

Audit Program Proposal for Local Accounts Auditors: Applied Research on a Group of International Auditing Standards

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This research aims to indicate the importance of international auditing standards and its role in the audit program performance. In addition, to contribute to increasing the awareness of local accounts auditors regarding the importance of international auditing standards, 28 international auditing standards have been considered practically and studied through the deductive approach and the extraction of audit procedures, which contribute to increasing local accounts auditors' effectiveness. The research reached its most important conclusions with the international auditing standards complementing the international audit project, as well as the standardisation of professional practices, which should be adhered to by the audit team. There is no local audit program based on the International Auditing Standards, which contributes to increasing the performance of local accounts auditors. The research concluded its most important recommendations on the auditors and adhered to the international auditing standards, which provide the main principles and essential procedures, and contain relevant instructions in the form of explanations, clarifications and other information. The audit program should adopt the international auditing standards proposed by researchers to increase the effectiveness of account auditors' performance in their assigned tasks.

Key words: Auditors, International Auditing Standards

Introduction

The main objective of the financial data audit of the entity, is a neutral technical opinion about the fairness and honesty of viewing the financial statements. The auditors' responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements. Furthermore, an audit process involves the exercise of professional judgment of the audit design method by focusing on what may occur of error, design and implement the audit procedures in response of assessed risks in order to obtain of sufficient and appropriate audit evidences (Mita, et al., 2019; Tauringana, & Ishmael, 2018).

If the auditor's objective is to complete all the audit stages by efficiency and effectiveness, it must perform a program of audit process. The auditor often needs assistants who are required to complete a part of the transactions deemed appropriate due to their scientific and practical qualifications (Jon, and Jenny, 2019). In order to assure the auditor of those who have performed what must be done, it is necessary that the auditing program is followed by assistants in the performance of their duties to ensure a neutral opinion of the fairness and honesty of the financial statements' presentation. Therefore (Nicoll, 2016), the International Auditing Standards included a set of auditing standards that set out the main points of the audit process in order to understand the client business of the audit, either through the past experience or from available knowledge sources (Bowlin, & Brian, 2018). To achieve the objectives of the research, the research divided into four axes: (1) research methodology, (2) theoretical field of research, (3) practical side of the research, (4) conclusions and recommendations.

Literature Review

The first axis: The research methodology

The Research Problem:

In order for the auditor to express an opinion on the financial statements, he must carry out a discreet program to conduct the audit effectively and express with a professional opinion that reflects the fairness of the financial statements. This requires of standards, guidelines, procedures and techniques that will assist the local account auditors in the audit process (Akeem, 2015).

The main question of the research problem is 'the extent of local accounts auditors to be able to design an audit program in accordance to the International Auditing Standards for the purpose of producing neutral opinion'.

From the main questions, the following sub-questions are divided into:

1. Does the local accounts auditor perform the audit process in accordance with international standards?
2. What international auditing procedures and standards should be taken when preparing an audit program?

Research Hypotheses:

The research is based on the hypothesis that the preparation of an audit program, in accordance with the international auditing standards, contributes to increasing effectiveness of local accounts auditors' performance.

Research Objectives:

The main objective of this study is to identify how to prepare an audit program in accordance with international standards by achieving the following objectives:

1. Statement of the importance of international audit standards and their role in the performance of the proposed audit program.
2. Contribute to increasing the awareness of local accounts auditors' with the importance of international auditing standards.

The Importance of Research:

The importance of the study is to shed light on the program, which is key to the audit process, and helps the auditor to identify the default areas he may face in his work and in achieving the objectives with the lowest cost. Therefore, this study derives its importance from the following:

- 1) Focuses on how to prepare the audit program according to the International Auditing Standards issued by the International Federation of Accountants.
- 2) Identify the necessary requirements of the International Auditing Standards about the preparation of the program, which contributes to increase the awareness and consciousness of the auditor.

The Reasons for Selecting the Research:

Perhaps our choice of subject is due to a number of objective and subjective reasons, the most important of which are:

- Our feelings on the subject's importance;
- The research importance at the present time, which coincides with the modernity of international auditing standards;
- The absence of previous studies on such topics.

The Research Methodology:

An inductive approach was adopted in determining the research problem and the change from private to public through the theoretical side of the research. The deductive approach was also relied upon by changing from public to private by devisal of the audit procedure from the International Auditing Standards.

The first axis: a general introduction to the audit program and international auditing standards

The concept of the audit program:

The auditor often needs assistants who are entrusted with completing a part of the transactions he deems appropriate to their academic and practical qualifications. In order to reassure the auditor of those who have done what they must, there must be an audit program to be followed by assistants when they are performing their duties. The program also assists in determining the responsibilities of the auditor who is responsible for errors, negligence or default in the performance of his duties (Iain, & Stuart, 2007). This program is a basis for auditing and the program can be modified from time to time to make it appropriate to the unit nature and in-line of the developments that may occur (Sjöberg, 2016). The audit program is also a set of detailed instructions for the total evidence that will be collected for an aspect of the audit process and always contains a list of audit procedures. It always includes the sample sizes and items to be selected, the timing of the tests, and usually there is a program for each component being checked (Boskou, 2019).

Types of audit programs

There are three types of audit programs (Wei, et al., 2006):

1. Typical Programs:

These are comprehensive programs of audit objectives and procedures that can be applied in certain types of facilities which use a model program that enables to prepare for the process according to the procedures of amendment and taking into account the information obtained, and the advantage that ensures the prevention of oversight in taking necessary action. This

model program is characterised by rigidity and non-compliance with developments in the facility or in the science of accounts auditing (W., and Allyson, 2012).

2- Regarded programs (Mainline Programs)

This type of program is prepared during the implementation process and is limited to specifying the main lines of the checking and auditing process and the objectives to be achieved, leaving the detailed steps to be followed and the amount of tests necessary until the start of the process, where it is reported during the auditing process. The advantage of this type of program is that it enables employees to use their expertise, to follow the desired steps and to choose the appropriate methods of the situation circumstances, which requires in the auditor a practical training, big experience, sufficient flexibility, scientific and practical qualification appropriated (Loveness, et al., 2015) — i.e. it's reported during the audit process.

3- Static or pre-defined programs

These programs are detailed lists showing the procedures that must be followed to achieve the desired objectives, these programs are prepared after a detailed study of the circumstances of the economic unit and after understanding all the conditions surrounding the economic unit and the adequacy of the internal control system. These programs have many advantages, the most important of which are (Wald, and Atul, 2017):

- Help to divide the work between the technical members, each one according to his competence, experience and job;
- Reassurance to not forget when taking some of the necessary measures and steps and not repeat them;
- Prepare a record of what the auditor has done and performed.

Considerations shall be taken when preparing the audit program:

The audit plan may be subject to changes during the audit, so the auditor should carry out a flexible audit program that responds to any changes that may occur during the process. Therefore, in designing the audit program, the auditor should considerate the following considerations (A., et al., 2004):

1. Preparing the program within the scope of the examination which it is entrusted to perform. If it is complete, the program should include the necessary steps to implement it. If partial, the program should be prepared within that limit.



2. Determine the level of the test according to the results of its examination of the internal control system.
3. Determine the desired objectives to be achieved by each step of the audit program.
4. Following the auditing method — which is consistent with the circumstances of the economic unit and the nature of its activity — so it takes into account the special names given to the books and records by the economic unit, which must be consistent with the spirit of the program.
5. Obtaining as much evidence, indices and guides as possible by using various means of examination and auditing.
6. The financial auditor shall take into account the private estimates of the underlying risks, control risks, and the level of required confidence to be provided by material procedures.

International Auditing Standards

1. The concept of international auditing standards

Some concepts that highlight on these standards can be presented. The International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) has introduced the concept of auditing standards as a generic term for standards that apply quality control, auditing, revising, other confirming processes and related services. The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) presented it as an expression of the professional personal qualities that the auditor should have, as well as the key steps of the necessary accounts observe process to obtain sufficient evidence and guidance to enable him to express his opinion about the fairness of the financial statements, as well as the statement of contents of opinion. (Dodik, & Shahul, 2017), As a result of the failure and bankruptcy of many international companies, many lawmakers, analysts, bankers and investors raised several questions about the role of the financial auditor and the effectiveness of the audit process in maintaining public confidence in the capital markets. These questions acted as motivated factors, if partly, which resulted in the great change that the audit profession is currently undergoing. In addition, due to the difference in standards among all countries, it is imperative to issue internationally accepted standards as the primary way to protect the public interest in IFAC internationally, and also the International Federation of Accountants of the development, promotion and application of internationally recognised standards as a means of ensuring the credibility of information upon investors and other interested parties (Bemelmans, 2017).

2. Characteristics of International Auditing Standards (Minlei Ye, and Ping, 2017):

- Focus on the details of field work procedures, which form some limitations on the mobility of the accounts auditors', although this has the advantage of minimising

asymmetry, disagreement and proximity as objectively as possible when the audit is completed.

- The Committee used the term of international audit guidelines, which is undoubtedly a more conservative designation, because it has a good flexibility to leave the field open to professional organisations in countries across the world to be guided by these standards and the opportunity to be adapted with the environmental conditions of each country.
- These standards are more general and comprehensive than others, because they are issued by a large international grouping of most world countries. Therefore, it represents the general framework which governs the auditing profession, is universally accepted on an international scope, and the standards are considered as general basic rules to be followed by practitioners when needed.

Importance of International Auditing Standards

International Auditing Standards have many benefits, provided that these standards are appropriate, accepted and recognised, and are documented in writing and communicated to all profession members to remove any ambiguity from their minds. They need to be reviewed from time to time in order to achieve the desired benefits. On one hand, they are subject to improvement and development in order to keep pace with the emerging circumstances. On the other hand, they must address the shortcomings and gaps that arise during their application (Carson, and Ann, 2016).

The reason for this importance can be attributed to the following considerations (Steven F., and Jerry, 2015):

- Prepared as complementary to the national standards;
- Encourages cooperation between local and international audit offices;
- Changes such as globalisation, liberalisation of international trade, and information technology will impose the need to harmonise auditing standards, and international auditing standards will be the basis for such consolidation;
- International Auditing Standards are more homogeneous between countries comparing of other national standards.

The third axis: the practical side

The researchers relied on the deductive approach in studying the international auditing standards and extracting the necessary procedures to make an audit program proposal, which is in accordance with the international auditing standards and contributes to increasing the effectiveness of the control and audit process for local accounts auditors:

Standard name and audit procedures

1. International Audit Standard (200): Accounts Audit objectives and general principles

The procedures:

A. The local accounts auditor should be obligated to the rules of the Professional Conduct of certified Accountants issued by the International Federation for Accountants as follows:

- Commitment of independence.
- Commitment of honesty.
- Commitment of objectivity.
- Commitment of efficiency and professional care.
- Commitment of confidentiality.
- Commitment of professional conduct.
- Commitment of technical standards.

B. The accounts auditor, when conducting the audit process in public sector establishments, should take into account the special requirements of any relevant instructions or legislation and also of ministerial orders affecting the audit authorisation.

2. International Auditing Standard (210): Connections Conditions for links to the audit task

The procedures:

A. The accounts auditor and the client shall agree on the terms of assignment, and it is necessary to establish the agreed conditions in the letter of assignment of the audit, which includes a reference to the following:

- The objective of the audit of the financial statements.
- Management's responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements.
- The scope of the audit, relevant legislation, instructions or evidence issued by the professional bodies to which the auditor is bound.
- Report form or any other means of communicating the results of the assignment.

B. The Accounts auditor should study whether the circumstances require reviewing the terms of assignment of audit to its amendment, whether there is a need to remind the client of the current terms of audit assignment.

3. International Auditing Standard (220): Control of the auditing works quality

The procedures:

A. The Accounts auditor shall apply the quality control procedures in-line with the policies and procedures as appropriate.

B. Taking into account the professional ability of the assistants who speed up the works assigned to them when determining the extent of guidance and supervision required for each assistant.

C. The accounts auditor shall register the evidences obtained from the appropriate real procedures, the conclusions and consultations.

4. International Auditing Standard (230): Documentation (Preparation of Audit Working Papers)

The procedures:

A. The auditor should register the important matters that provide him with evidence to support his opinion, as well as evidences that the auditing process was conducted in accordance with international standards.

B. The auditor should prepare the worksheets in a complete and detailed manner to provide a general understanding of the audit process.

C. The auditor shall adopt the appropriate procedures to maintain confidentiality, safe custody of working papers, as well as to maintain them for a sufficient period to meet professional needs in accordance with legal and professional requirements relating to records keeping.

5. International Auditing Standard (240): Fraud and Fault

The procedures:

A. The auditor shall ensure of the recorded journal book in the general ledger and the amendments which are made in the preparation of the financial statements through the following:

- Make inquiries on the participate individuals in the financial reporting process about inappropriate systems relating to the handling the daily restrictions and other amendments.
- Select the daily restrictions and other adjustments occurred at the end of the reporting period.
- Study the need to choose daily restrictions and other amendments during the period.

B. The auditor should review the accounting estimates to determine the deviation and to evaluate whether the circumstances leading to the deviation, if any, represent a significant risk of fraud and should:

- Evaluate the judgments and decisions taken by management in making accounting estimates and included in the financial statements.
- Retrospective review of management's judgments and assumptions relating to significant accounting estimates are shown in previous year's financial statements.

C. The auditor shall express a conservative opinion or refrain from expressing his opinion of the financial statements if the entity is prevented from obtaining sufficient evidence.

6. International Auditing Standard (250): Studying laws and regulations when performing the audit of financial statements

The procedures:

A. The auditor shall have a general understanding of the appropriate legal and regulatory framework for the facility and its back sector and the extent of the facility obligation of the framework, so it shall be aware of certain laws and regulations that have an essential impact on the facility operations and shall be :

- Use knowledge of the current business of the facility and its back sector.
- Inquiring about the management's interest with the policies and procedures of the facility related of compliance with laws and regulations.
- Inquire from management about laws and regulations are expected to have a material impact on the operations of the facility.
- Management discussion of policies and procedures adopted to identify, evaluate and calculate judicial claims and estimates.
- Discuss the legal and regulatory structure with the auditors of subsidiaries companies in other countries.

B. The auditor shall take measures to assist in identifying examples of non-compliance with these laws and regulations in the event of non-compliance in the preparation of the financial statements, in particular:

- Inquiring from management if the facility is committed by these regulations.
- Examining the ongoing correspondence with the granting authorities of the work permit and organising it.

C. The auditor shall obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence of compliance with these laws and regulations and have an adequate understanding of these laws and regulations for the purpose of taking it about the audit the confirms related of determining the amounts which are recorded and the disclosure of it.

D. The auditor should observe the applicable procedures for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the financial statements and obtaining the written acknowledgment that the management has disclosed to the auditor all non-compliance cases of known or potential laws and regulations that will be effect when the financial statements prepared.

7. International Auditing Standard (260): Deliver the auditing matters to the responsible for governance

The procedures:

A. The auditor shall inform the taxpayers of governance with responsibilities regarding the audit of the financial statements as follows:

- Responsible for formulating and expressing an opinion of the financial statements prepared by the management under the supervision of those taxpayers of governance.
- Reviewing the financial statements does not exempt the management or those taxpayers of governance from their responsibilities.
- His view of the important qualitative aspects of accounting practices and disclosure of financial statements.
- Important difficulties, if any, faced by the auditor.

B. The auditor should inform the taxpayers of governance of the communication form and timing of it, which should be appropriate and the expected general content of them as the forms of communication are:

- To inform those in charge of governance in writing of the important results which reached if the oral communication is insufficient in accordance with the professional judgment of the auditor.
- The auditor shall inform the taxpayers of governance in writing about his independence when required.

8. International Auditing Standard (300): Planning

The procedures:

A. The auditor should establish a comprehensive audit strategy that clarifies the scope, timing, the audit direction and provides guidance in developing a comprehensive audit plan that includes the following:

- Identify the process characteristics that indicate its scope.
- Investigate the objectives of the special reports preparation to plan the timing of the audit and the nature of communications required.
- Study the factors that are considered professionally important in guiding the efforts of the process team.
- Identify the results of the automated activities of the operation where possible, and whether knowledge gained in other processes
- Check the nature, timing and scope of the needed resources to perform the operation

B. The auditor shall draw up an audit plan including the following:

- The nature, timing and scope of the planned risk assessment procedures as defined under Standard 315.
- The nature, timing and scope of planned audit procedures at the level of evidence.
- Other auditing procedures planned, and it's required to represent international auditing standards.

9. International Auditing Standard (320): Know nature of the facility work

The procedures:

A. The auditor shall have sufficient knowledge of the nature of the facility work to enable him to identify and understand the situations, transactions and practices which the auditor believes have a significant effect on the financial statements, on the tests or on his report.

B. The auditor should make judgments on several matters during the audit process, such as:

- Identify inherence risks and control risks.
- Evaluation of evidence to demonstrate its suitability.
- Evaluate accounting estimates and management assurances.
- Identify things that need special audit skills and considerations.

- Identify conflicting information.
- Identify unusual circumstances.
- Make certain inquiries and evaluate the reasonable answers.

10. International Auditing Standard (320): Relative importance

The procedures:

A. the auditor should establish an acceptable level when he designs an audit plan of relative importance to detect the number of substantial mistakes and taking of the relative importance when:

- Deciding the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.
- Evaluating the effect of the substantial mistake's risks.

B. The auditor should study the possibility of fault related to relatively small amounts in case of its accumulation could have a substantial effect.

C. The auditor should study the relative importance of the financial statements level as a whole and its relationship of individual account balances, a group of transactions or disclosure.

D. The auditor shall evaluate the fairness of the financial statements and it should be assessed whether the discovered substantial during the process which has not been corrected of relative importance.

11. International Auditing Standard (500): Audit evidence

The procedures:

A. The auditor shall obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence of control tests and substantial procedures to reach reasonable conclusions to be the basic which professional opinion is based through the following:

- Examination of the test of records, documents or tangible assets.
- Observations that include consideration of treatment and procedure by others, inventory processes by facility staff and internal control procedures.
- Inquiry through the search for information from persons with knowledge from inside and outside the facility.
- Validation which includes answering the inquiry to enhance the information which is contained in the accounting records.
- Calculation by checking the accounting accuracy of the original documents and accounting records.

B. The auditor shall express a conservative opinion or refrain from expressing an opinion in the absence of sufficient and appropriate evidence.

12. International Auditing Standard (510): Opening balances in new operations

The procedures:

- A. The auditor shall obtain on sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for the first time that the opening balances do not include substantial mistakes which effect by a substantial form on the financial statements of the current period.
- B. The current auditor, when auditing the financial statements of the previous period by another auditor, shall obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for the opening balances by examining the papers of the previous auditor and observing the adequacy and independence of the previous auditor.
- C. Before contacting the previous auditor, the current auditor must observe the Code of Professional Conduct for Certified Public Accountants issued by the International Federation of Accountants.
- D. The auditor shall express a conservative or adverse opinion in the case of not applying the accounting policies for the current period and relating to the opening balances.

13. International Auditing Standard (520): Analytical Procedures

The procedures:

- A. The auditor shall design and implement the following analytical procedures:
 - Determine the validity of the analytical procedures for specific declarations, taking into account the estimated risks of substantial mistakes and the details tests, if any, for such these declarations.
 - Building expectation of record amounts or ratios and assess whether the expectation is sufficient to detect the diversion, which occurred alone or when combined with other diversions where the financial statements are substantially distorted.
 - Determine the amount of any difference of the recorded values from the expected values, which can be accepted without further verification.
- B. The auditor shall verify of the analytical procedures results through the following:
 - Inquire from management and obtain appropriate audit evidence relevant to management responses.
 - implement the other revising procedures in case of need, according to circumstances.
- C. The auditor should provide ability of data reliability based on the following:
 - Source of information available.
 - The extent of portability for available information to comparing.
 - Nature and Adaptation of available information.

14. International Auditing Standard (530): Auditing Sample and Testing Means

The procedures:

- A. The auditor shall provide a reasonable basis for the auditor to draw conclusions about the group which the sample was selected by:

- Determine the sample size sufficiently to reduce the sample risk to an acceptable low level.
- Selecting sample items where each sample unit in the community has the opportunity to choose.

B. The auditor should evaluate the following:

- Sample results.
- Whether the use of samples in the revising provided a reasonable basis for the conclusions about the community tested and if the samples in the revising do not provide a reasonable basis for the conclusions about the community tested.
- Required from the management to verify of the detected travesties, possibility of additional travesties and make any necessary adjustments.
- Adapt the nature, timing and extent of additional audit procedures to achieve the required assurance.

15. International Auditing Standard (540): Audit of Accounting Estimates

The procedures:

A. The auditor shall obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence as to whether the accounting estimate is reasonable in the surrounded circumstances and the disclosure when needed has been made as appropriate.

B. The auditor shall understand the procedures and methods used by the management, the accounting system and the internal control system.

C. The auditor should understand the procedures and used methods by the management including.

- Evaluate and regard the assumptions which repose the estimate.
- Test the calculations which estimation included.
- Where possible, a comparison between the estimates used in previous periods and the actual results of these periods.
- Study the management procedures with validation of the estimates.

D. The auditor shall adopt one or more of the following methods or group of it when auditing the accounting estimate:

- Review and test the method used by management to prepare the report.
- Use an independent report for comparison purposes with the report prepared by management.
- Examine subsequent events of the applicable report.

16. International Auditing Standard (550): The Related Parties

The procedures:

A. The auditor shall complete the audit procedures designed to obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence relating to related parties and disclosure by management and the effect of the important transactions of parties related the financial statements.

B. The auditor shall observe the adequacy of the control procedures for the validation processes and registration of the related party transactions.

17. International Auditing Standard (560): The Subsequent Events

The procedures:

A. The auditor shall complete the designed procedures to obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence to support all events up to the report to require settlement procedures and disclosure in the financial statements, it has been diagnosed and includes the following:

- Review the procedures established by management to ensure that subsequent events have been diagnosed.
- Read the minutes of the shareholders' meetings, the Board of Directors, the Audit Committees and the Executive Committees held after the end of the period and inquire about the discussed matters in the meetings that are not available at that time.
- Read the events of the financial statements available to the facility as well as the estimated budgets, cash flow expectations and related other management reports.
- Inquire and expand oral or written inquiries from the facility lawyer about claims and lawsuits.
- Inquire from management whether there are any subsequent events that may have an effect on the financial statements.

When auditing a subsidiary section or subsidiary company from another auditor, the procedures of the other auditor should be examined in relation to the subsequent events at the end of the period and inform the other auditor of the planned date before issuing the report.

B. The auditor should study if there is a need to amend the financial statements and discuss the matter with the management in the reviewing event and after the issuance the financial statements on an incident which existed at the report date and caused in amending the report in this report and take the appropriate procedure and must participate in the amended report to the reasons due to the amendment of the financial statements.

18. International Auditing Standard (570): Continuity

The procedures:

A. The auditor should regard the enforcement continuity of the facility in the future and regard the risks as this imposition is still appropriate.

B. The auditor should collect sufficient and appropriate evidence about removing doubt in case of any doubt related to opportunely of the enforcement continuity of the facility ability to continue in the work in the foreseeable future through some matters.

- Analyse and discuss cash flow, profitability and appropriate expectations with management.

- Review the happened events after the end of the period for items that effect on the facility ability to communicate as a continue institution.
- Analysis and discussion of the latest available provisional financial statements.
- Review the terms of bonds, loan agreements and determine if there is any breach in the application.
- Read the minutes of the shareholders' meetings, the board of directors and the important committees that indicate to difficulties in financing.
- Inquire from the facility lawyer about the lawsuits and claims.
- Ensure of binding legal arrangements for financial support.
- Mainstreaming the position of the facility in respect of the Accounts Receivable application not implemented.

19. International Auditing Standard (580): Management declarations

The procedures:

- A. The auditor shall obtain recognition evidence from the management of its responsibility about presenting the financial statements fairly and in accordance with the appropriate framework of the financial reports and it has approved on the financial statements.
- B. The auditor shall obtain written representations from management about important matters of the financial statements in the case that there is no other sufficient evidence.
- C. The auditor shall investigate the reasons for the management's declarations contradiction with the other auditing evidences in case of necessary, it should reconsider the credibility of other declarations submitted from the management.
- D. The auditor shall express a conservative opinion or refrain from expressing an opinion in case the administration refuses providing the declaration which believes is necessary, this will determine the scope of the audit.

20. International Auditing Standard (600): Reliance on another auditor's work

The procedures:

- A. The auditor shall determine how effect the other auditor work on the process when the main auditor benefits from the work of another auditor on the main auditor.
- B. The auditor should take in the consideration if his own contribution is sufficient to enable him from work as a main auditor and the following should be study:
 - The relative importance of the financial statements part that will be audited by the main auditor.
 - The knowledge degree of the main auditor regarding the nature of the parts work.
 - The risk of substantial mistakes of the financial statements of the parts audited by another auditor.
 - Execution the additional procedures referred to in this International Standard relating to audited parts.

C. The main auditor shall observe the professional competence of the other auditor in the context of his specific task.

D. The auditor shall obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence that the work of the other auditor is appropriate for the purposes of the main auditor in the context of the specific task.

21. International Auditing Standard (610): Reliance on the work of the Internal Auditor

The procedures:

A. The auditor should have a sufficient understanding of the internal audit activities in order to assist him in planning and developing of an effective approach to complete.

B. To understand the internal audit function, the auditor should consider:

- Location in the organisational structure.
- Job scope.
- Technical competence.
- Required Professional care.

C. The auditor shall evaluate and test this work to ensure that it is sufficient for the purposes of the external auditor.

22. International Auditing Standard (620): Reliance on the specialised experts works

The procedures:

A. The auditor should obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence that such work is sufficient for audit purposes in the form of reports, opinions, assessments or statements from the expert.

B. The auditor shall evaluate the competence of the expert's professionalism through the following:

- Professional certificates or practicing license issued by the relevant professional body or its membership therein.
- Experience and reputation in the field in which the auditor seeks to a proof.
- The auditor should estimate the expert objectivity.
- An employee of the facility.
- Subordinate to the facility in another way such as being financially dependent on the facility or having investments in the facility.

C. The auditor should obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence that the scope of expert work is sufficient for the purpose of auditing and estimating the appropriateness of the expert's work as evidence of the financial statements taking into account:

- Source of used information.
- Assumptions and used methods and their compatibility with previous periods.

24. International Auditing Standard (710): The Comparisons

The procedures:

A. The auditor shall determine the matching comparisons in all substantial respects with the financial reporting framework appropriate to financial statements and which audited and

obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence that the corresponding figures meet the requirements of the appropriate financial reporting framework.

B. When the comparisons are in the form of symmetrical figures, the auditor shall issue a report in a form that does not determine on specifically such comparisons where if the report was of the previous period and issued previously contains a conservative opinion or not to express an opinion or a reverse opinion, which led to the amendment:

- Still unresolved and resulted from an amendment to the auditor's report regarding to the current period numbers, the auditor must amend his report also of the corresponding numbers.
- Still unresolved but did not result in an amendment of the auditor's report regarding to the current period numbers, the auditor should amend his report for the corresponding numbers.

C. The auditor should determine whether the financial statements contains required comparative information under the appropriately financial reporting, whether that information is classified for this purpose, the auditor should evaluate whether it is:

- Comparative information agreed with the amounts and other disclosures or, where appropriate, presented in the previous period, has been showed.
- The accounting policies reflected in the comparative information are consistent with those applied in the current period, or if there has been a change in accounting policies, whether such changes have been properly accounted, disclosed and adequately disclosed.

25. International Auditing Standard (720): Other information accompanying of the financial statements

The procedures:

A. Determine, through discussion with management, what document or documents constitute the annual report, the manner and planned timing with the facility to issue that document or documents

B. To make appropriate arrangements with management to obtain in an appropriate time, the final copy of the document or documents before to the pervious date of the auditor's report, if possible constituting the annual report.

C. To request from the management provide a written statement that the final copy of the document(s) will be submitted to the auditor and before the facility issues it, where the auditor can complete the procedures required by this standard, that when all the specified document(s) are not available until after the reporting date of the auditor.

D. The auditor should read the other information, and in doing so he should:

- Take into account whether there is a substantial non compatibility between the other information, the financial statements and as a basis for this consideration and to evaluate the extent of compatibility, the auditor should compare the amounts or other

items selected with other information with those amounts or other items in the financial statements.

- Take into account whether there is a substantial non compatibility between the other information and the knowledge obtained by the auditor during the audit, in the context of the audit evidence obtained and the conclusions reached at the audit.

The fourth axis: Conclusion and Recommendations

The Conclusions

1. The International Standards contain the basic principles and substantive procedures, as well as relevant guidance in the form of explanations, explanations and other information.
2. The International Auditing Standards are complementary to the International Audit Project, as well as the standardisation of professional practices and should be adhered to by the audit team.
3. Obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence of control tests and substantial procedures to get reasonable conclusions as the basis for professional opinion.
4. There is no local audit program based on the International Auditing Standards that is contributing to the increase of performance effectiveness of accounts auditors.

Recommendations

1. The Auditors shall obligate with International Auditing Standards, which provide the basic principles and substantial procedures also contain relevant guidance on form of explanations, explanations and other information.
2. Auditors should obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence of control tests and substantial procedures to get reasonable conclusions as the basis for professional opinion.
3. The adopt audit program should be based on the international auditing standards and proposed by the researchers to increase the performance effectiveness of the auditors in the performance of their assigned tasks.



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