

"CH-9"

- * Auditor accept some level of risk of uncertainty in performing the audit function (T).
- * Because the assessment of risks is a matter of professional judgment, rather than a precise measurement, responding to these risk properly is critical to achieving a high-quality audit.
- * The risk of material misstatement is the risk that the F.S contain a material misstatement due to fraud or error prior to the audit (T)
- * The risk of material misstatement :-
↳ individual accounts & individual as a whole
the risk that the client's controls may not be effective in preventing (pre) or detecting (det) and correcting (cor) the misstatement.
- * The risk of material misstatement exists at two levels : -
 - ① The overall financial statement level.
 - ② the assertion level for classes of transaction, account balances and presentation and disclosures.

- Disagreements between management and auditors over accounting policies, accounting practices, and financial reporting disclosures, as well as significant changes in the industry, economic conditions, or management's integrity or competence.

"P-HC"

- [A] inherent risk , [B] control risk
- * A represents the auditor's assessment of the susceptibility (susceptibility) of an assertion to material misstatement, before considering the effectiveness of client's internal controls.
 - B represents the auditor's assessment of the risks that a material misstatement could occur in an assertion and not be prevented (prevention) or detected (detection) on a timely basis (timely basis) by the client's internal controls.

A, B :- are the client's risk and exist independent of the audit of the F.S.

* Risk Assessment Procedures.

- 1) inquiries of management and others within the entity.
- 2) Analytical procedures :-
- 3) Observation and inspection.
- 4) Discussion among engagement team members.
- 5) other risk assessment procedures.

* Considering fraud Risk :- the risk of not detecting (كتلر) a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a misstatement due to error. - ٢٧٩ *

* Fraud often involves complex and sophisticated schemes to conceal it (أحتلبي) such as forgery (التحريف).

* Individual engaged in conducting a fraud often intentionally misrepresent information (يُمْلِكُون) to the auditor, and they may try to conceal the transaction through collusion (التعاون) في إخفاء.

* The audit must be planned and performed with an attitude of professional skepticism in all aspects of the engagement.

↳ consists of :- questioning mind and critical assessment of evidence

* Significant risk :- represent an identified and assessed risk of material misstatement that, in the auditor's professional judgment, requires special audit procedure consideration. - ٣٤٥ days

- 1) Non-routine transactions :- (غير العادي) first time deals
- 2) Matters that require significant judgment :- because they include the development of accounting estimates for which significant measurement uncertainty exists. allowance for doubtful account ; (دعاية)
- 3) Fraud risk :- Because fraud generally involves concealment (إخفاء) all fraud risk are normally considered to be significant risk.

* Risks of mis. = inherent risk * control risk.

* PDR = AAR / IR * CR

لتقليل الخطأ يجب على المدقق منع بخطأ كبير في اكتشافه
لأنه ينبع بخطأ كبير جداً (اكتشاف PDR) معانٍ (نحو) إثبات
في اكتشافه وبالتالي يتحقق في خطأ وله امثلة (الغزو)
بكتشافه وبالتالي يتحقق في خطأ (الغزو).

* AAR :-
علاقة خطأ مع اكتشاف PDR قبل خطأ كبير (Z)
يسمى بخطأ كثير في اكتشافه وبالتالي، 2 دلائل أقل (أدنى في جزء كبير
من الخطأ وهو قبل) ولا يتحقق على (بالنسبة لخطأ).

* EXP :- Assume that, AAR = 5%, IR = 100%, CR = 100%.

calculate PDR :- $PDR = \frac{5\%}{\frac{100\%}{100}} = \frac{5\%}{1} = 5\%$

وهي يعني أن الخطأ في اكتشاف هو 5% (أدنى في جزء كبير)
مع رفع أو اكتشاف بـ 5% ونماذج

* PDR :-
صورة فكل أدلة الترقية (أدنى في جزء)
فهي اكتشاف الترقية التي تجاوز الـ performance materiality
* determines the amount of substantive evidence that the auditor planned to accumulate, inversely (عكس) with the size of PDR.

* the PDR of 5% means the auditor plans to accumulate evidence until the risk of misstatements exceeds the performance materiality is reduced to 5%.

* Inherent risk / detection risk (PDR) is the risk that errors or frauds exist in the financial statements and are not detected by the auditor. This risk is also known as sampling risk.

* PDR is low for inventory and warehousing:-
Inventory is a low-risk area because it is subject to regular physical counts and there is a low risk of fraud.

* PDR is high for payroll and personnel:-
Payroll is a high-risk area because it involves large amounts of money and there is a high risk of fraud.

* Internal controls are ignored in setting inherent risk because they are considered separately in the audit risk model as control risk.

* If the auditor concludes that internal controls are effective, planned detection risk (PDR) can be increased and evidence decreased. (T).

* AAR: - also called audit assurance, overall assurance or level of assurance.

* Acceptable audit risks => the auditor decides the risk that the CPA firm is willing to take that the F.S are misstated after the audit is completed, based on certain client-related factors.

* IR, CR: - are based on auditor's expectations or predictions of client conditions.

* Engagement Risk:- is the risk that the auditor or audit firm will suffer harm (risks) after the audit is finished even though (still) the audit report was correct. and it is closely related to client business risk.

* auditors decide engagement risk and then use it to modify acceptable audit risk.

* Factors Affecting AAR :-

- [1] The degree to which external users rely on the statement.
AAR \propto Reliance of users on statement
Opportunities:
a) client's size, b) Distribution of ownership
c) Nature and amount of Liabilities.
- [2] the likelihood that a client will have financial difficulties after the audit report is issued.
a) Liquidity position, b) profits(losses) in previous years
c) method of financing growth, d) Nature of client's operations
e) competence of management.
- [3] the Auditor's evaluation of management's integrity.
high integrity \Rightarrow high AAR , low integrity \Rightarrow low AAR .

* Factors Affecting Inherent Risk :-

- [1] Nature of the client's Business.

(١١ - ٤٥)

٢ Results of previous Audits

٣ initial Versus repeat engagement

٤ related parties :-

٥ Complex and Non routine Transactions.

٦ judgment required to correctly Record Account Balances and Trans.

٧ makeup of the population :-

٨ factors related to fraudulent financial reporting and misappropriate of assets

* PDR :- Preliminary Disclosure Requirements

* AAR :- Audit assurance report

* preliminary materiality may change during the engagement (T).

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* preliminary materiality is the maximum amount by which the auditor believes the financials could be misstated and still not affect the decisions of responsible users. (T).