

The Auditor's Reporting and its Role in Rationalizing Economic Decisions

Alaa Saleh Farhood ^a, Marwa Arkan Jawad ^b, Nadia Adhal Jebur ^c,
Anmar Adnan Khudhair ^d

^a University of Thi-Qar, Thi-Qar, Iraq. E-mail: alaa.saleh.farhood@utq.edu.iq

^b Department of Accounting, Al-Mustaqbal University College, Iraq. E-mail: marwa.arkan@uomus.edu.iq

^c Federal Board of Supreme Audit. E-mail: nadeenali1976@gmail.com

^d Council of Mibisters, Border Ports Authority, Iraq. E-mail: Anmar.mrah90@gmail.com

Abstract

The research aims to clarify the concept of Auditing Reporting and its role in rationalizing economic decisions in joint stock companies listed in the Iraq Stock Exchange from the point of view of academics and professionals on the one hand, and from the point of view of investors and lenders on the other hand, where the auditor's reporting witnessed a great development in many areas that it addressed Many previous studies compared to reporting by the auditor in Iraq, as there are shortcomings in the information contained in the auditor's report in the field of rationalizing investment and lending decisions in joint stock companies listed in the Iraqi Stock Exchange. Accordingly, the research was based on the presentation and analysis of the results of the questionnaire prepared to test the relationship between informing the auditor in Iraq in his report and the rationalization of investment and lending decisions. However, it is necessary to develop the auditor's report and improve its content of information, as investors and lenders as well as academics and professionals emphasize in this context the need to develop the auditor's reporting and improve the content of his report of information to have an effective role in rationalizing decisions Economic.

Keywords: Auditor's Reporting, Rationalizing Decisions Economic and Iraq.

Introduction

Financial reporting reports, including the auditor's report and the information it contains, are gaining great importance, especially investors and lenders, as these reports are the most important source for some economic decision makers, given the useful accounting information they contain about the company's financial position and the result of its activity, as this information is the mainstay in the process of making investment decisions and lending decisions, as the concerned parties depend on them to assess the future trends of the company and compare between different investment opportunities. There are shortcomings in the information contained in the auditor's report in the field of rationalizing investment and lending decisions in joint stock companies listed in the Iraqi Stock Exchange, as the research problem focused on whether reporting to the auditor in Iraq in its current form includes useful information to rationalize investment decisions and lending decisions in joint stock companies listed in Iraq Stock Exchange, and under the premise that "there are A statistically significant relationship between informing the auditor in Iraq (within his report) and rationalizing investment and lending decisions in joint stock companies listed in the Iraq Stock Exchange, which requires developing the report and improving its content of information to have a more active role in rationalizing economic decisions, especially in light of the emerging environmental conditions and the need for Iraqi joint stock companies to enhance local investments and attract foreign investments in an economy that seeks to break free from the constraints of central planning and move towards a market economy.

Literature Review

Auditor Reporting Concept

Auditing is defined as "an organized and systematic process for collecting and evaluating objective evidence and evidence regarding the results of operations and events related to the company, in order to determine the extent of compatibility and conformity between those results and the established standards, and inform the beneficiaries of the users of financial reports of those results (Hebron, 2006). Financial reports from the auditor to provide them with an opinion regarding the possibility of default or failure of the company in the future, and users also expect the auditor to report material errors and fraud and fraud and to limit the issuance of misleading financial reports for the purposes of its users (Al-Jaafari, 2009). Users of financial reports give his opinion about the financial statements and their appendices through the report he issues upon completing the audit process. Those users rely on his report to ensure the comprehensiveness of the financial statements and their consistency with accounting principles and standards, as well as the usefulness of the accounting information contained therein and the integrity of their presentation (Hebron, 2009). Thus, the auditor has the responsibility to report the results of the audit work, as well as the error or fraud that was discovered by the auditor. And those that are believed to be likely to occur and materially affect the results of the company's activity and financial position, and the reporting is directed to the following parties: (Al-Husseini, 2011).

- a. Informing the management of the contracted company: The auditor must inform the management of the results that have been reached and as soon as possible if he finds fraud or a serious error, or even if he has a suspicion of the possibility of fraud, even if its potential impact on the financial statements is immaterial.
- b. Informing users of financial reports: The auditor must inform the third party that there is a serious error that has a material impact on the financial reports by expressing a conservative or negative opinion.
- c. Reporting to higher supervisory authorities: the auditor's commitment to the principle of "confidentiality" prevents him from reporting fraud and error to a third party, but in certain cases some authorities and laws exceed the principle of confidentiality, as those authorities in some countries require the auditor to report error or fraud and fraud in companies subject to its audit to the higher supervisory authorities under whose authority these units are subject.

In light of the above, auditor reporting can be defined as "reporting the findings of the auditor after completing the audit process in the companies subject to audit to the beneficiary parties and expressing his opinion regarding the truthfulness and fairness of the expression and fairness of the financial reports in the form of a report submitted to the beneficiary parties within the published financial reports package periodically, on which these parties depend in making economic decisions and formulating future policies.

Auditor's Report: Definition, Importance and Content

The auditor's report is the final result of the audit process and the only tool or means of communication through which the auditor can communicate the results of the audit process for the companies subject to his audit to the beneficiary parties (2002, Al Geiger & et al.).

In this context, Tomas et al stresses that the main objective of the auditor's work is to inform shareholders and other users of financial reports of his opinion on those statements (Thomas et al., 2006). of the financial position at the end of the year, business results, cash flows and changes in equity for the financial year to the stakeholders in companies, whether they represent parties within the company such as the senior management levels in the company or any external parties such as owners or current and prospective investors, lenders, creditors and other users of financial statements Those who make many decisions based on the accounting information published in the financial statements and reports that the auditor has audited and given confidence (Mahmoud et al., 2011).

There are many definitions that provided the audited report, as some defined it as "a written document issued by a professional person who is qualified to express a neutral technical opinion with the aim of informing users about the validity of the data and information for reliance on, and whether the financial statements prepared by the company present an honest and fair picture On the financial position of the unit and the results of its activities for the fiscal year subject to audit Al-Hamoud: 2011).

The auditor's report is also defined as "a means of communication between the auditor and the users of financial reports in the form of a written document in which the auditor explains the procedures he has taken and the judgments he has reached, in which he summarizes his opinion about the fairness of the financial statements (Khadash et al., 2011).

As for Filipovic, he defined it as the main product of the audit process, through which users of the financial statements are informed of the results of the audit process about the objectivity and credibility of those statements. (2009, Filipovic et al).

In light of the foregoing, the auditor's report can be defined as "a written document issued by a scientifically and practically qualified person (the auditor), through which the auditor informs the beneficiary parties of his opinion on the extent of truthfulness and fairness of what is expressed in the financial reports of the audited company regarding the results of its business and financial position for a specified period of time. It is usually a fiscal year to assist them in making the right economic decisions. Given the importance of the auditor's report, the councils and professional organizations in the world, as well as the bodies responsible for enacting laws and relevant instructions, have been concerned with determining the criteria to be taken into account when preparing the auditor's report, which includes formal requirements, report content and opinion alternatives. Concerning the Financial Reports Issued by the Companies Subject to the Audit, 2013).

The importance of the auditor's report to the beneficiary parties can be summarized as follows: (Mahmoud et al., 2011).

1. The auditor's report acquires special importance for the auditor himself, after which the final product of the audit process and the indicator of the completion of his work in accordance with.
2. The auditor's report on the company's financial reports achieves an added value for its owners and dealers in the money market, whether they are financial or advisory institutions, potential lenders or potential investors through the auditor's opinion, which helps them determine the quality and quality of the information contained in the financial reports and the degree of reliance on it in making their decisions.
3. The auditor's report provides an indication of the extent to which the senior management of the audited company has fulfilled its responsibilities in managing the economic resources of the unit after being an agent for the owners, as well as the extent of its commitment to generally accepted and generally accepted accounting principles, as well as local or international accounting standards when preparing the company's financial statements and finally The extent of its commitment to the laws, regulations and legislation governing its activities.

The Auditor's Report

The standard auditor's report generally consists of three main paragraphs: Introductory paragraph1. Introduction paragraph: It is the first paragraph in the auditor's report, and it specifies the following: (Whittington & Pany, 2008).

- a. The financial statements that have been audited by the auditor.
- b. The honest and fair presentation of the financial statements is the responsibility of management.
- c. The auditor's responsibility is limited to expressing an opinion on the truthfulness and fairness of the financial statements.

Explains the Nature of the Scans

performed by the auditor and the purpose of the examinations in question, indicating that the auditor has followed generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS), to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement and errors (1997, Strawser & Strawser) This means that the auditor's responsibility is limited to searching for misstatements that are of relative importance and not simple misstatements that do not affect users' decisions, and the appropriate assurance term means indicating that the audit process cannot completely avoid material misstatements from the financial statements. In other words, the audit process provides a high level of certainty, but it does not provide a guarantee to identify all misstatements in the audited financial statements. (Mannai, 2009) 3. Opinion paragraph, which is the last paragraph of the report, in which the results reached by the auditor are presented based on the tests that he has performed. This paragraph is one of the most important parts of the report, as the auditor's opinion regarding Financial Statements according to Arens and Lobeck, 2006. It should be noted that the decision on the type of opinion issued by the auditor is the final decision of the audit process, and is subject to a great deal of diligence, professional judgment and negotiations with the client, and that such negotiations are very sensitive, especially since audit clients do not wish to receive any report other than the unmodified report) (Geiger, 2002).

The Role of Auditor Reporting in Rationalizing Economic Decisions

The financial statements, as indicated, are the most important source for some economic decision makers due to the useful accounting information they contain about the company's financial position and the result of its activity. They are the means of reporting to external parties benefiting from accounting information. It is assumed in the accounting information that the woman that reflects the true picture of the companies' activities and business for a specific period of time so that through which it is possible to assess the company's position and judge the soundness of its financial performance so that all relevant parties, including investors, current and prospective lenders, and others, can make rational decisions with regard to investment and lending (Al-Mashhadani) and Al-Fatlawi, 2012). In order for the financial statements to achieve the goal for which they were prepared, which is the delivery of useful information, they must be reliable, and to give this confidence it must be audited. In this context, there are three factors in the business environment that require the demand for audit services:

1. Conflict of Interest

As the preparation of financial statements is done by company managers to report mainly about their performance, and these statements may be biased in order to reflect a positive image of management, while users need financial statements to assess the company's performance, financial position and cash flows as accurately as possible, and thus the conflict of interests between the preparers The financial statements and users are clearly visible, and here the auditor plays a vital role in helping to ensure that management provides users with financial statements that fairly and honestly present the financial position of the company.

2. Results (Consequence)

As the decisions of users of financial statements based on unreliable information lead to serious financial losses, so users seek to ensure that the information contained in the financial statements is reliable and safe for the decisions based on them, and this is embodied in the role of the auditor, which lies in enhancing the credibility and fairness of the financial statements.

3. Complexity & Remoteness

Where users find it very difficult or even not possible to obtain direct confirmation of the quality of the accounting information contained in the financial statements as long as users and for legal and economic reasons are far from the sources of that information, in addition to the fact that the growth of companies will be accompanied by an increase in the size and complexity of their operations, and thus Errors are possible and most likely to infiltrate the financial statements and then the financial statements, which requires that the financial statements be audited by a qualified and independent person who has the necessary experience in this field. Thus, the role of the auditor is mainly to add confidence and credibility to the accounting information by reporting his neutral technical opinion on the extent of truthfulness and fairness of the financial statements prepared by the companies.

Methodology

1. Research Methodology and Sources of Data and Information Collection

The researchers adopted both the deductive and inductive approaches. According to the deductive approach, the concept of informing the auditor and the content of his report was presented and discussed. The inductive approach was also adopted in evaluating the auditor's reporting in Iraq and its role in rationalizing economic decisions, including investment decisions and lending decisions in joint stock companies listed in The Iraqi Stock Exchange, as well as organizing two questionnaires (as in the research appendix "1"), the first designed to survey the opinions of investors and lenders, and the second to survey the opinions of academics and professionals regarding the role of reporting to the auditor in rationalizing investment and lending decisions in joint stock companies listed in the Iraq Stock Exchange.

2. Population and Sample Research

The first research community was represented by the investors in the Iraqi Stock Exchange, whose numbers are difficult to determine due to the lack of prepared statistics in this regard, and the lenders represented by individuals working in Iraqi banks responsible for granting loans, whose number, according to the Iraq Stock Exchange Bulletin, reached (22) banks. The second research community was also represented by academics in Iraqi universities of specialists, who numbered 139 female teachers distributed on the basis of the scientific title and according to the statistics prepared by the Department of Statistics and Informatics in the Department of Studies, Planning and Follow-up of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, as well as professionals working in the office of Financial Supervision in the governorate of Baghdad, whose number reached 122 affiliates, distributed according to the administrative position and the scientific certificate, according to the statistics prepared by the Studies and Technical Affairs Department of the Federal Financial Supervision Bureau, as well as the auditors working in auditing companies in the governorate of Baghdad, whose number reached 10, including 22 female auditors as well as the auditors working in the offices of Special audits in the province of Baghdad, the number of the first category reached 65 female auditors, according to the bulletin issued by the Iraqi Accountants and Auditors Syndicate in this regard.

This part deals with the presentation and analysis of the results of the first questionnaire distributed to the first research sample, represented by investors and lenders, as well as the presentation and analysis of the results of the second questionnaire distributed to the second research sample, represented by academics and professionals, and according to the relevant axes, which aimed at clarifying the role of informing the auditor in rationalizing investment and lending decisions in listed joint stock companies In the Iraqi stock market, as well as identifying areas of deficiencies that the auditor suffers from in reporting the auditor in Iraq compared to the reporting requirements issued by international professional bodies, as well as proposing areas for development to inform the auditor in Iraq and improving the content of his report to be useful in rationalizing investment and lending decisions in joint stock companies listed in Iraq Stock Exchange and as follows:

Results

Investors and lenders rely on information in general and financial information in particular.

1. When making investment decisions and lending decisions in joint stock companies listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange, the results of the survey confirm that the percentage of complete agreement for both investors and lenders amounted to 39.3%, while the percentage of agreement for the same sample was 37.5%, i.e. an agreement percentage. A total of 76.8%, which is reinforced by the mean value of 4.333, with a standard deviation of 0.9810.
2. The financial reports issued by the joint stock companies listed in the Iraq Stock Exchange are a primary source for making investment decisions and lending decisions in those companies, and this is confirmed by the results of the research sample agreement regarding the above, where the percentage of complete agreement of investors and lenders reached 35.7% and the percentage of agreement is 32.1 %, i.e. with a total agreement rate of 97.9%, and this reinforces the arithmetic mean value of 323, with a standard deviation of 0.6783. As for the academics and professionals, the percentage of their complete agreement regarding the above was 44.1%, and the percentage of agreement was 46.2%, i.e. a total agreement rate of 90.3%.
3. Examining the content of the financial statements and the information they contain is an important matter for the purposes of making investment decisions and lending decisions in joint stock companies listed in the Iraq Stock Exchange. The results of the survey confirmed that the percentage of total expenditures for

investors and lenders in this regard amounted to 32.1%. The agreement is 3903%, i.e., with a total agreement rate of 71.4%, and this reinforces the arithmetic mean value of 4,452 with a standard deviation of 0.6344. As for the academics and professionals, their total agreement reached 44.1%, and the agreement reached 44.1 percent, i.e. With a total agreement rate of 88.2%, this is due to the arithmetic mean value of 4.323 and a standard deviation of 0.9783.

4. It is important to inform investors and lenders of the auditor's report attached to the financial statements issued by joint stock companies listed in the Iraq Stock Exchange for the purposes of rationalizing investment and lending decisions. The results of the questionnaire analysis showed that the percentage of complete agreement for a sample of investors and lenders amounted to 33.9%, and the percentage of lenders and investors reached 33.9%. The agreement is 35.7%, i.e. with a total agreement rate of 99.6%, and this is reinforced by the arithmetic mean value of 3.817 and the standard deviation of 0.6774, while the percentage of total expenditure for the academic and professional sample was 52.7% and the percentage of expenditure of 39.8% That is, with a total agreement ratio of 92.5%, and this reinforces the mean value of 4.452 with a standard deviation of 0.6344.
5. The information contained in the auditor's report attached to the financial statements issued by the joint stock companies listed in the Iraq Stock Exchange is insufficient for the purposes of rationalizing investment and lending decisions, as the results of the survey indicated that the percentage of complete agreement for a sample of investors and lenders amounted to 23.6% and the percentage of agreement 3207%, i.e. with a total agreement rate of 56.4%, and this reinforces the arithmetic mean value of 4,409 and with a standard deviation of 0.7407, while the percentage of complete agreement for a sample of academics and professionals in this regard was 26.0%, and the percentage of agreement reached 34.4%, i.e. a total agreement rate reached 63.4% This is reinforced by the mean value of 3.817 and the standard deviation of 0.9774.
6. The development of informing the auditor in Iraq and improving the content of his report is one of the important matters that are positively reflected in strengthening his role in rationalizing investment and lending decisions in joint stock companies listed on the Iraqi Stock Exchange, and the percentage of complete agreement of a sample of investors and lenders in this context has reached 2038%, as well as an agreement rate of 38.2%, i.e. a total agreement rate of 76.4%, and this reinforces the arithmetic mean value of 3.634 with a standard deviation of 0.6944, while the percentage of complete agreement for the sample of academics and professionals reached 52.7% and the percentage of agreement is 37. 6%, i.e. with a total agreement ratio of 90.3%, and this reinforces the arithmetic mean value of 4.409 with a standard deviation of 0.7407.
7. It is evident from the analysis of the results of the questionnaire for the previous paragraphs that there is a discrepancy in the percentages of agreement between the sample of investors and lenders on the one hand, and the sample of academics and professionals on the other hand, regarding the importance of the financial statements, as well as the auditor's report in rationalizing.

Investment decisions and lending decisions in joint stock companies listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange, and the reason for this may be due to the existence of alternative sources of information for decision makers, or the reason may be due to the insufficiency of the information contained in those lists as well as the auditor's report as mentioned previously, or it may be This is an indication of the poor awareness of users of financial reports in Iraq of the importance of the information contained in those reports, especially the auditor's report in rationalizing investment and lending decisions.

Third: Presenting and Interpreting the Results of the Research Hypothesis Test This paragraph aims to present and interpret the results of the research hypothesis test through the use of relevant statistical methods, including the (T) test to determine the significant differences between the independent variable and the dependent variables, as follows: "There is a statistically significant relationship between informing The auditor in Iraq (within his report) and between the rationalization of investment and lending decisions in joint stock companies listed in the Iraqi Stock Exchange "where the tables (4), (5) in the below show the results of the statistical analysis for each of the answers of the first research sample "investors and lenders" and the second research sample "Academics and Professionals", as follows:

Table (4) Results of the first hypothesis test according to test (2) of the first research sample "investors and lenders".

It is evident from Table (5) in the above that the calculated value (1) amounted to (22,065) which is greater than the tabular value (T) which amounted to (1.6961), and the significance level (sig) < 0.05, which indicates that There is a statistically significant relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable, and since the arithmetic mean was (4,452) which is greater than the expected arithmetic mean (3), this means that the relationship

is positive, which means accepting the first research hypothesis from the reality of the answers of a sample of academics and professionals.

Conclusions and Recommendations

1. Conclusions

1. Financial reporting reports, including the auditor's report in general, and especially in the Iraqi environment, are the most important source for some economic decision makers due to the useful accounting information they contain about the company's financial position and the result of its activity, as this information is the mainstay in the investment decision-making process and lending decisions, as the concerned parties depend on them to assess the future directions of the company and compare between different investment opportunities.
2. Reporting to the auditor refers to communicating his findings after completing the audit process to the beneficiary parties and expressing his opinion regarding the truthfulness and fairness of the expression and fairness of the financial reports issued by the companies subject to the audit in the form of a report submitted to the beneficiary parties within the package of periodically published financial reports on which those are based. Parties in making various economic decisions.
3. Despite the usefulness of the information contained in the auditor's report attached to the financial statements issued by the joint stock companies listed in the Iraq Stock Exchange for the purposes of rationalizing investment and lending decisions, the matter requires developing the auditor's report and improving its content of information, as investors and lenders confirm as well For academics and professionals in this context, the necessity of developing the auditor's reporting and improving the content of his report of information to have an effective role in rationalizing economic decisions.
4. There is a relative discrepancy in the views of investors and lenders on the one hand, and academics and professionals on the other hand, regarding the importance of informing the auditor and the content of his report of information, and the reason for this may be due to the existence of alternative sources of information for decision makers, or the insufficiency of the information contained in the auditor's report, or it may be This is an indication of the poor awareness of users of financial reports in Iraq of the importance of the useful information contained in the auditor's report in rationalizing investment and lending decisions.

2. Recommendations

1. The Accounting and Oversight Standards Board in Iraq should, in an initial step, work on amending the local audit evidence related to informing the auditor, the most important of which is the local audit manual (2) in line with the emerging environmental developments and in order to achieve compliance with international auditing standards (700, 700, 706) to develop the auditor's reporting In Iraq and improving the content of his information report to be useful in rationalizing the economic decisions of its users.
2. The competent authorities, including the Capital Market Authority in Iraq, should obligate auditors in Iraq or encourage them at the very least to abide by local audit evidence and international auditing standards when reporting the results of their work in companies subject to audit to ensure adequate reporting and meet the information needs of users of financial reports, especially Investors and lenders in joint stock companies listed in the Iraq Stock Exchange.
3. The task of developing reporting to the auditor in Iraq requires the members of the profession to be convinced of the need for development, whether they are auditors working in the Board of Supreme Audit or auditors working in the private sector, as well as enhancing their ability to absorb areas of development. The researchers recommend in this field the importance of holding development seminars and holding courses Training inside and outside the country to enable auditors to acquire additional knowledge, in addition to the concerted efforts of the authorities responsible for regulating the profession in Iraq, including the Audit and Monitoring Profession Council, the Iraqi Certified Public Accountants Association, the Federal Financial Supervision Bureau, and the Iraqi Union of Accountants and Auditors, to ensure the advancement of the level profession and the development of the standards on which it is based.

References

Agustin, Rien F, "Audit Expectation Gap and Its Implication on Credit Decision Making", *International Journal of Scientific & technology Research*, Vol. 3, Issue 2, Feb., 2014.

- Al-Azmi, Waleed Khaled Hamid, *The Impact of the External Auditor in Improving the Credibility of Accounting Information in the Kuwaiti Zakat House*, Master Thesis, College of Business | Middle East University, 2012.
- Al-Hamoud, Muhammad Nahar Saleh, *The impact of the auditor's report amendments on investment decisions in companies listed on the Amman Stock Exchange from the perspectives of auditors and investors*, Master's Thesis, College of Business / Middle East University, 2011.
- Al-Hussaini, Huda Khalil Ibrahim, The responsibility of the auditor, *Journal of the University of Baghdad College of Economic Sciences*, No. 28, 2011.
- Al-Jaafari, and Sun Abdul-Samad Najm, *The role and responsibility of the auditor in meeting the needs of users of financial statements*, The Arab Institute of Certified Public Accountants / University of Baghdad, 2009.
- Al-Khalil, Samaher Haitham Abdel Qader, The role of the auditor in enhancing confidence in the financial statements of the financial authority, an analytical study of a sample of the audited financial statements submitted to the financial authority, the Arab Institute of Certified Public Accountants / University of Baghdad, 2009.
- Al-Mashhadani, Bushra Najm Abdullah, and Al-Fatlawi, Laila Naji Majid, Approved Approaches to Measuring Corporate Profit Management and the Impact of Governance Mechanisms in Reducing it, *Journal of Management and Economy*, Issue 93, 2012.
- Al-Matarna, Ghassan Falah, *Introduction to Contemporary Account Auditing*, Zamzam Publishers and Distributors, Amman - Jordan, First edition, 2013.
- Al-Zabadiyah, Rami Muhammad, and Al-Thneibat, Ali Abdul-Qader, The Impact of the External Auditor's Report on Credit Decision-Making in Jordanian Commercial Banks, *The Jordanian Journal of Business Administration*, Volume 8, Issue 3, 2012.
- Arens, Alvin, and Lubeck, James, Review - An Integrated Introduction, translated by Dr. Muhammad Muhammad Abd Al-Qadir Al-Dusti, revised by Dr. Ahmad Hamid Hajjaj, Dar Al-Marikh Publishing, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 2009.
- Chung, Janne et al, "Auditor liability to third parties after Sarbanes-Oxley: An international comparison of regulatory and legal reforms," *Journal of International Accounting, Auditing and Taxation*, 2010.
- Dobija, Dorota et al, "Extended Audit Reporting an insight from the auditing".
- Filipovic, Ivica & Filipovic, Davor, "External Auditing and Audit Committee".
- Firth, M., "Audit Report: Their Impact on Investment Decisions", *Journal of Business Finance & Accounting*, April, 2000.
- Khadash, Hossam El-Din, and others, The impact of the amendments to the revised International Auditing Standard No. 700 related to the auditor's report on narrowing the expectations gap, a field study of the opinions of auditors and preparers of financial statements in financial sector companies, institutional investors and academics, *The Jordanian Journal of Business Administration*, No. 4, 2011.
- Mahmoud, Raafat Salama, and Kalbouneh, Ahmed Youssef, and Zureikat, Omar Muhammad, *Theoretical Audit Science*, Dar Al Masirah for Publishing, Distribution and Printing, Amman - Jordan, first edition, 2011.
- Mannai, Hakima, *External Audit Reports in Light of the Imperative Implementation of International Accounting Standards in Algeria*, Master Thesis, Faculty of Finance and Management / University of Hajj Lakhdar - Batna, 2009.
- Mechanisms in Corporate Governance", University of Split, 2009.
- Profession in Poland", Kozminski University, Poland, 2013.
- Strawser, Jerry R. & Strawser, Robert H., "*Auditing - Theory and Practice*", Eighth Edition, United States, 1997.
- Thomas, William, and Henke, Emerson, review between theory and practice, the Arabization of Dr. Ahmed Hamed Hajjaj and Dr. Kamal El-Din Saeed, Dar Al-Marikh Publishing, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 2009.
- Whittington, O. Ray & Pany, Kurt, "*Principles of Auditing & Other Assurance Services*", Sixteenth Edition, 2008.