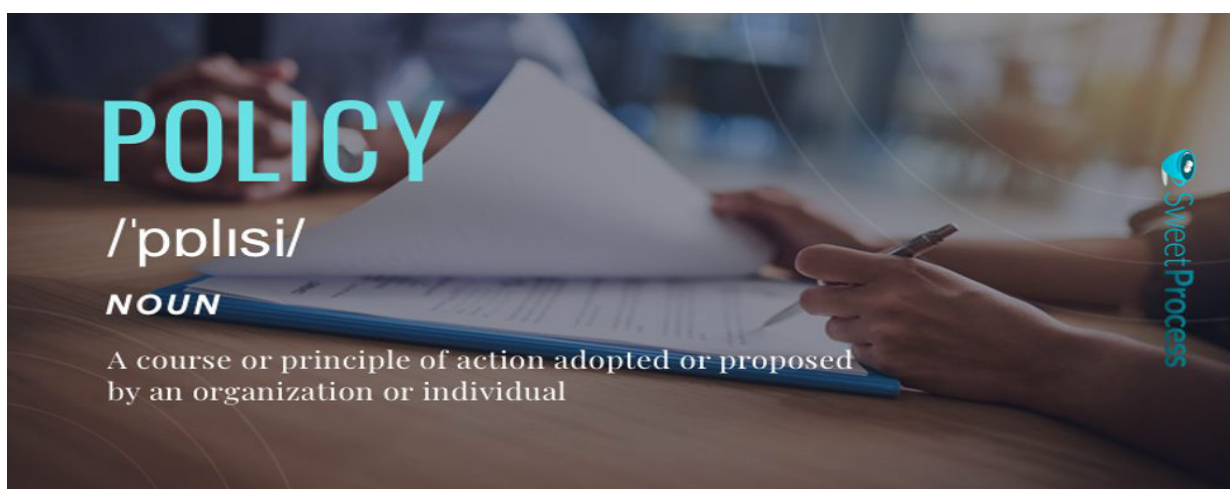
To achieve such goals and objectives, the Quality Assurance System has to cover the following areas within its scope:

- ✓ Review of firm's system of quality control as required by Nepal Standards on Quality Control (NSQC-1) – whole firm
- ✓ Review of compliance to Nepal Standards on Auditing and Code of Ethics – selected audits
- ✓ Review of compliance to applicable laws and regulation – selected audits

## 2. Frameworks, Regulations and Policy Guidelines on Quality Assurance

- ✓ The Statement of Membership Obligation (SMO-1) provides the conceptual framework for establishing and operating Quality Assurance Review Systems by its member Professional Accountancy Organizations (PAOs). ICAN adheres to the principles and requirements set by SMO-1.
- ✓ Rule 103 of Nepal Chartered Accountant Rules 2061 prescribes the structure of QAB, and functions, duties and powers of the QAB including scope of quality assurance.
- ✓ Audit Quality Assurance Review Procedure 2017 as approved by the Council on 14 July 2017 provides guidelines for operation of the activities of the QAB.
- ✓ Quality Assurance Unit Procedures Manual 2020 provides guidance to the quality assurance reviewers in carrying out reviews of firm's quality control systems and reviewing their audit quality for selected audit engagements.





### 3. Institutional Arrangements for Quality Assurance

The Council of the Institute has formed a 7 member Quality Assurance Board (QAB) to carry out or cause to carry out quality assurance activities with the three year term. The current QAB is the second one in the history after the term of the first one ended 2 years ago. The composition of the QAB and meetings attended by them in the year 2019-20 is as follows:

S. No.	Names	Role	Remarks	No of Meetings attended
1	Mr. Dev Bahadur Bohara	Chairman	Former Deputy AG at Office of Auditor General	12
2	CA. Kiran Dongol	Member	Council Member and a Practicing Chartered Accountant	9
3	RA. Abdul Karim Khan	Member	Council Member and Practicing Registered Auditor	7
4	CA. Badri Kumar Guragain	Member	Member of ICAN and CEO of National Cooperative Bank Ltd	2
5	RA. Laxman Khanal	Member	Member of ICAN and Ex- Under Secretary in Financial Comptroller General's Office	8
6	Mr. Mukti Nath Shrestha*	Member	Deputy Executive Director of SEBON	9
7	Mrs. Bindu Bista	Member	Assistant AG at Office of Auditor General	11
8	CA. Sanjay Kumar Sinha	Secretary	Executive Director at ICAN	12

\* Mr. Muktinath Shrestha replaced Mr. Parishthanath Poudel as per the recommendation of SEBON, who had attended 2 meetings during the year.

The Institute has Quality Assurance and Regulation Division under the Supervision and Regulation Directorate to work for and under oversight of the QAB. The Division consisted of the following staffs of the Institute to carry out quality assurance activities as at the end of 15 July 2020.

S. No	Particulars	Position
1	CA. Kiran Kumar Khatri	Joint Director
2	CA. Ghanashyam Kafle	Deputy Director
3	CA. Bharat Nepal	Deputy Director

The QAB meets as required with the Council, President, Vice-President, Executive Director and other regulators through Chairman of the QAB and Division Head / Directorate Head to facilitate the smooth operation and usefulness of quality assurance activities.

#### 4. Functions, Duties and Powers of the QAB

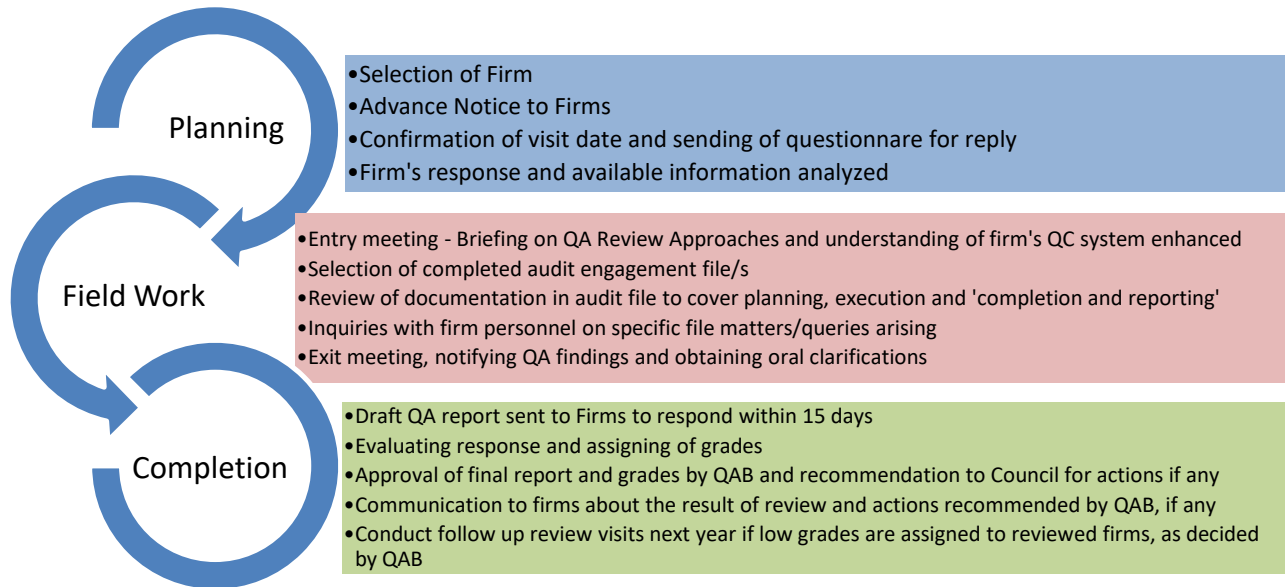
As per Rule 103(6) of the Institute of Chartered Accountants Rules, 2061, QAB is entrusted with number of functions, duties and powers, as follows:

- ✓ Prepare policy and program for Quality Assurance Review,
- ✓ Enforce and conduct reviews of Practice Unit (PU) in accordance with the approved policy and program ; and conduct its effective monitoring,
- ✓ Make aware to the PUs if improvement required to be made in any area are noted during the Quality Assurance Review and inform the Council to that effect.
- ✓ Recommend to the Council to prohibit the PU to carry out audit of any related entity or of particular sector on the basis of issues observed during QAR of PU, and
- ✓ Other functions as prescribed by Council.

The audit quality assurance review procedure 2017 builds on above broad functions and powers of QAB and provides detailed guidance for its work.

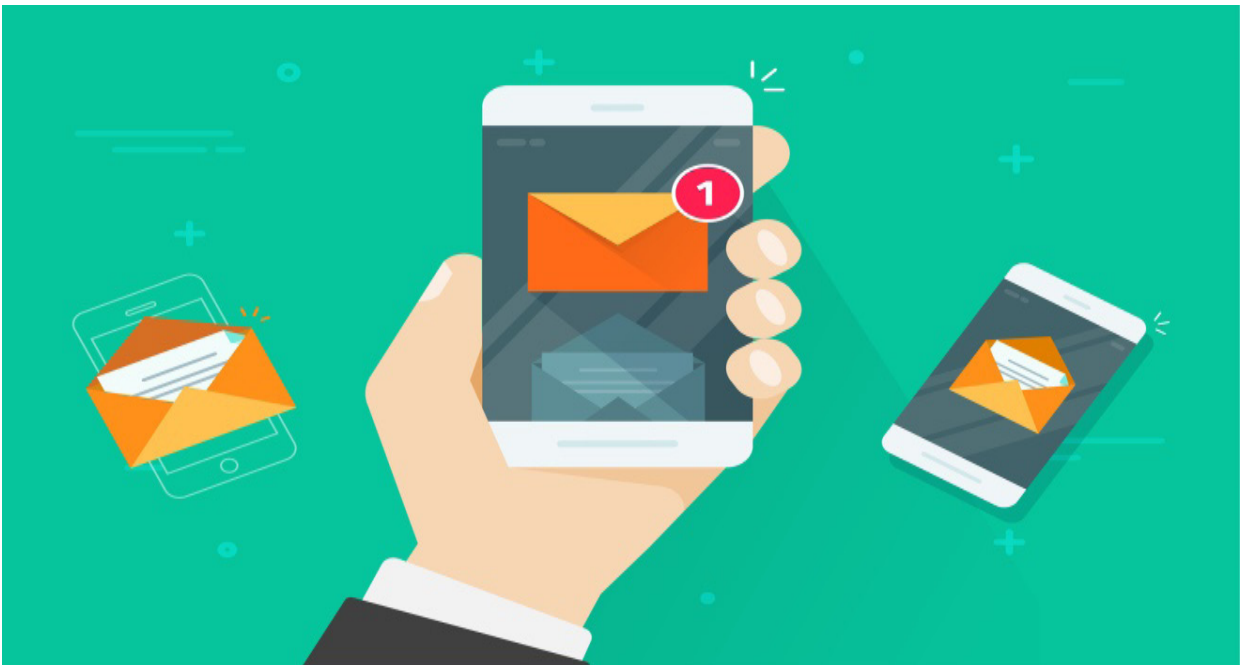
## 5. Quality Assurance Review Process

The review process is summarized in few bullet points below:



## 6. Progress on Quality Assurance Activities

The statistics of progress on QA reviews including finalization and closure of reviews for the year 2019-20 along with comparative figures for the previous year are presented in table below.





(Figures in numbers)

S. No.	Particulars	Cumulative till date	2019-20	2018-19
1	QA review visit notice sent to firms	73	25	48
2	QA review visit conducted	57	23	34
3	Responses received from firms*	52	22	30
4	QA reports approved by QAB**	51	41	10
5	Firm's closure letter sent to***	44	44	0
6	Feedback form sent to	11	11	0
7	Feedback received from	5	5	-

\* Remaining response are received after year end

\*\* Remaining reports are approved after year end

\*\*\* Firm's closure letter and feedback forms have been started to be sent from 2019-20 only.

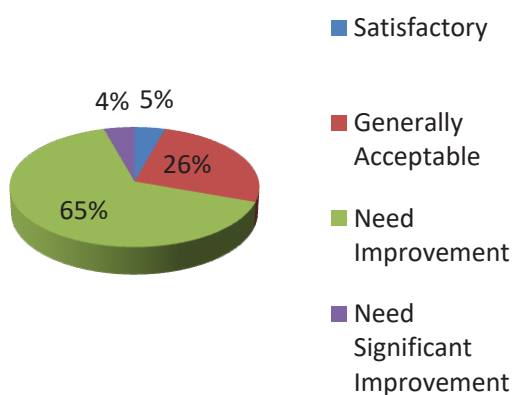
#### Notes:

- ✓ All the firms that were reviewed were the firms of Chartered Accountant members performing the audit of listed entities for the financial year 2018-19 or 2019-20.
- ✓ At least one engagement file of the listed entity was reviewed in each firm on sample basis.
- ✓ The selected audit engagement comprised of audit of entities with diverse business nature such as banks and financial institution (all categories), insurance companies, manufacturing industries, hydropower companies, service sector companies, etc.

## 7. Results of Quality Assurance Reviews

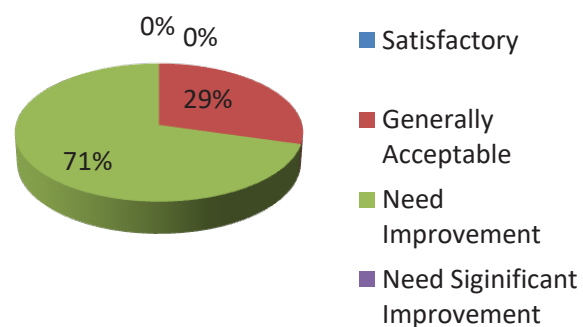
All the audit firms reviewed were assigned grades of audit quality based upon the Marking and Grading Tool approved for use by the QAB that complies with the guidance as to broad categories of audit quality as prescribed in the QA Unit Procedures Manual 2020.

**No of reviewed firms falling in each grades in 2019-20**



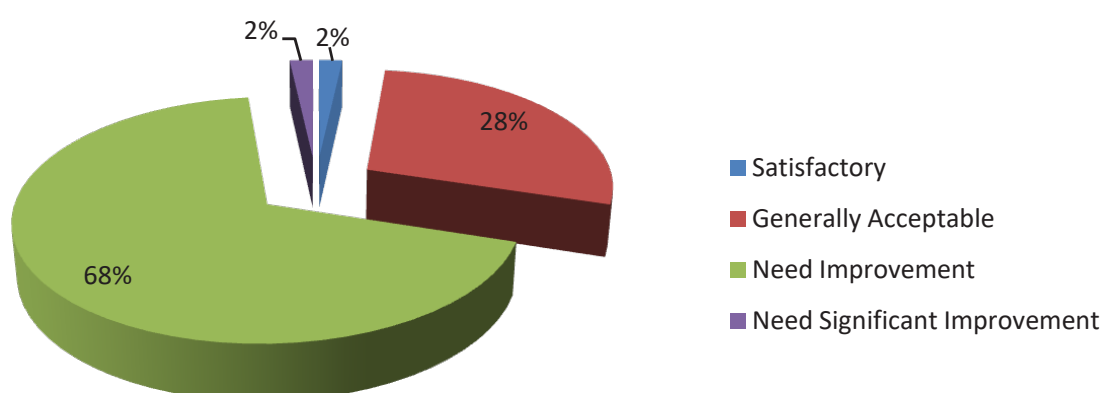
**2019-20, Total : 23 firms**

**No. of reviewed Firms falling in each Grades in 2018-19**



**2018-19, Total : 34 firms**

**Cumulative No. of firms falling in each Grade till 2019-20**



**Cumulative till 2019-20 : Total 57 firms**

### Understanding Grades and their Limitations:

- ✓ The Marking and Grading Tool is a 100 marks checklist to include 30 marks to firms system of quality control and 70 marks to engagement level performance quality (20, 30 and 20 marks respectively for planning, execution and completion of audit engagement) which are further sub marked in detail under each of these categories.
- ✓ The firms will generally be graded in the following manner based upon the scores assigned to them after their review visits.  
*Firms obtaining Marks above 80 = Satisfactory*  
*Firms obtaining Marks  $\geq 60$  and  $< 80$  = Generally Acceptable*  
*Firms obtaining Marks  $\geq 40$  and  $< 60$  = Need Improvement*  
*Firms obtaining Marks  $< 40$  = Need Significant Improvement*
- ✓ After the firms are given the marks as above, they are further checked in terms of any critical issues they have. The presence of critical issues may result in bringing down the firm's grades even if the number scored represents the higher grade as above.
- ✓ The score obtained by the firms is a measure of to what extent the requirement of all areas of firms system and audit quality has been complied with and takes into account the responses of the firm in the issues identified.
- ✓ Grades are assigned to the firms such that the QA unit will be able to track the improvements made by the firms and because it contains some limitations, it is not for purpose of disclosures to the firm on an individual basis.
- ✓ Conceptually:

**Satisfactory means:** Substantially Compliant with or without minor issues

**Generally Acceptable means:** Issues are there but relatively minor and firm has willingness and capability to make improvements

**Need Improvement means:** Issues are there which are serious and requires urgent actions in view of audit quality and firm has to provision necessary resources and or willingness to make improvements

**Need Significant Improvement means:** Firm has done gross negligence in audit and it has identifiable negative outcomes, and firm doesn't express the required commitment in terms of capability and willingness, or such commitment cannot be relied upon

- ✓ The marking sheet is prepared in line with above conceptual meaning of the grades.

## 8. Actions to Audit Firm on the basis of QA reviews

Potential actions to audit firm are linked to the grades of audit quality the firm obtains. Currently, the QAB has devised following actions to audit firms which are being quality reviewed on routine cycle based upon Rule 103 of Nepal Chartered Accountants Rules 2061, clause 11 of Audit Quality Assurance Review Procedure 2017 and the QA Unit Procedures Manual 2020.



**Satisfactory:** Nothing is to be done, just inform that the visit process has been completed

**Generally Acceptable:** Attention of the firm is drawn through the Closure letter

**Need Improvement:** Either status of progress is asked for or a follow up review visit is scheduled for next year based upon gravity of the issues. Firm is made aware to make the improvement on an urgent basis through Closure Letter.

**Need Significant Improvement:** Notified to Council for necessary considerations and made aware to make improvement on urgent basis along with follow up visit next year.

The firms were accordingly sent the information on actions through closure letter but without disclosing the grades assigned.

But, if the firms are not seen making improvements even after follow up visit, they may be further considered by the Board for whether they need to be recommended to Council

for necessary actions for consistence compromise of audit quality. The possible actions, under current legislation, could attract disciplinary proceedings.

Other potential actions and charges for follow up visits are under discussion and consideration for necessary amendments in the rules and procedures.

## 9. Audit Gamut

The number of audit firms with active status as on 15 July 2020, their entitlement to audits, applicable limits and the tentative number of entities of various categories to be audited are as presented in table below:

Particulars	CA	RA 'B' class	RA 'C' class	RA 'D' class
No. of Firms with active status (renewed)	486	1344	590	970
Max. no. of clients per Auditor	100 (inc. 10 PLC)	100 (inc. 10 PLC)	100 (inc. 10 PLC)	100 (inc. 10 PLC)
Max. Size of client business	Unlimited	NPR 1000 millions	NPR 250 million	NPR 50 million
To audit all companies (153,458) – including listed entities, Banks, Insurance, Cooperatives (34,000), NGOs (15,000), private firms, partnerships, and others (Source: google)				

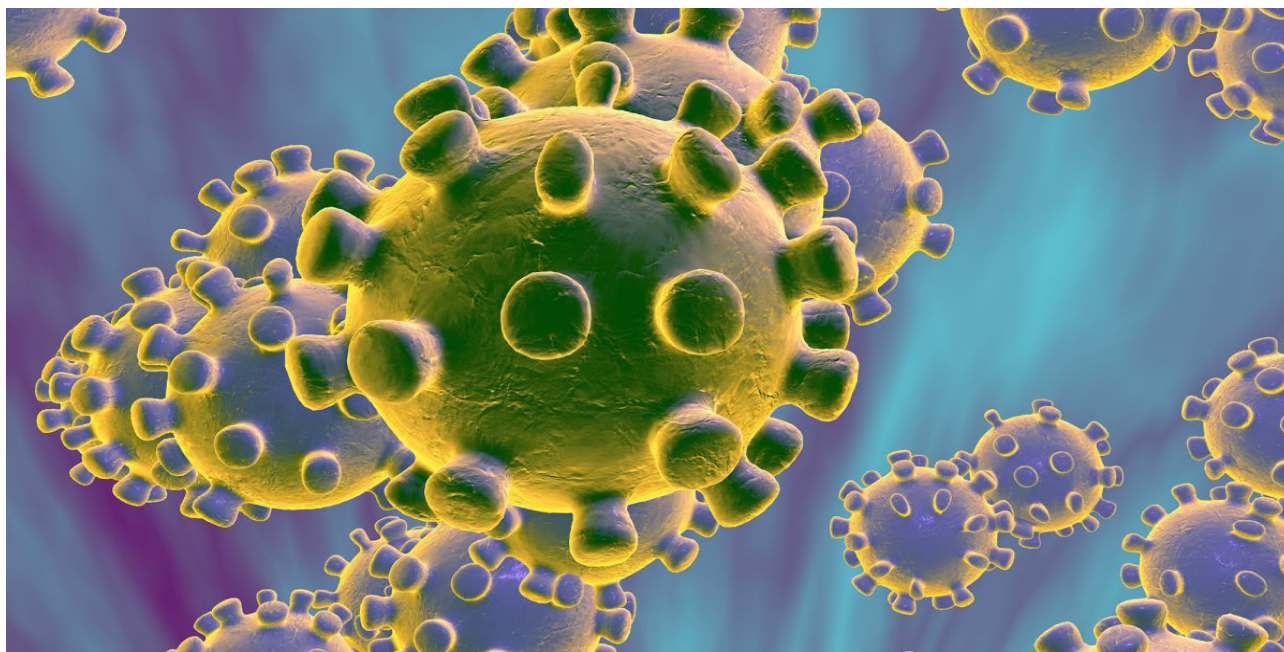
Note:

1. Around 85 audit firms are engaged in the audit of listed and PIE clients.
2. All of the Registered Auditor firms are sole practitioners.
3. All listed entities are audited by Chartered Accountant's audit firms.

## 10. Priorities of QA visits and pandemic impact

Currently, the Quality Assurance Unit is carrying on the review visit to CA firms that are involved in the audit of entities listed in Nepal Stock Exchange Limited (NEPSE) on a priority basis. Until the end of 2019-20 ending on 15 July 2020, the number of reviewed audit firms performing the audit of listed entities is 23 to cumulate to 57 including previous year's data.





As the country went into complete lockdown from 24 March 2020 owing to government order imposing restrictions on travel and requirement to stay at home to curb the transmission of COVID-19 virus, the review visits were halted at least for 3 months thereafter. Along with the relaxation in government imposed restrictions, Institute was opened up and reviews started to be performed towards the year end following the approval of the Review Protocol during pandemic situation. Still, we can expect some hurdles to carrying out reviews efficiently until the pandemic situations are not resolved.

As regards the reviews other than audit firms auditing listed entities, preparations are complete to schedule the visits to other smaller CA firms auditing non-listed entities and to Registered Auditor firms of B class with simplified work program suitable to the nature and size of the firm and their clients. As soon as the new reviewers are on board and the pandemic situation is improved to comfortable level, the Quality Assurance and Regulation Division will initiate the reviews of this category of firms. After the year end, the selection criteria of those firms for review have been approved by QAB which will be considered for selection of those firms. Those criteria, amongst others, provide for selection of smaller audit firms for QA review which have audited clients exceeding NPR 500 million turnover/total assets according to the UDIN data in the recently completed year.

Though small sized CA firms and Registered Auditor firms of B class is prioritized for selection now after audit firms performing audit of listed entities, the Quality Assurance and Regulation Division, with permission of QAB, is empowered to carry out review visits to firms of any class at any time based upon risk information available to the QA Unit.



Also, the stated routine cycle of review visits is three years for audit firms performing the audit of listed entities whereas the 6 years cycle is set to be applied for the review visits to smaller CA firms and RA firms of B class. The review visit of C and D class RA firms will only be carried out on need basis as decided by QAB.

## 11. Outcomes of Quality Assurance Activities

The ultimate objective of audit quality assurance activities of any PAO is to ensure that audit conducted by its members meet designated standards of quality to contribute to credible financial reporting by entities and enhanced public confidence in audit. This demands an appropriate environment of regulation, facilitation and contributions by all stakeholders. Towards achieving these objectives, the QA system of the Institute has started to create the following impacts.

- ✓ Established belief among firms that engagement performance is subject to be monitored by the Institute
- ✓ Partners have oriented formally and informally the firm personnel that the audit work performed by the firm is subject to review from the Institute
- ✓ Firms working on to develop Quality Control Policies and other firm standards, checklists, programs etc.
- ✓ Firms discussing the QA report in their meetings to identify ways to ensure those weakness reported are improved
- ✓ Firms adopting the ICAN recommended Audit Practice Manual and its customization wherever necessary.
- ✓ Positive and constructive feedback is being received from firms having completed the reviews formally in designated forms and informally
- ✓ Firms yet to be reviewed are also becoming aware of the fact that their audit work is subject to QA reviews from the Institute

## 12. Key findings noted by quality assurance reviews

The nature of findings reported to firms are either related to weaknesses in firm's system of quality control or deficient level of compliance with professional standards and specific legal or regulatory requirements across selected engagements. When reporting to firms, these findings are further classified into principal findings and 'further improvement required' type of findings. Presented below is the list of common findings identified in our reviews.



### 12.1 Key Findings at Firm Level

These are findings that represent weaknesses in the firm's system of quality control as per the requirement of NSQC-1 that include the elements like leadership responsibilities, compliance with the relevant ethical requirements, acceptance and continuance of the client relationships and specific engagements, engagement performance, human resources and monitoring.

The most common types of findings at firm level are related to:

- ✓ Development of Quality Control Policy suitable to nature and size of firm
- ✓ Absent, informal or discretionary reward system for qualitative performances
- ✓ Confirmation of compliance to independence requirements
- ✓ Documentation of a client acceptance decision
- ✓ Provision of training to staffs in-house or through external sources
- ✓ Provision of an audit system and defined process of facilitating the audit engagement
- ✓ Monitoring by a firm of its own system and deciding on improvements to be made

### 12.2 Key Findings at Engagement Level

Most of the key findings identified in the engagement level are pointed out below categorizing them into planning, execution and 'completion and reporting' phases:

### 12.2.1 Key Findings at Planning Phase

The findings at planning phase are related to:

- ✓ Documentation of understanding of an entity including its system of control/ sufficiency of information for an understanding of entity (NSA 315)
- ✓ Assessment of risk of material misstatements - significant risks, fraud risk, risk relating to revenue and planned response (NSA 315, NSA 240 and NSA 330)
- ✓ Determination of materiality level and its further consideration (NSA 320, NSA 530 and NSA 450)
- ✓ Preliminary Analytical reviews (NSA 315) and considering Using the work of Internal Auditors (NSA 610)
- ✓ Formalization of engagement team planning meeting and entry meeting with the client and its documentation (NSA 300)

### 12.2.2 Key Findings at Execution Phase

The findings at execution phase are related to:

- ✓ Failure to obtain or insufficient documentation of evidence for all material financial statement items (NSA 500)
- ✓ Documentation of findings, conclusions for all area of audit/material financial statement items (NSA 230)
- ✓ Standard Audit Program and tailoring to meet specific clients
- ✓ Deficient procedures for specific NSAs like Consideration of Laws and Regulation in an audit of financial statements (NSA 250), Communication with those charge with governance (NSA 260), Using the work of an expert (NSA 620), Related Parties (NSA 550), Accounting estimates (NSA 540), Litigation and Claims (NSA 501), External confirmations (NSA505), Initial Audit Engagements – Opening Balance (NSA 510)

### 12.2.3 Key Findings at Completion and Reporting Phase

The findings at completion and reporting phase are related to:

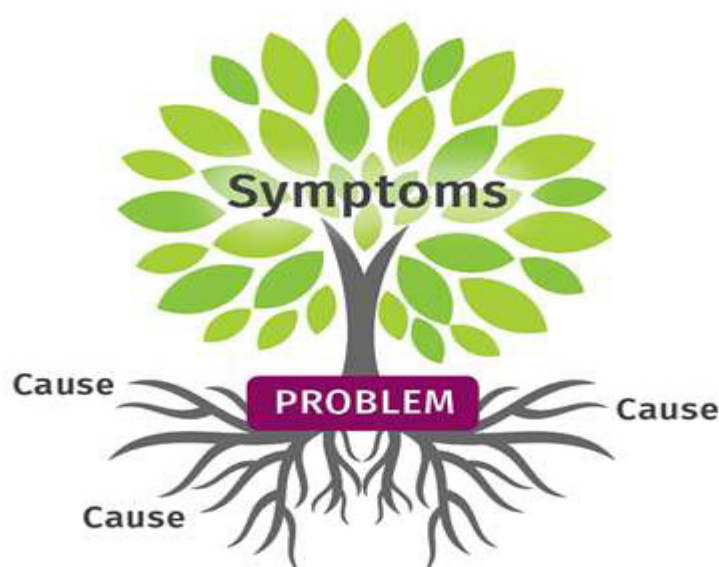
- ✓ Documentation of all likely misstatements, resolution of misstatements, and evaluation of all uncorrected misstatements for an impact in an audit opinion (NSA 450)

- ✓ Review of adjustments, appropriation and NFRS disclosures including critical review of financial statements
- ✓ Deficient Procedures relating to specific NSAs, Subsequent Events (NSA560), Other information in documents containing audited financial statements (NSA 720), Going Concern (NSA 570), Written Representations (NSA 580)
- ✓ Auditor's report format and regulatory reporting requirements (NSA 700 series of standards and relevant laws and regulation)
- ✓ Audit opinion other than disclaimer of opinion for non-compliance to NFRS framework
- ✓ Adequacy of communication with the management and documentation (NSA 260 and NSA 265)

### 13. A look at the Root Cause Analysis

The purpose of quality assurance review of audit firms is not only to report on deficiency of the firms but to assist them in determining the root causes of the problems reported such that firms stand at better positions to address the problems shortly after they are identified.

Based upon the QA reviews conducted, Quality Assurance and Regulatory Division has categorized potential root causes as stated below in general and the QAB expects from the leadership of each firm to undertake a separate assessment taking below mentioned factors only as guidance in the context of their firm's own circumstances. The limitations attached with the list below are that it is not an exhaustive list and the likelihood of persistence of these causes and their extent may differ across firms.



**Potential root causes:****13.1 Resource Issues**

- ✓ Quality and Quantity of audit staffs not commensurate with the nature, number and size of clients
- ✓ Qualification and experience of engagement teams not ensured for specialist clients like Banks and Insurance
- ✓ Small firms do not have article trainees to support operational level engagement performance
- ✓ Staff trainings are less structured, less frequent, and inadequate
- ✓ Lack of high degree of professional judgment ability to determine the scalability of the compliance to standards across clients of different size and nature

**13.2 Personal, Ethical and Attitude Issues**

- ✓ Over dependence and trust on rest of the engagement teams by the partners
- ✓ Minimal and no timely supervision of engagement performance/ process and outcomes mostly not documented
- ✓ Standardization of audit documentation not a priority,
- ✓ A mindset that auditing standards are overly complex or they place too many requirements than required
- ✓ Client's overall impression and experience from previous relationship given importance over engagement-wise audit evidences and issues
- ✓ Proper and effective communication with client not prioritized as required by standards to ensure client doesn't undermine audit and or understands the limitation and expectations out of audit
- ✓ Ineffective and not timely communication with client staffs with respect to making timely availability of information and minimizing potential conflict with client
- ✓ Focus is on identifying issues and reporting them rather than forming proper basis for opinion
- ✓ Less orientation and refreshments to staffs on ethical issues and requirements.

### 13.3 Process Issues

- ✓ Few firms only use standard audit system
- ✓ Other firms use conventional audit practices which comprises only to be a partial audit system
- ✓ Quality Control Policy as per NSQC-1 requirements is not developed by many firms
- ✓ Material legal compliances are not audited through the use of checklists even for highly regulated clients
- ✓ Partner's orders are themselves believed to be firm's processes and policies for small firms and they don't feel the need for formalized structure and firm processes
- ✓ Absence of policy and audit system resulting thereby to ad-hoc processes and limited scope for evaluating standard of actual work

### 13.4 Leadership Issues

- ✓ Effective leadership traits emphasizing standards of quality audit poorly may have been poorly demonstrated
- ✓ Usually, incentives to promote quality of audit work based on formalized performance appraisal process is discretionary and not emphasized.

### 13.5 Client Issues

- ✓ Partner's may emphasize audit quality and engagement performance based upon how competent and diligent the client management is and what their expectations from the audit are
- ✓ Sometimes client place unusual deadlines to firms and auditor feel that they have no option other than to compromise to the extent they can
- ✓ Less supportive client staffs or providing partial information only and not on timely basis
- ✓ Small amount of fees from clients, and need to compromise in most cases in the absence of proper guidance to set the fees and fear of losing the client to another auditor if high fee is quoted



## 14. Other Activities Supplementary to QA System

Apart from review visits and finalization of reports, several other activities were conducted directly related to or supportive to strengthening quality assurance review system of the Institute.

Those activities are mentioned below:

### 14.1 Online Training on Audit Practice Manual

A 5 day online training, 3 hours each day, was conducted on ICAEW supported Audit Practice Manual from 10 to 14 May 2020 intended for practicing members and other firm personnel. The training was conducted through online platform available with the Institute.

More than 700 participants were recorded each day and participant's feedback was that they had the opportunity to make best of their time in the lockdown period.



The training was conducted citing actual scenarios noted during QA review visits. Questions of the participants in chat box were presented to the resource person for live answers at the mid and end of the training session.

The Institute has made the recorded version of the training available as CPE material for those who couldn't participate in the online training.

### 14.2 ICAEW's evaluation of the QA review System

As a program under the Regional Technical Assistance (RETA) 2 Project, supported by ADB and technically assisted by ICAEW, that was designed to further consolidate and build on the outcomes of RETA 1 project, ICAEW's experts

During their visit, interactions were conducted with Council, Quality Assurance Board, President and Vice President of the Institute along with presentation from Experts on what is now and what should be next. The evaluation process was such that it embedded training to the reviewers where they had an opportunity to enhance and confirm their understanding on many issues. A session on Root Cause Analysis was instrumental to make the reviewers aware on looking at the cause of the problem rather than what it appears, to enable firms to make improvements swiftly.

The experts are continuously tracking the progress being made in ICAN through regular online meetings and other forms of communication whereas another visit is planned for 2021 to further evaluate the developments in QA system of ICAN and make recommendations.

### 14.3 Website Update

The 'Quality Assurance' section has been added to the <https://www.ican.org.np/en/> portal to provide information on Quality Assurance activities and other materials to support firms in strengthening firm's system and audit quality to practicing firms and other stakeholders. The QAB is focused to continuously update to provide more recent and useful information through this section in the Institute's website.



### 14.4 Audit Documentation Manual for small Practitioners

Considering the small sized audit firms dealing in small clients and firms of Registered Auditors and their affinity towards Nepali Language, a simplified version of the Audit Practice Manual has been produced and made available publicly in the website with link <https://ican.org.np/site/show/AuditManualNepali>. It is named as Audit Documentation Manual and it contains ready to use checklists and formats in word copies which can be used across new engagements. After the year end, a 5 day online training on Audit Documentation Manual was also conducted to the small practitioner and Registered Auditors.





# नेपाल चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट्स संस्था

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