

"CH-11")

الخطاب المعاصر / طلاقها / طلاقها

- * Internal control: - "management" or "legislators" face all inherent limitations, so "legit" reasonable assurance is achievable
 - * A system of internal control consists of 'policies and procedures' designed to provide management with 'reasonable' assurance that the company achieves its objectives and goals.
 - * Management has three objectives in designing internal control system:
 - ① "Reliability" of financial reporting.
 - ② "Efficiency" and "effectiveness" of operations.
 - ③ "Compliance with" laws and regulations.
 - * Management, not auditor, must establish and maintain the entity's internal controls (T).
 - * Internal controls are developed by management after considering both the costs and benefits of the controls (T).
 - * Internal controls can never be completely effective, regardless of the care followed in their design and implementation (T).

* The effectiveness of internal control system depends on the competency (الكفاءة) and dependability (الموثوقية) of the people using it. (T).

* Collusion (التوطأ): - An act of two or more employees who conspire (يعملون معاً) to steal assets (المال) or misstate records (بيانات المالي). (الغش والتزوير في البيانات المالية)

* Even if only one material weakness is present, management must conclude that the company's internal control over F.R. is not effective. (F)

* Management must disclose any weakness in internal controls regardless of the materiality. (F). \rightarrow material (لازم) .

* Auditors responsibilities for understanding internal control :-

[1] Controls over the Reliability of financial reporting.

إذا كانت هناك معايير مالية مقبولة مثل IFRS أو GAAP فعليه أن يتحقق ذلك.

• IFRS أو GAAP التي تطبقها الشركة.

[2] Controls over classes of Transactions.

ابرقة معينة بحسب الغواصة كل من حفظ المدفوعات والمستحقات.

• (Trans.) كل ذلك يتحقق من خلال مراجعة المدفوعات والمستحقات.

* Auditors are primarily concerned with the transaction-related audit objectives. (T).

• Correct, well publicized controls *

• Effectiveness of internal controls *

• Fair F.S. * internal controls *

-> loss incurred due to controls

- Reasonable assurance:- A company should develop internal controls that provide reasonable, not absolute assurance

that the F.S are fairly stated, considering costs involved

- Inherent limitation:- internal controls can never be completely effective, regardless of the care followed in their design and implementation.

* The auditor obtains the understanding of internal controls to assess control risk in every audit. "CR"

Management [Prepare IC, Establish IC, Maintain IC design] Auditor [Understand, testing of IC, evaluate of IC reporting on IC]

* Effectiveness depends on the competency (of) and dependability (of) knowledge of the employee (T).

- Management must evaluate the design of internal control

- must test the operating effectiveness of the controls.

-لجنة المنظمات المراجعية -

*COSO :- Committee of Sponsoring Organization

لـ five components of internal controls :-

- Control environment :-
أفضل بيئة ممكنة توفر على الأوقاف -
البيئة التي تحيي الادارة وBody وAccountability والكونسلانس
الخطوة يجب ابلاز معاشر الادارة لانها تتطلب بالفعل IC
من حيث اهميتها ودورها
- (A) Integrity and ethical values.
 - (B) Bod or audit committee participation.
 - (C) Accountability.
 - (D) organization structure.
 - (E) commitment to competence.

* 2^ج A :-
جـ 2^ج actions which may lead to temptation -
عـ 2^ج actions which may lead to temptation (temptations)
dishonest, illegal, or unethical acts

* 2^ج B :-
عـ 2^ج that the Bod may commit acts which may lead to temptation
and responsible for the audit committee participation
and responsible for the audit committee participation

* 2^ج C :-
عـ 2^ج that the audit committee participation
and responsible for the audit committee participation
and responsible for the audit committee participation

* 2^ج D :-
عـ 2^ج that the audit committee participation
and responsible for the audit committee participation
and responsible for the audit committee participation

* 2^ج E :-
عـ 2^ج that the audit committee participation
and responsible for the audit committee participation

8) Co - (الذى يجريه المدقق أو المراجع على أساس / على (ب) (Subrogation) (أى أن المدقق يكتفى بالتحقق من ملائمة التقارير)

2) Risk Assessment :- is management's identification and analysis of risks relevant to the preparation of F.S in conformity with appropriate accounting standards.

(be best to as (prevent) possible)

* Management assesses risk as part of designing and operating internal controls to minimize error and fraud, while auditor assess risks to decide the evidence needed in the audit.

X if management effectively assesses and responds to risks (effective internal controls), the auditor accumulate less evidence.

3) Control activities :-

1) Adequate separation of duties (الذى يجريه المدقق أو المراجع على أساس / على (ب)).

2) Proper authorization of transactions and activities.

3) Adequate documents and records. (proper design).

4) Physical control over assets and records.

5) Independent checks on performance.

4) Information and communication :- To initiate (ابدا), record, process (الذى يجريه المدقق أو المراجع على أساس / على (ب)), and report the entity's transactions and maintain accountability for related assets.

5 Monitoring:- ongoing (أمام) or periodic (فترة) assessment of the quality of internal control by management.

(deficiencies) (العوارفات)
Financial reporting (الإفصاح المالي) External auditor (المدقق) Audit Committee *
internal auditor (المدقق الداخلي)

* Evaluate the design of internal controls:-
التحقق من التصميم
وتعريفه بما إذا كان تتم مراجعته بالشكل والتوقيت المناسبين
التأكد من وجود معايير FIS في كل دار

* Test operating effectiveness of controls:-
التحقق من كفاءة التطبيق
، ENR و APAC هما المعايير التي تقييم بارقة بذريعة المعايير والمواصفات

* The four underlying principles related to risk assessment:-

① The organization should have clear objectives in order to be able to identify and assess the risk related to its objectives.

② Should determine how the risks should be managed.

③ should consider the potential for fraudulent behavior.

④ should monitor changes that could impact internal controls.

Authorization -

General :-	policy (السياسة العامة) or procedure (النظام).
Specific :-	individual (فردي) transactions (المعاملات).

* Three underlying principles related to control activities:

- (1) developing control activities that mitigate risks to acceptable level
- (2) // general controls over technology,
- (3) Establishing appropriate policies, procedures, and expectations.

* Adequate separation of duties

- separation of the custody (possession) of assets from accounting,
- // // // authorization of transactions from the custody of related assets,
- // // operational responsibilities from record-keeping responsibilities,
- // of IT duties from User Departments.

* Internal control Report consists of 8 parts

- (1) Statement of responsibilities
- (2) assessment of effectiveness of IC over financial reporting

IC JI (چیزی کو ایک ایکٹری کو, جو SOX JI کا

, تو پہلی اگری auditor JI (SOX JI کا

, IC JI کا دس report

* Independent checks on performance = internal verification

↳ careful and continuous review
of the first four control activities.