

NAVIGATING THE DYNAMICS OF STATUTORY AUDITOR ROTATION

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Rotation of Statutory Auditors

The Companies Act, 2013 provides for the mandatory rotation of statutory auditors for listed as well as certain other classes of the companies. The main object of the rotation of auditors is to have more independence.

SECTION AND RULE DESCRIPTION

No listed company or a company belonging to such class or classes of companies as may be prescribed, shall appoint or re-appoint—

- (a) an individual as auditor for more than one term of five consecutive years; and
- (b) an audit firm as auditor for more than two terms of five consecutive years.

Provided that-----

Class of companies shall mean the following classes of companies excluding one-person companies and small companies:

- (a) all unlisted public companies having paid-up share capital of rupees ten crore or more;
- (b) all private limited companies having paid-up share capital of rupees fifty crore or more;
- (c) all companies having paid-up share capital below the threshold limit mentioned in (a) and (b) above, but having public borrowings from financial institutions, banks, or public deposits of rupees fifty crores or more.

CEILING LIMIT FOR PRIVATE COMPANY

Private companies having:

- (a) paid-up share capital of INR 50 Crores (fifty) or more; or
- (b) public borrowings from financial institutions, banks, or public deposits of INR 50 crores or more.

COOLING OFF PERIOD

A cooling-off period of 5 years has been prescribed for both, individual and audit firms before they can be appointed again. Therefore, an audit firm becomes eligible for additional appointment only if there has been a break in the audit service for a continuous period of 5 years. Further, the rotation requirement extends beyond the retiring audit firm. No audit firm having a common partner or partners with the outgoing audit firm can be appointed as auditor of the same company until the cooling-off period of the firm has expired.

ROTATION IN CASE OF JOINT AUDITS AND OTHER AUDITS

In the case of joint audits, each individual audit firm's association / tenure will determine when it will have to rotate. However, the rule also specifies that in case of joint audits, the company could follow the rotation of auditors in such a manner that both or all of the joint auditors do not complete their term in the same year.

In other cases, the board should consider the matter of rotation of auditors and make its recommendation for the appointment of the next auditor by the members of the annual general meeting. If the board disagrees with the recommendation of the Audit Committee, it should refer back to the recommendation to the committee for reconsideration citing reasons for such disagreement. If the Audit Committee, after considering the reasons given by the board, decides its disagreement with the committee and sends its recommendation for consideration of the members in the annual general meeting; and if the Board agrees with the recommendations of the Audit Committee, it is required to place the matter for consideration by members in the annual general meeting.

Audit rotation achieves the purpose of periodic breaks to audit engagements by avoiding continuous relationships between an auditor and the client.

Queries?

If you have any queries about this article, please reach out to our experts:



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