

Standard tests for certification disciplines for obtaining the qualification "State auditor"

(Agreed in accordance with paragraph 13 of the Rules for the certification of persons applying for the qualification of a state auditor with the supreme audit chamber and the authorized body)

1. Which of the following is not a long-term asset:

- a) Deferred tax asset;
- b) Vehicle classified as held for sale;
- c) Debt receivable after three years;
- d) Investment property.

2. If a change in accounting policy is made in connection with the requirements of IFRS, then:

- a) Such a change is made retrospectively;
- b) Such a change is made prospectively;
- c) Such a change is made in accordance with the transitional provisions of the new IFRS, and in their absence, retrospectively;
- d) No changes are made.

3. Which cash flows are related to operating activities?

- a) Related to the sale of fixed assets;
- b) Related to obtaining loans;
- c) Related to the issue of own shares;
- d) Related to the company's main activities.

4. Events after the reporting date are:

- a) Events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date of the financial statements audit;
- b) Events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date the financial statements are authorised for issue;
- c) Adverse events that occur after the reporting date;
- d) Adverse events that occur between the reporting date and the financial statements being audited.

5. The date of the first IFRS financial statements is December 31, 2024, the transition date is January 1, 2023. Accounting policies that should be applied to events as of January 1, 2023 should be developed in accordance with current standards as of:

- a) December 31, 2024
- b) January 1, 2023
- c) December 31, 2023
- d) January 1, 2024

6. Stocks do NOT include:

- a) Goods accepted for safekeeping
- b) Goods accepted for processing
- c) Land intended for sale
- d) Goods accepted on consignment

7. Which of the following is not included in the cost of property, plant and equipment on initial recognition?

- a) Site preparation costs
- b) Architect's fees
- c) Installation and assembly costs
- d) New site opening costs

8. If an entity uses the fair value model for the subsequent measurement of investment property, any gain or loss arising from the change in fair value should be recognized:

- a) In profit or loss for the period;
- b) In comprehensive income;
- c) Depending on the accounting policies;
- d) Only in the notes to the financial statements.

9. Which of the following is not included in the definition of an intangible asset?

- a) Separability;
- b) Identifiability;
- c) Control over a resource;
- d) Availability of future economic benefits.

10. The company intends to sell a car with a book value of 1,000 thousand tenge. The company placed an advertisement for sale in a specialized magazine, indicating a price of 800 thousand tenge, which corresponds to the current market price for cars of this class and condition. According to management estimates, the costs of selling the car will amount to 30 thousand tenge. At what cost should this car be reflected in the company's financial statements:

- a) 1,000 thousand tenge;
- b) 830 thousand tenge;
- c) 800 thousand tenge;
- d) 770 thousand tenge.

11. Which of the following is an agricultural product:

- a) Lumber;
- b) Plywood;
- c) Logs;
- d) Laminated chipboard

12. Which of the following is a financial asset?

- a) Accounts receivable;
- b) Advances paid;
- c) Accounts payable;
- d) Intangible assets.

13. Examples of non-monetary items are:

- a) Fixed assets;
- b) Loans issued;
- c) VAT receivable;
- d) Accounts payable.

14. According to IFRS 20, a government grant is:

- a) A preferential government loan at an interest rate below the market rate;
- b) Irrevocable aid from one government to another;
- c) Irrevocable aid to small and medium-sized businesses;
- d) State aid in the form of transfer of resources to a company in exchange for past or future compliance with certain conditions related to the company's operating activities.

15. What is the acquisition method under IFRS 3 Business Combinations? (IFRS 3 Business Combinations)

- a) An acquisition of a company;
- b) A combination of assets of companies;
- c) An acquisition of one company by another company;
- d) A merger of companies.

16. An associate organization is:

- a) An associate is an entity over which an investor has significant influence, and that is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture.
- b) An entity whose operations are controlled by the investor
- c) A limited liability partnership (LLP)
- d) An entity whose operations are regulated by government authorities

17. The principles underlying the preparation of financial statements are:

- a) Accrual basis and going concern
- b) Understandability, relevance, reliability, and comparability
- c) Understandability and the economic entity assumption
- d) Prudence and substance over form

18. Identified cash surpluses in the cash desk of a government institution are considered budget revenues and are recorded as follows:

- a) Debit of account 1010 "Cash on Hand"
- b) Debit of account 6360 "Other Income"
- c) Credit of account 7120 "Expenses for Settlements with the Budget"
- d) Debit of account 3133 "Short-Term Payables to the Budget for Other Operations"

19. A financial instrument is:

- a) Any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.
- b) Financial assets and liabilities.
- c) Any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability of another entity.
- d) Investments made for the purpose of generating income.

20. Which of the following statements describes the conditions of an active market?

- a) The items traded in the market are homogeneous.
- b) Buyers and sellers are normally available at any time to transact.
- c) Price information is publicly available.
- d) All of the above are correct.

21. The specific identification method is applied:

- a) To determine the cost of inventories that are not interchangeable, and for goods or services produced and designated for specific projects, regardless of whether they were purchased or manufactured.
- b) To calculate the periodic cost of additional deliveries, depending on the entity's operating conditions.
- c) To determine the cost of each item based on the weighted average cost of similar items at the beginning of the period and those purchased or produced during the period.
- d) To write off inventories that were purchased first.

22. Investment property is defined as:

- a) Property held to earn rental income or for capital appreciation, or both.
- b) Property intended for sale.
- c) Property used for administrative purposes.
- d) Property used in the production or supply of goods or services.

23. Property, plant and equipment (PPE) include the following assets:

- a) Land, buildings, structures, transmission devices, machinery and equipment, tools and production inventory, library collections, heritage assets, infrastructure assets.
- b) Land, buildings, structures, transmission devices, machinery and equipment, software, perennial plantations intended for agricultural production, library collections, heritage assets, infrastructure assets.
- c) Land, buildings, structures, transmission devices, machinery and equipment, tools and production inventory, library collections, patents, infrastructure assets.

d) Land, buildings, structures, transmission devices, machinery and equipment, tools and production inventory, library collections, protected natural areas with no value estimation, infrastructure assets.

24. Agricultural activity is:

- a) An activity related to the biological transformation of biological assets for the purpose of producing agricultural produce intended for sale, processing, or conversion into other biological assets.
- b) The process of growth, degeneration, production, and reproduction resulting in qualitative and quantitative changes in biological assets, as well as the production of agricultural produce or new biological assets of the same type.
- c) An activity related to the biological transformation of biological assets to obtain agricultural produce.
- d) An activity related to the transformation of biological assets into other biological assets.

25. The initial cost of investment property does *not* include:

- a) Start-up costs (unless they are necessary to bring the property to the condition required for its intended use by management).
- b) Operating losses incurred before the investment property reaches the level of usage planned by management.
- c) Excessive losses of materials, labor, or other resources incurred during the construction or development of the property.
- d) All of the above.

26. Development costs of an intangible asset are recognised (capitalised) when the entity can demonstrate all of the following:

- a) Technical feasibility of completing the asset so that it will be available for use or sale; intent to complete the asset and use or sell it; ability to use or sell it; how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits; availability of adequate technical, financial, and other resources to complete and to use or sell it; and ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the asset.
- b) A project plan or design of samples or models of the new asset.
- c) An expert opinion on the final selection of the application methods of research results.
- d) An activity relating to the transformation of biological assets into other biological assets.

27. The development of production technology for a new or substantially improved material, device, product, technology, system, or service before the commencement of their commercial production and use. Agricultural activity is:

- a) An activity involving the biological transformation of biological assets for the purpose of producing agricultural produce intended for sale, processing, or conversion into other biological assets.
- b) The process of growth, degeneration, production, and reproduction resulting in quantitative and qualitative changes in biological assets, as well as the production of agricultural produce or new biological assets of the same type.
- c) An activity involving the biological transformation of biological assets to obtain agricultural produce.
- d) An activity involving the transformation of biological assets into other biological assets.

28. A contract under which the lessor transfers to the lessee, in exchange for a payment or a series of payments, the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time:

- a) Lease
- b) Legal obligation
- c) Finance lease
- d) Financial liability

29. Which of the following statements describes the observation method according to the procedural standards of the State Audit Committee (GAFK 100):

- a) Observing people, assets, and events

- b) Observing people and resource sources
- c) Observing compliance of asset usage with funding sources
- d) Observing events and capital

30. Deferred expenses are costs:

- a) Incurred in the current period but attributable to future periods;
- b) Anticipated expenses for future reporting periods;
- c) Incurred in the reporting period;
- d) Incurred in previous periods.

31. According to the Procedural Standards of the State Audit Committee (GAFK 100), which of the following is not a task of performance auditing?

- a) Developing indicators and audit metrics comparable to the budget parameters approved by the Law on the Republican Budget of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- b) Gathering sufficient and reliable audit evidence regarding the achievement of performance criteria and identifying causes of any deviations (if any);
- c) Implementing the results of performance audits through conducting post-audits;
- d) Determining the relevant topic and criteria for performance auditing.

32. According to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On State Audit and Financial Control," which of the following is not considered a performance audit indicator?

- a) Objectivity
- b) Economy
- c) Effectiveness
- d) Materiality

33. The National Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan is approved by:

- a) The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan by decree
- b) The authorized body for strategic planning
- c) The Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- d) The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan

34. At the end of the reporting year, the amounts of funding previously recognized as income are adjusted to the credit of sub-account 1080 "Planned allocations for assuming obligations according to the individual financing plan for the obligations of state institutions financed from the republican budget" and are corresponded with the debit of the account:

- a) 6090 "Return of unused budget funds";
- b) 6010 "Income from financing of current activities";
- c) 5010 "Financing of capital investments";
- d) 5210 "Financial result of the reporting year".

35. Are contingent assets recognized in the financial statements?

- a) No, because they result in the recognition of income that will never be received;
- b) Yes, because this may lead to the recognition of income that might be received;
- c) At 50%;
- d) If permitted by management.

36. The share in the assets of a government institution remaining after deducting all its liabilities:

- a) Net assets / equity
- b) Income or expense
- c) Inventories
- d) Intangible assets

37. Fair value is the amount:

- a) for which an asset can be exchanged, or a liability settled, in a transaction between knowledgeable, willing, and independent parties;
- b) that can be exchanged between related parties;

- c) that can be realized as scrap;
- d) that can be written off from the institution's balance sheet.

38. Events after the reporting date that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date are classified as:

- a) Adjusting events
- b) Non-adjusting events
- c) Events occurring within one year
- d) Events indicating conditions that arose after the reporting date

39. An asset is considered impaired if:

- a) its carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount;
- b) its carrying amount equals the amount that will be recovered through use or sale;
- c) the amount that will be recovered through use (or sale) exceeds its carrying amount;
- d) its carrying amount is less than the amount that will be recovered through use or sale.

40. Semi-annual financial statements are prepared as of:

- a) June 30 of the current financial year, for the calendar period from January 1 to June 30 inclusive;
- b) June 30 of the previous financial year, for the calendar period from January 1 to June 30 inclusive;
- c) December 31 of the current financial year;
- d) June 30 of the preceding financial year, for the calendar period from January 1 to June 30 inclusive.

41. What is understood by compliance audit within the framework of state audit?

- a) Evaluation and verification of the audited entity's compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as acts of quasi-governmental sector entities adopted for their implementation.
- b) Evaluation of resource use efficiency
- c) Analysis of financial statements for accuracy
- d) Evaluation of the organization's internal control

42. Who approves the general standards of state audit and financial control?

- a) The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- b) The Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- c) The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- d) The Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan

43. Who develops the general standards of state audit and financial control?

- a) The Supreme Audit Chamber of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- b) The Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- c) The Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- d) The Supreme Audit Chamber

44. How does the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on state audit and financial control apply?

- a) To entities located both within the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan and operating outside its borders.
- b) Only to entities located within the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
- c) Only to entities located outside the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
- d) Only to entities financed from the state budget of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

45. What financial control measures are applied if a state audit entity fails to comply or improperly complies with the directive of the state audit body?

- a) Transfer of materials indicating signs of a criminal offense to law enforcement agencies through the prosecution authorities.
- b) Holding liable without consideration of the case.
- c) Immediate imposition of a fine.
- d) Only an additional inspection.

46. What actions can be taken to recover the amount of violations not reimbursed voluntarily? (Indicate the financial control response measure)

- a) Filing a lawsuit to ensure reimbursement to the budget and recovery through performance of work, provision of services, delivery of goods, or accounting reflection.
- b) Only penalty sanctions.
- c) Refusal of further cooperation with the violator.
- d) Publication of information about the violation.

47. What does the principle of transparency in state audit and financial control imply?

- a) Clarity in presenting the results of state audit and financial control
- b) Publication of state audit results only upon request
- c) Disclosure of all documents and materials without exceptions
- d) Confidentiality of all results obtained during the audit

48. How should the amounts of financial violations identified during state audit and financial control be recovered?

- a) Through reimbursement to the budget, recovery by performing work, providing services, supplying goods, and/or accounting entries based on the directive of state audit and financial control bodies and/or court decision.
- b) Only through litigation.
- c) Only by performing work and providing services.
- d) Only by returning funds to the account of the state audit bodies.

49. What is a "classifier of violations" within the framework of state audit?

- a) A document containing a list of types of violations identified during state audit, indicating the violated legal norms and corresponding types of liability established by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as methods for eliminating these violations.
- b) A list of legal norms regulating the behavior of civil servants.
- c) A list of employees responsible for conducting the audit.
- d) A description of methods of working with citizens during the audit process.

50. How are the procedural standards of state audit and financial control divided?

- a) Into procedural standards of state audit and financial control, procedural standards of external and internal state audit.
- b) Only into internal and external standards.
- c) Into general standards and standards related to financial violations.
- d) Into external and internal standards approved by only one body.

51. Which bodies are included in the system of state audit and financial control in the Republic of Kazakhstan?

- a) The Supreme Audit Chamber, audit commissions, the authorized body for internal state audit, internal audit services (IAS) of central government bodies, except the IAS of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the authorized body for regulation, control, and supervision of the financial market and financial organizations, local executive bodies of regions, cities of republican significance, the capital, IAS of departments of central government bodies created at the discretion of the head within the approved staff number, IAS of the internal audit service of the subordinate territorial bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, created at the discretion of the head within the approved staff number.
- b) Only the Supreme Audit Chamber and audit commissions.
- c) The Supreme Audit Chamber, audit commissions, the authorized body for internal state audit, and internal audit services of central government bodies.
- d) Only internal audit services of central and local executive bodies

52. In what cases and how can the period for conducting a state audit be extended?

- a) The period for conducting a state audit can be extended no later than one working day before its completion by the head of the state audit and financial control body upon a written request from the state auditor, with the corresponding changes made to the list of state audit objects for the relevant year.

- b) Extension is automatic upon identification of complex violations.
- c) Extension is possible only with the consent of the audit entities.
- d) The period is extended by the decision of the authorized body after the completion of the audit.

53. What sources of information can a state auditor use when auditing entities of the quasi-public sector?

- a) Information from reports on the implementation of action plans, development plans, as well as audit reports and audit opinions on special audits of quasi-public sector entities, prepared by an auditing organization in accordance with international auditing standards and the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on auditing activities.
- b) Exclusively internal documents of the audit entity.
- c) Only financial documents of the audit entity.
- d) Data from state archives.

54. What is an audit opinion?

- a) An audit opinion is a document prepared based on audit reports and/or financial statement audit reports, containing conclusions and recommendations, and approved by the resolution of the Supreme Audit Chamber, the audit commission, or by the order of the head of the authorized body for internal state audit within their powers.
- b) An audit opinion is a document that contains only financial conclusions and recommendations, approved by the audit commission and the resolution of the Supreme Audit Chamber.
- c) An audit opinion is a document prepared based on recommendations of external auditors, approved by government bodies, containing conclusions and recommendations, and approved by the resolution of the Supreme Audit Chamber.
- d) An audit opinion is a document prepared only on the results of the state audit, without conclusions and recommendations, containing conclusions and recommendations, and approved by the resolution of the Supreme Audit Chamber.

55. What is the main objective of a compliance audit according to the procedural standard of external state audit and financial control for conducting a compliance audit?

- a) A reasonably expressed opinion on the audited entity's compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan regulating its area of activity, as well as acts of quasi-public sector entities adopted for their implementation, in ensuring budget revenue and the use of budget funds, state assets, and assets of quasi-public sector entities.
- b) Assessment of compliance with legislation in terms of budget funds usage.
- c) Analysis of reporting on the expenditure of state budget funds and assets.
- d) Verification of compliance with internal accounting standards of the audited entity.

56. Which of the following are the main fundamental criteria for a compliance audit?

- a) Legality, reliability, integrity
- b) Efficiency, economy, legality
- c) Transparency, efficiency, integrity
- d) Financial stability, reliability, integrity

57. If contradictions are found between legal norms of different regulatory legal acts, which legal act should the state auditor follow to resolve such contradictions?

- a) Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Legal Acts" (Article 12)
- b) Budget Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Article 5)
- c) Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Article 10)
- d) Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Taxes and Other Mandatory Payments to the Budget (Article 235)

58. Which of the following correctly describes the process of audit sampling in state audit?

- a) Audit sampling is applied to less than 100 percent of the elements of a population in such a way that each element has a chance of being selected, providing the state auditor with a reasonable basis for drawing conclusions about the entire population.

- b) Audit sampling involves examining all elements of the population, as required by law.
- c) Audit sampling includes every element of the sample population so that the state auditor can draw conclusions in accordance with the Civil Code.
- d) Audit sampling is applied in accordance with the Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Taxes and Other Mandatory Payments to the Budget.

59. How does the state auditor evaluate the obtained evidence?

- a) The obtained evidence is evaluated by the state auditor taking into account its significance for identifying potential facts of material non-compliance with the requirements of the current legislation regulating the area of activity of the audited entity.
- b) The evaluation of evidence is based solely on their quantity, without considering significance.
- c) The state auditor evaluates evidence solely based on their legal force, without considering significance.
- d) The obtained evidence is evaluated exclusively based on the extent to which they confirm the accuracy of financial statements.

60. Which aspect during a compliance audit may have greater importance if violations such as intentional illegal actions or concealment of information are identified during the process?

- a) The qualitative aspect in detecting intentional illegal actions or non-compliance, providing false or incomplete information to management or the state auditor (concealment), and actions committed despite understanding the lack of legal grounds for their execution.
- b) The quantitative aspect based on the scale of violations.
- c) The auditor should focus only on the quantitative aspect of violations.
- d) The evaluation of violations should be based solely on the internal documentation of the audited entity.

61. To which type of state audit does an environmental audit belong?

- a) Performance audit
- b) Compliance audit
- c) Financial audit
- d) Expert-analytical activity

62. The forms and methods of supervision by senior officials over the activities of the audit team in accordance with the "Management" Standard are determined by:

- a) Heads of state audit and financial control bodies independently
- b) Rules for conducting external state audit and financial control
- c) The general standard of state audit and financial control
- d) The regulations of the state audit and financial control body

63. According to the Procedural Standards of State Audit and Financial Control (100), which of the following factors are not considered when developing audit questions?

- a) Analysis and evaluation of the financial and economic activities of the audited entity
- b) Logical connection of the audit question with the theme and objective of the audit event
- c) Focus of audit questions on the results achieved in the direction of performance audit and/or by the audited entity
- d) Focus of audit questions on problems existing in the direction of performance audit and/or in the audited entity

64. What is sent to the audit object for discussion—the Audit Criteria at the preliminary study stage, by a letter signed by a member of the Supreme Audit Chamber (Audit Commission) responsible for the audit activity?

- a) Performance audit criteria formulated by the audit team in accordance with the Rules for conducting external state audit and financial control
- b) Performance audit criteria formulated by the audit team in accordance with the Procedural Standard for conducting performance audits
- c) Defined approaches to performance audit in accordance with the Procedural Standard for

conducting performance audits

d) Defined methods of performance audit established by the Audit Program

65. Indicate the correct statement regarding the submission of the Report on the Implementation of Development Plans of State Bodies:

a) No later than February 15 of the year following the reporting period, it is sent to the authorized state planning body for consolidation and posting on its website within 5 working days from the date of receipt.

b) No later than February 10 of the year following the reporting period, it is sent to the authorized state planning body for consolidation and posting on its website within 5 working days from the date of receipt.

c) No later than February 10 of the year following the reporting period, it is sent to the authorized state planning body for consolidation and posting on its website within 7 working days from the date of receipt.

d) No later than March 15 of the year following the reporting period, it is sent to the authorized state planning body for consolidation and posting on its website.

66. According to the Budget Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, amendments and additions to the Development Plan of a state body are permitted in cases of:

a) All answers are correct.

b) Adoption of new or amendments and/or additions to the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, except for laws on the republican budget and laws on amendments and additions to them;

c) Adoption of new or amendments and/or additions to the documents of the State Planning System of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

d) Changes in the functions or structure of the state body.

67. In accordance with the Rules for the development or adjustment, conducting necessary expertise of an investment proposal for a state investment project, as well as planning, consideration, selection, monitoring, and evaluation of the implementation of budget investments and determining the feasibility of budget lending, the economic effect from the implementation of budget investments is:

a) indicators of direct and indirect economic effect expected from the implementation of budget investments, reflected in the calculation of economic effect indicators.

b) indicators of the volume of services rendered and work performed as a result of the investment implementation;

c) growth of financial indicators as a result of the project implementation;

d) growth of gross output of goods at the enterprise.

68. The planned duration of the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is:

a) at least 5 years

b) long-term

c) at least 3 years

d) more than 10 years

69. According to the Procedural Standards of State Audit and Financial Control (100), which of the following are sources of criteria for performance audit:

a) professional, technical, and industry standards

b) performance measurement indicators approved by authorized bodies and/or the state audit object

c) financial statements for the last three years

d) methodological documents of international professional organizations

70. Which of the following is NOT a task of environmental legislation:

a) ensuring the development of projects in the field of ecology and natural resources

b) ensuring a favorable environment for human life and health

c) ensuring effective environmental monitoring and environmental control

d) ensuring the fulfillment of international treaty and other obligations of the Republic of Kazakhstan, development of international cooperation in the field of environmental protection

71. According to the Environmental Code, the environment is defined as:

- a) the totality of conditions, substances, and objects of the material world surrounding a person, including the natural environment and the anthropogenic environment.
- b) the totality of natural resources, flora and fauna, atmospheric air.
- c) the totality of animal and plant life, atmospheric air, land resources.
- d) the totality of methods and means of protecting the environment, preserving flora and fauna, and natural resources.

72. What are the stages in the risk management system?

- a) preliminary stage
- b) main stage
- c) final stage
- d) all answers are correct

73. Documents that reflect the performed audit procedures, obtained audit evidence, and conclusions made by the state auditor are:

- a) audit documentation
- b) audit evidence
- c) audit files
- d) audit risk

74. What is a walkthrough?

- a) A walkthrough includes tracing multiple transactions through the entire system of preparation and presentation of financial statements;
- b) Verification of internal or external records or documents in paper, electronic form, or physical inspection of an asset;
- c) Verification of financial information of the entity and its subordinate organizations over several years;
- d) Assessment of the reliability of information presented in the financial statements.

75. Which regulatory document defines the general procedure for planning audit activities of external state audit bodies?

- a) Rules for conducting external state audit and financial control
- b) Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the Budget System"
- c) Procedural standards for auditing the effectiveness of state programs
- d) Unified inspection plan for private entrepreneurship entities

76. Who signs the audit report directly conducting the state audit?

- a) State auditors
- b) Invited experts
- c) State auditors and their assistants
- d) Heads of structural subdivisions of the state audit and financial control body

77. The audit program includes:

- a) General information about the audit event, as well as audit indicators and questions regarding state audit objects aimed at achieving the objectives of the audit event
- b) A brief description of the activity, program, or institution being audited
- c) A list of the audit's legislative framework
- d) The goals and scope of the audit

78. The quantitative criterion of audit evidence, depending on the level of risk of misstatement and the quality of that audit evidence:

- a) sufficiency
- b) reliability
- c) timeliness
- d) clarity

79. What of the following is included in the general information of the Audit Program?

- a) audit event, as well as audit indicators and questions related to the state audit objects
- b) objectives of the audit event
- c) description of sampling control methods
- d) schedule of audit work

80. Consolidated financial statements by administrators of republican budget programs, local authorized bodies responsible for budget execution of the region, city of republican significance, capital, district (city of regional significance) budget, and district (city of regional significance) budget are submitted:

- a) in full form electronically via the information system of the authorized body for budget execution
- b) in abbreviated form electronically via the information system of the authorized body for budget execution
- c) in full form on paper via the information system of the authorized body for budget execution
- d) in abbreviated form on paper via the information system of the authorized body for budget execution

81. The general procedure for planning audit activities, including the forms of the audit program, is defined by:

- a) the Rules for conducting external state audit and financial control
- b) the Rules for compiling consolidated financial statements by administrators of budget programs and local authorized bodies for budget execution
- c) the Budget Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- d) the Methodology for conducting financial statement audits

82. The internal control system in an organization does not include the following element:

- a) identification and assessment of risks of material misstatement
- b) risk assessment process
- c) information systems
- d) monitoring of control measures

83. The general procedure for conducting a preliminary study of the audit subject's activities is regulated by:

- a) Rules for conducting external state audit and financial control
- b) Methodology for evaluating the effectiveness of state bodies' activities
- c) Rules for compiling consolidated financial statements by administrators of budget programs and local authorized budget execution bodies
- d) Budget Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan

84. The risk assessment process represents:

- a) Identification and, if possible, elimination of risks in business activities, as well as their possible consequences
- b) Internal (corporate) culture, organizational structure, and internal set of policies and procedures that determine the quality of reporting and the effectiveness of a state body's activities
- c) Policies and procedures that help ensure management directives are followed
- d) The process of evaluating the timely and effective functioning of the internal control system

85. Control activities of the entity include:

- a) Policies and procedures that help ensure management directives are carried out
- b) Activities aimed at identifying risks and assessing their possible impact on the organization's operations
- c) The process of evaluating the effective functioning of the internal control system over time

d) Processes of identifying and, if possible, eliminating risks in business activities, as well as their possible consequences

86. Monitoring of an entity's control measures represents:

- a) The process of evaluating the effective functioning of the internal control system over time
- b) The process of identifying and eliminating risks in business activities, as well as their possible consequences
- c) Activities aimed at identifying risks and assessing their possible impact on the organization's operations
- d) The process of tracking the progress of significant activities

87. Document confirming the adoption of accounting policy in a quasi-public sector organization:

- a) Order
- b) Charter
- c) Job description
- d) Application

88. Which of the following procedures relate to audit procedures?

- a) All of the above
- b) Inspection
- c) Observation
- d) Inquiry

89. External confirmations are used in relation to:

- a) All of the above
- b) Accounts receivable recorded in the accounting records;
- c) Inventory held in safekeeping at third-party warehouses;
- d) Accounts payable recorded in the accounting records.

90. What is the ultimate goal of the financial statement audit?

- a) To increase users' confidence in the financial statements. This is achieved by expressing an opinion on the reliability of the financial statements, as well as the compliance of accounting and financial reporting procedures with the requirements established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of accounting and financial reporting.
- b) To ensure more effective management of the organization and identify current issues.
- c) To determine the efficiency of resource use by an organization whose main goal is not profit.
- d) To assess the compliance of activities, financial transactions, and information with the requirements of authorities regulating the audited organization's activities.

91. Indicate the types of state audit in accordance with the Law "On State Audit and Financial Control":

- a) technological audit, compliance audit, financial statement audit
- b) performance audit, compliance audit, financial statement audit
- c) performance audit, compliance audit, accounting audit
- d) audit of efficient use of budget funds, compliance audit, financial statement audit

92. To which state audit objects does the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on state audit and financial control apply?

- a) Located on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as operating outside its borders
- b) Located only on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- c) Residents of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- d) Only recipients of funds from the republican budget

93. In which cases is an emergency state budget introduced?

- a) In cases of a state of emergency or martial law in the Republic of Kazakhstan
- b) Only in cases of martial law declared in the Republic of Kazakhstan

- c) In cases of budget deficit
- d) No correct answer

94. Financial statement audit is:

- a) Independent performance by a state auditor of procedures or control actions carried out both manually and using computer audit methods;
- b) Evaluation of financial information originally prepared by management or personnel of the audited entity within the internal control system of the audited entity, based on studying relationships between both financial and non-financial information;
- c) Evaluation of the accuracy and reasonableness of financial statements, accounting, and the financial condition of the state audit object;
- d) Verification of internal or external records or documents in paper or electronic form, or physical inspection of an asset.

95. Audit evidence is:

- a) A set of data from which a sample is taken, and based on which the state auditor makes conclusions
- b) Verification of internal or external records or documents in paper or electronic form, or physical inspection of an asset
- c) Factual data considering their legality, reliability, and admissibility, based on which state auditors establish the presence or absence of violations or deficiencies in work, as well as other materials confirming the facts stated in the audit report
- d) Information containing records that constitute audit documentation for a specific audit object

96. Indicate the type of audit within which the assessment and verification of the audited entity's compliance with the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as acts of quasi-governmental sector entities adopted for their implementation, is conducted:

- a) Performance audit
- b) External audit
- c) Internal audit
- d) Compliance audit

97. Which of the following documents defines the purpose, objectives, main stages, procedures, and methods of conducting compliance audits carried out by the bodies of external state audit and financial control?

- a) Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 12, 2015 №. 392-V ZRK "On State Audit and Financial Control"
- b) Regulatory Resolution of the Accounts Committee for Control over Execution of the Republican Budget dated July 30, 2020 №. 6-NQ "On Approval of the Rules for Conducting External State Audit and Financial Control"
- c) Regulatory Resolution of the Accounts Committee for Control over Execution of the Republican Budget dated March 31, 2016 №. 5-NQ "On Approval of Procedural Standards for External State Audit and Financial Control"
- d) International Standard ISSAI 400 - "Fundamental Principles of Compliance Audit"

98. Which of the following criteria are basic criteria for compliance audit during external audit?

- a) Legality, reliability, integrity
- b) Completeness, objectivity, effectiveness
- c) Justification, completeness, objectivity
- d) Materiality, economy, comparability

99. What type of audit aims to provide a reasonable assurance regarding the compliance of the audited entity with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan governing its area of activity, as well as the acts of quasi-public sector entities adopted for their implementation, in terms of ensuring the inflow and use of budgetary funds, state assets, and assets of quasi-public sector entities?

- a) Performance audit
- b) Compliance audit
- c) Financial audit
- d) No correct answer

100. Which of the following compliance audits is *not* conducted by the authorized internal state audit body within its scope?

- a) Audit of expenditures related to adjustments of techno-economic justification or financial-economic justification
- b) Audit of compliance with conditions and procedures for granting and using state loans in cases stipulated by international treaties of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- c) Audit of the validity of planning, feasibility, and effectiveness in procurement of goods, works, and services by local executive bodies and quasi-public sector entities
- d) Audit of compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on public procurement, state property, accounting and financial reporting, and auditing activities based on a risk management system