

## CA Final Syllabus

### Group I

Paper 1: Financial Reporting (100 Marks)

Paper 2: Strategic Financial Management (100 Marks)

Paper 3: Advanced Auditing and Professional Ethics (100 Marks)

Paper 4: Corporate and Allied Laws (100 Marks)

Section A: Company Law (70 Marks)

Section B: Allied Laws (30 Marks)

### Group II

Paper 5: Advanced Management Accounting (100 Marks)

Paper 6: Information Systems Control and Audit (100 Marks)

Paper 7: Direct Tax Laws (100 Marks)

Paper 8: Indirect Tax Laws (100 Marks)

Section A: Central Excise (40 Marks)

Section B: Service Tax & VAT (40 Marks)

Section C: Customs (20 Marks)

# Paper 1: Financial Reporting

(One paper – Three hours – 100 marks)

**Level of Knowledge:** Advanced knowledge

**Objectives:**

- a) To gain ability to analyze financial statements including consolidated financial statements of group companies and financial reports of various types of entities
- b) To gain ability to apply valuation principles
- c) To familiarize with recent developments in the area of financial reporting
- d) To gain ability to solve financial reporting and valuation cases

**Contents:**

1. Accounting Standards, its Interpretations and Guidance Notes on various accounting aspects issued by the ICAI and their applications.
2. Overview of International Accounting Standards (IAS)/International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), Interpretations by International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC), significant difference vis-à-vis Indian Accounting Standards. Understanding of US GAAP and Applications of IFRS and US GAAP.
3. Corporate Financial Reporting - Issues and problems with special reference to published financial statements.
4. Accounting for Corporate Restructuring (including inter-company holdings).

5. Consolidated Financial Statements of Group Companies, Concept of a Group, purposes of consolidated financial statements minority interest, Goodwill, Consolidation procedures – Minority interests, Goodwill, Treatment of pre-acquisition and post-acquisition profit. Consolidation with two or more subsidiaries, consolidation with foreign subsidiaries. Consolidated profit and loss account, balance sheet and cash flow statement. Treatment of investment in associates and joint ventures in consolidated financial statements.
6. Accounting and Reporting of Financial Instruments - Meaning, recognition, de-recognition and off set, compound financial instruments. Measurement of financial instruments; Hedge accounting and Disclosures.
7. Share based payments Meaning, Equity settled transactions, Transaction with employees and non- employee determination of fair value of equity instruments vesting conditions modification, cancellation and settlement disclosures
8. Financial Reporting by Mutual funds, Non-banking finance companies, Merchant bankers, Stock and commodity market intermediaries.
9. Valuation
  - (a) Concept of Valuation
  - (b) Valuation of Tangible Fixed Assets
  - (c) Valuation of Intangibles including Brand Valuation and Valuation of Goodwill
  - (d) Valuation of Liabilities
  - (e) Valuation of Shares
  - (f) Valuation of Business

## 10. Developments in Financial Reporting

- (a) Value Added Statement
- (b) Economic Value Added, Market Value Added, Share holders' Value Added
- (c) Human Resource Reporting
- (d) Inflation Accounting

### **Note:**

If either old Accounting Standards (ASs), Accounting Standards Interpretations (ASIs), Guidance Notes (GNs), Announcements and Limited Revisions to ASs are withdrawn or they are newly issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India in place of existing ASs, ASIs, GNs, Announcements and Limited Revisions to AS, the syllabus will accordingly include/exclude such new developments in the place of the existing ones with effect from the date to be notified by the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

## **Paper 2: Strategic Financial Management**

*(One paper – Three hours – 100 marks)*

**Level of Knowledge:** Advanced knowledge

**Objective:**

To apply financial management theories and techniques for strategic decision making.

**Contents:**

**1. Financial Policy and Corporate Strategy**

Strategic decision making framework Interface of Financial Policy and strategic management balancing financial goals vis-à-vis sustainable growth.

**2. Project Planning and Capital Budgeting**

Feasibility study cash flow projections – impact of taxation, depreciation, inflation and working capital budgeting decisions - certainty equivalent approach, evaluation of risky investment proposals, risk and return analysis, simulation and decision tree analysis, sensitivity analysis, capital rationing, adjusted net present value, replacement decisions, application of real options in capital budgeting, impact of inflation on capital budgeting decisions preparation of project report social cost benefits analysis.

**3. Leasing decision including cross border leasing**

**4. Dividend Decisions**

Dividend theories, determinants of dividend policies.

5.

a) **Indian Capital Market**

Including role of various primary and secondary market institutions

b) **Capital Market Instruments**

Financial derivatives – stock futures, stock options, index futures, index options

option valuation techniques: binomial model, black Scholes option pricing model, greeks – delta, gamma, theta, rho and vega pricing of futures – cost of carry model imbedded derivatives

c) **Commodity derivatives**

d) **OTC derivatives**

Swap, forward rate agreements (FRAS), caps and floors

6. **Security Analysis**

Fundamental analysis - Economic analysis, Industry analysis and Company Analysis

Bond valuation, Price Yield relationship, Bond Price forecasting – application of duration and convexity, Yield curve strategies. Technical Analysis – market cycle model and basic trend identification, different types of charting, support and resistance, price patterns, moving averages, Bollinger Bands, momentum analysis.

7. **Portfolio Theory and Asset Pricing**

- a. Efficient Market Theory – Random walk theory ; Markowitz model of risk return optimization
- b. Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM)
- c. Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT)
- d. Sharpe Index Model
- e. Portfolio Management - Formulation, Monitoring and Evaluation
- f. Equity Style Management
- g. Principles and Management of Hedge Funds
- h. International Portfolio Management

## 8. Financial Services in India

- a) Investment Banking
- b) Retail Banking
- c) Online Share Trading
- d) Depository Service

9. **A) Mutual Funds:** Regulatory framework, formulation, monitoring and evaluation of various schemes of Mutual funds, Money market mutual funds.

### **B) Exchange Traded Funds.**

## 10. Money Market operations

## 11. (a) Foreign Direct Investment, Foreign Institutional Investment.

### **(b) International Financial Management**

- ✓ Raising of abroad capital - American Depository Receipts, Global Depository Receipts
- ✓ External Commercial Borrowings and Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds
- ✓ International Capital Budgeting
- ✓ International Working Capital Management

## 12. Foreign Exchange Exposure and Risk Management

- ✓ Exchange rate determination, Exchange rate forecasting
- ✓ Foreign currency market
- ✓ Foreign exchange derivatives – Forward, futures, options and swaps
- ✓ Management of transaction, translation and economic exposures
- ✓ Hedging currency risk.

### 13. Mergers, Acquisitions and Restructuring

- ✓ Meaning of mergers and acquisition, categories, purposes
- ✓ Process of mergers and acquisition – Identification and valuation of the target, acquisition through negotiation, due diligence, post – merger integration
- ✓ Legal and regulatory requirements
- ✓ Merger and Acquisition agreement
- ✓ Reverse merger
- ✓ Potential adverse competitive effects of mergers
- ✓ Corporate Takeovers: Motivations, Co-insurance effect, Cross-border takeovers, Forms of takeovers, Takeover defenses
- ✓ Going Private and Other Control Transactions: Leveraged Buyouts (LBOs), Management
- ✓ Buyouts (MBOs), Spin Offs and Asset Divestitures
- ✓ Corporate Restructuring : Refinancing and rescue financing, reorganizations of debtors and creditors, Sale of assets, targeted stock offerings, downsizing and layoff programs, negotiated wage give-backs, employee buyouts.



## Paper 3: Advanced Auditing and Professional Ethics

(One Paper- Three hours - 100 marks)

**Level of Knowledge:** Advanced knowledge

### Objectives:

- a. To gain expert knowledge of current auditing practices and procedures and apply them in auditing engagements
- b. To develop ability to solve cases relating to audit engagements.

### Contents:

#### 1. Auditing Standards, Statements and Guidance Notes

Auditing and Assurance Standards (AASs); Statements and Guidance Notes on Auditing issued by the ICAI; Significant differences between Auditing & Assurance Standards and international Standards on Auditing.

#### 2. Audit strategy, planning and programming

Planning the flow of audit work; audit strategy, planning program and importance of supervision: review of audit notes and working papers; drafting of reports; principal's ultimate responsibility; extent of delegation; control over quality of audit work; reliance on the work of their auditor, internal auditor or an expert.

#### 3. Risk Assessment and Internal Control

Evaluation of internal control procedures; techniques including questionnaire, flowchart; internal audit and external audit, coordination between the two.

#### **4. Audit under computerized information system (CIS) environment**

Special aspects of CIS Audit Environment, need for review of internal control especially procedure controls and facility controls. Approach to audit in CIS Environment, use of computers for internal and management audit purposes: audit tools, test packs, computerized audit programmes; Special Aspects in Audit of E-Commerce transaction.

#### **5. Special audit techniques**

- a) Selective verification; statistical sampling; Special audit procedures; physical verification of assets, direct confirmation of debtors and creditors
- b) Analytical review procedures
- c) Risk-based auditing
- d)

#### **6. Audit of limited companies**

Statutory requirements under the Companies Act 1956; Audit of branches: joint audits; dividends and divisible profits % financial, legal, and policy considerations.

#### **7. Rights, duties and liabilities of auditors; third party liability.**

#### **8. Audit reports; qualifications, notes on accounts, distinction between notes and qualifications, detailed observations by the statutory auditor to the management *vis-a-vis* obligations of reporting to the members.**

#### **9. Audit Committee and Corporate Governance**

#### **10. Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements, Audit Reports and Certificates for Special Purpose engagements; Certificates under the Payment of Bonus Act, import/export control authorities etc.; Specific services to non-audit clients; Certificate on Corporate Governance.**

#### **11. Special features of audit of banks, insurance companies, cooperative societies and non-banking financial companies.**

**12. Audit under Fiscal Laws, viz. Direct and Indirect Tax Laws.**

**13. Cost audit**

**14. Special audit assignments like audit of bank borrowers, audit of stock and commodity exchange intermediaries and depositories; inspection of special entities like banks, financial institutions, mutual funds and stock brokers.**

**15. Special features in audit of public sector companies. Directions of Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 619; Concepts of propriety and efficiency audit.**

**16. Internal audit, management and operational audit** nature and purpose, organization, audit programme, behavioral problems; Internal Audit Standards issued by the ICAI; Specific areas of management and operational audit involving review of internal control, purchasing operations, manufacturing operations, selling and distribution, personnel policies, systems and procedures. Aspects relating to concurrent audit.

**17. Investigation and due diligence**

**18. Concept of peer review**

**19. Salient features of Sarbanes – Oxley Act, 2002 with special reference to reporting on internal control.**

**20. Professional Ethics**

Code of Ethics with special reference to the relevant provisions of The Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 and the Regulations there under.

# Paper 4: Corporate and Allied Laws

(One paper – Three hours – 100 marks)

## Section A: Company Law (70 Marks)

**Level of Knowledge:** Advanced knowledge

**Objective:**

To be able to analyze and apply various provisions of the Companies Act in practical situations

**Contents:**

1. The Companies Act, 1956, rules and regulations there under in its entirety with specific reference to
  - i. Accounts and audit
  - ii. Dividends
  - iii. Directors – powers and managerial remuneration
  - iv. Meetings, powers of the Board and related party transactions
  - v. Inspection and investigation
  - vi. Compromises, arrangements and reconstructions
  - vii. Prevention of oppression and mismanagement
  - viii. Revival and rehabilitation of Sick Industrial Companies
  - ix. Corporate winding up and dissolution
  - x. Producer Companies
  - xi. Companies incorporated outside India
  - xii. Offences and penalties
  - xiii. E-governance
  
2. Corporate Secretarial Practice – Drafting of resolution, minutes, notices and reports

## Section B: Allied Laws (30 Marks)

### Objective:

To develop ability to analyze the requirements of laws stated in the Section.

### Contents:

#### 1. An overview of the following laws –

- a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, Rules, Regulations and Guidelines issued there under.
- b) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956
- c) The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999
- d) The Competition Act, 2002
- e) The Banking Regulation Act, 1949, The Insurance Act, 1938. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.
- f) The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002
- g) The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002

#### 2. Interpretation of Statutes, Deeds and Documents

## Paper 5: Advanced Management Accounting

(One paper – Three hours – 100 marks)

**Level of Knowledge:** Advanced knowledge

### **Objective:**

To apply various management accounting techniques to all types of organizations for planning, decision making and control purposes in practical situations.

To develop ability to apply quantitative techniques to business problems

### **1. Cost Management**

- a) Developments in the business environment; just in time; manufacturing resources planning(MRP); automated manufacturing; synchronous manufacturing and back flush systems to reflect the importance of accurate bills of material and routings; world class manufacturing; total quality management. Activity based approaches to management and cost analysis
- b) Analysis of common costs in manufacturing and service industry
- c) Techniques for profit improvement, cost reduction and value analysis
- d) Throughput Accounting
- e) Target costing; cost ascertainment and pricing of products & services
- f) Life cycle costing
- g) Shut down and divestment

## 2. Cost Volume Profit Analysis

- a) Relevant cost
- b) Product sales pricing and mix
- c) Limiting factors
- d) Multiple scarce resource problems
- e) Decisions about alternatives such as make or buy, selection of products, etc.

## 3. Pricing Decisions

- (a) Pricing of a finished product
- (b) Theory of price
- (c) Pricing policy
- (d) Principles of product pricing
- (e) New product pricing
- (f) Pricing strategies
- (g) Pricing of services
- (h) Pareto analysis

## 4. Budgets and Budgetary Control

The budget manual, preparation and monitoring procedures, Budget variances, Flexible budgets, Preparation of functional budget for operating and non-operating functions, Cash budgets, Capital expenditure budget, Master budget, Principal budget factors.

## 5. Standard Costing and Variance Analysis

Types of standards and sources of standard cost information; evaluation of standards, continuous-improvement; keeping standards meaningful and relevant; variance analysis; disposal of variances.

- a) Investigation and interpretation of variances and their inter relationship
- b) Behavioral considerations

## 6. Transfer pricing

- a) Objectives of transfer pricing
- b) Methods of transfer pricing
- c) Conflict between a division and a company
- d) Multi-national transfer pricing

## **7. Cost Management in Service Sector**

## **8. Uniform Costing and Inter firm comparison**

## **9. Profitability analysis - Product wise / segment wise / customer wise**

## **10. Financial Decision Modeling**

- a) Linear Programming
- b) Network analysis - PERT/CPM, resource allocation and resource leveling
- c) Transportation problems
- d) Assignment problems
- e) Simulation
- f) Learning Curve Theory
- g) Time series forecasting
- h) Sampling and test of hypothesis



# Paper 6: Information Systems Control and Audit

(One Paper – Three hours – 100 marks)

**Level of knowledge:** Advanced knowledge

**Objective:**

To gain application ability of necessary controls, laws and standards in computerized Information system.

**Contents:**

## 1. Information Systems Concepts

General Systems Concepts – Nature and types of systems, nature and types of information, attributes of information. Management Information System – Role of information within business. Business information systems – various types of information systems – TPC, MIS, DSS, EIS and ES

## 2. Systems Development Life Cycle Methodology

- ✓ Introduction to SDLC/Basics of SDLC
- ✓ Requirements analysis and systems design techniques
- ✓ Strategic considerations : Acquisition decisions and approaches
- ✓ Software evaluation and selection/development
- ✓ Alternate development methodologies- RAD, Prototype etc.
- ✓ Hardware evaluation and selection
- ✓ Systems operations and organization of systems resources
- ✓ Systems documentation and operation manuals
- ✓ User procedures, training and end user computing
- ✓ System testing, assessment, conversion and start-up
- ✓ Hardware contracts and software licenses
- ✓ System implementation
- ✓ Post-implementation review
- ✓ System maintenance
- ✓ System safeguards
- ✓ Brief note on IS Organization Structure

### **3. Control objectives**

#### **(a) Information System Controls**

- ✓ Need for control
- ✓ Effect of computers on Internal Audit
- ✓ Responsibility for control – Management, IT, personnel and auditors
- ✓ Cost effectiveness of control procedure
- ✓ Control Objectives for Information and Related Technology (COBIT)

#### **(b) Information Systems Control Techniques**

- ✓ Control Design: Preventive and detective controls, Computer-dependent control, Audit trails, User Controls (Control balancing, Manual follow up)
- ✓ Non-computer-dependent (user) controls: Error identification controls, Error investigation controls, Error correction controls, Processing recovery controls

#### **(c) Controls over system selection, acquisition/development**

- ✓ Standards and controls applicable to IS development projects
- ✓ Developed / acquired systems
- ✓ Vendor evaluation
- ✓ Structured analysis and design
- ✓ Role of IS Auditor in System acquisition/selection

#### **(d) Controls over system implementation**

- ✓ Acceptance testing methodologies
- ✓ System conversion methodologies
- ✓ Post implement review
- ✓ Monitoring, use and measurement

#### **(e) Control over System and program changes**

- ✓ Change management controls
- ✓ Authorization controls
- ✓ Documentation controls
- ✓ Testing and quality controls
- ✓ Custody, copyright and warranties
- ✓ Role of IS Auditor in Change Management

#### **(f) Control over Data integrity, privacy and security**

- ✓ Classification of information

#### **(g) Logical access controls**

- ✓ Physical access controls
- ✓ Environmental controls
- ✓ Security concepts and techniques – Cryptosystems, Data Encryption Standards (DES)
- ✓ Public Key Cryptography & Firewalls
- ✓ Data security and public networks
- ✓ Monitoring and surveillance techniques
- ✓ Data Privacy
- ✓ Unauthorized intrusion, hacking & virus control
- ✓ Role of IS Auditor in Access Control

#### **4. Audit Tests of General and Automated Controls**

- Introduction to basics of testing (reasons for testing);
- Various levels/types of testing such as:
  - Performance testing
  - Parallel testing
  - Concurrent Audit modules/Embedded audit modules, etc.

#### **5. Risk assessment methodologies and applications:**

- Meaning of Vulnerabilities, Threats, Risks, Controls
- Fraud, error, vandalism, excessive costs, competitive disadvantage, business, interruption, social costs, statutory sanctions, etc.
- Risk Assessment and Risk Management, preventive/detective/corrective strategies

**6. Business Continuity Planning and Disaster recovery planning:**

- a) Fundamentals of BCP/DRP
- b) Threat and risk management
- c) Software and data backup techniques
- d) Alternative processing facility arrangements
- e) Disaster recovery procedural plan
- f) Integration with departmental plans, testing and documentation
- g) Insurance

**7. An over view of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)**

**8. Information Systems Auditing Standards, guidelines, best practices (BS7799, HIPPA, CMM etc.)**

**9. Drafting of IS Security Policy, Audit Policy, IS Audit Reporting - a practical perspective**

**10. Information Technology Act, 2000**

## Paper 7: Direct Tax Laws

(One paper – Three hours – 100 marks)

**Level of Knowledge:** Advanced knowledge

**Objectives:**

- a) To gain advanced knowledge of the provisions of direct tax laws
- b) To acquire the ability to apply the knowledge of the provisions of direct tax laws to various situations in actual practice

**Contents:**

- I. The Income-tax Act, 1961 and Rules there under (90 marks)
- II. The Wealth-tax Act, 1957 and Rules there under (10 marks)

While covering the direct tax laws, students should familiarize themselves with considerations relevant to tax management. These may include tax considerations with regard to specific management decisions, foreign collaboration agreements, international taxation, amalgamations, tax incentives, personnel compensation plans, inter-relationship of taxation and accounting, with special reference to relevant accounting standards and other precautions to be observed to maximize tax relief. Further, they should have a basic understanding about the ethical considerations in tax management and compliance with taxation laws.

If new legislations are enacted in place of the existing legislations relating to income tax and wealth tax, the syllabus will accordingly include such new legislations in the place of the existing legislations with effect from the date to be notified by the Institute.

## Paper 8: Indirect Tax Laws

(One paper – Three hours – 100 marks)

**Level of Knowledge:** Advanced knowledge

### Objectives:

- a) To gain expert knowledge of the principles of the laws relating to central excise customs and service tax
- b) To acquire the ability to apply the knowledge of the provisions of the above-mentioned laws to various situations in actual practice

### Contents:

#### Section A: Central Excise (40 marks)

- ✓ Central Excise Act, 1944 and the related Rules, Circulars and Notifications
- ✓ Tariff Act, 1985 and the related rules

#### Section B: Service tax & VAT (40 marks)

- ✓ Law relating to service tax as included in the Finance Act, 1994 as amended from time to time and the related Rules, Circulars and Notifications
- ✓ Issues related to Value Added Tax :
  1. Backdrop for State-Level VAT in India
  2. Taxonomy of VAT
  3. Input tax credit, tax invoices
  4. Small dealers and composition scheme
  5. VAT procedures
  6. VAT in relation to incentive schemes, works contract, lease transactions & hire purchase transactions
  7. VAT and Central Sales Tax

## Section C: Customs (20 marks)

- ✓ Customs Act, 1962 and the related Rules, Circulars and Notifications; Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and the related Rules
- ✓ While covering the above laws, students should familiarize themselves with the inter-relationship of accounting with excise, customs, service tax and also the ethical considerations involved in the compliance of these laws

**Note:** If new legislations are enacted in place of the existing legislations relating to central excise, customs and service tax, the syllabus will accordingly include such new legislations in place of the existing legislations with effect from the date to be notified by the Institute. Students shall not be examined with reference to any particular State VAT Law.