International Journal of Applied Engineering Research ISSN 0973-4562 Volume 15, Number 4 (2020) pp. 336-346

A Proposed Model for Using Big Data to Develop the Auditor's Report

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INTRODUCTION

The quick and consequent developments in information and communication technology caused extensive data revolution which has a direct and indirect impact on general and private business organizations. Because of the variety and increase of the volume of the volume of data handled by the companies in the current time, auditing has either to ignore or comply with this data in order to utilise it.

The main aim of accounting is to display and disclose accounting information to the beneficiary parties for the rationalization of decision taking in all fields.

The technological progress financial information and the internet helped in the development of disclosure and display of the financial information, though accounting disclosure via the internet is unorganized process in most of the world countries. There aren't regulating or legislative laws, (Khalifa et al., 2007) to regulate it. The matter is not confined on the untraditional disclosure via the internet, but it spread on the internet in the last years on the social media sites where accounting disclosure is used. Social media sites vary: Facebook, twitter, LinkedIn, Instagram and YouTube, which led to the variety of the materials displayed on these sites.

There's no doubt that data available on the internet facilitates and accelerates decision taking for its users. Auditorship was originated in order to indicate a neutral opinion regarding the integrity of the financial information which has been disclosed through reporting.

And to make the auditor cope with recent technology developments, he or she should develop his or her professional performance in line with these developments.

Considering the external auditor's report addresses external shareholders who might have the ability to read and understand the data displayed in the auditor's report, and they might not have this ability and without seeking support of a third party to explain and clarify this data.

This study presents a proposed model for the development of the auditor's report display under the modern technology and extensive data which depend on easier and simpler means and methods for displaying information through presenting video and graphics and so on, for oral presentation of the auditor's report (oral report) through which the results which have been attained through auditing process in addition to the auditor's report which is being displayed, for it's difficult for those who can't read and interpret the financial and nonfinancial data and information provided in the auditor's report, the matter which facilitates and accelerates handling it by the beneficiaries via the various social media sites, consequently display means of the auditor's report are developed appropriately to cope the changes of technology age in a way that facilitates for us knowing the number of views, shares and comments and consequently the numbers of beneficiaries of the auditor's report.

Literature review of big data analytics in external auditing

During the past few years, researchers have created a formidable quantity of general reviews, abstract and analysis papers in an endeavor to outline the idea of bachelor's degree and information analytic tools. The 3Vs (volume, selection and velocity) area unit the 3 known shaping dimensions of bachelor's degree. pedagogue introduced the 3Vs idea in an exceedingly 2001 MetaGroup analysis publication, 3D information management: dominant information volume, selection and speed. In a lot of of the business analysis, bachelor's degree is seen as a replacement chance to boost productivity, potency and originality in corporations (Sheng et al., 2017; Verma and Bhattacharyya, 2017; Connelly et al., 2016; Marshall et al., 2015; Vera-Baquero et al., 2015; Ajana, 2015).

Overall, the emergence of bachelor's degree is each promising and difficult for social analysis, in addition as for the accounting and auditing areas, that area unit considered as such data-intensive. in keeping with Warren et al. (2015), bachelor's degree can have more and more vital implications for accounting ecosystems altogether senses, whilst new kinds of information become accessible, as can the inherent technological paradoxes of bachelor's degree and company coverage (Al-Htaybat and Alberti-Alhtaybat, 2017; Bhimani and Wilcocks, 2014) and new performance indicators supported bachelor's degree (Arnaboldi et al., 2017).

In general, auditors work with structured monetary data; but, the quantity and quality of business corporations need even a lot of fast and complicated info and analyses of unstructured or semi-structured non-financial bachelor's degree from each internal and external sources. In external auditing, bachelor's degree is also conceptualised as a further info resource that incorporates a direct result on the understanding regarding the surroundings of the business shopper and therefore the performance of associate degree audit. Moreover, the inclusion of bachelor's degree could contribute to the event and evolution of effective BDA tools and changes within the audit processes.

BDA is that the method of inspecting, cleaning, remodeling and modelling bachelor's degree to get and communicate helpful info and patterns, recommend conclusions and support decision-making (Cao et al., 2015) by mistreatment "smart" algorithms (Davenport, 2014). in keeping with Wang and

Cuthbertson (2015), the potential of BDA to boost the apply of auditing is kind of vital. a close literature review is often accepted because the starting step in analysis and is vital to point relevant analysis in an exceedingly field. consequently, this analysis began with a literature review of the fields of bachelor's degree, BDA and auditing. analysis synthesis was designated because the methodology for the literature review with the aim of mistreatment the present literature (Cooper et al., 2009; Dixon-Woods et al., 2005). The literature review outlines some main directions and doable influences of BDA within the context of auditing. a serious analysis stream within the field argues that use of BDA is helpful and valuable for guaranteeing audit quality (Cao et al., 2015; Dubey and Gunasekaran, 2015; Brown-Liburd et al., 2015; Yoon et al., 2015; Vasarhelyi et al., 2015) by up the potency and effectiveness of monetary statement audits and by mistreatment bachelor's degree as audit proof.

The second stream of analysis focusses on extra competences that area unit necessary to confirm a good method once mistreatment BDA (Dubey and Gunasekaran, 2015). the newest analysis by McKinney et al. (2017); Enget et al. (2017); Janvrin and Weidenmier Watson (2017) and Sledgianowski et al. (2017) emphasises the necessity to include problems with bachelor's degree and BDA into the accounting syllabus by acknowledging that these technologies area unit remodeling the accounting profession (Enget et al., 2017; Fay and Negangard, 2017; Brown-Liburd et al., 2015; Zhang et al., 2015).

The third stream of analysis emphasises the role of changes in auditing standards. On one hand, Appelbaum et al. (2017) argued that the standards themselves don't forbid the utilization of BDA, however that the political economy of external audits create analytics tougher or nearly not possible to use. On the opposite hand, the key method downside is mistreatment bachelor's degree as audit proof (Brown-Liburd and Vasarhelyi, 2015). in keeping with the standards, bachelor's degree proof ought to be thought of as less reliable for audit proof (Appelbaum, 2016). Hence, changes within the method audit approach, a modification in standards to concentrate on information, the processes that generate them and therefore the analysis thence, changes within the nature of accounting records and auditing domains can add price and connexion to the accounting profession (KPMG, 2017; Krahel and Titera, 2015; Vasarhelyi et al., 2015; grey and Debreceny, 2014). Moreover, updated standards could facilitate to beat the auditing profession's apparent reluctance to have interaction with BDA (Gepp et al., 2018).

Finally, the fourth stream of analysis explains the technological challenges for corporations of mistreatment BDA, with the main focus on continuous auditing technology (Rikhardssona and uninteresting, 2016; Appelbaum et al., 2016; Sun et al., 2015; Chen et al., 2015; Alles, 2015; Chiu et al., 2014) and bachelor's degree techniques (Gepp et al., 2018; Appelbaum et al., 2017). Moreover, in keeping with the literature review, Appelbaum et al. (2018) classified the audit analytics utilized in the varied audit stages. As external auditing is indivisible from the characteristics of business purchasers, Al-Htaybat and Alberti-Alhtaybat (2017) known the inherent technological paradoxes of mistreatment bachelor's degree in company coverage.

According to the literature review, it might be declared that the most streams of analysis concentrate on and disclose the outcomes and price of the utilization of BDA in external auditing, The impact of big data on the auditor's report was not addressed and how big data could be used to develop the auditor's report

AUDITOR'S REPORT DEVELOPMENT STAGES

The proposed model role in increasing the competency and efficiency of the external audit report quality:

The proposed model constitutes a new form of oral presentation of the auditor's report (oral report) through which the results which has been concluded through the audition process are displayed in addition to the auditor's report which is being displayed. It's difficult for some of those who don't have the ability to read and interpret the financial and non-financial data and information contained in the auditor's report. The matter which facilitates and accelerates circulation among the beneficiaries on the various social media networks, and consequently developing the auditor's report display means in compatible with the technological changes in a manner that facilitates for us checking the number of views, likes and shares and thence the number of the beneficiaries of the auditor's report.

When auditing data, reports and results are displayed using the traditional way, the recipient will be provided with one display of all data at the same time, which makes differentiating the important and not important matters difficult. This is the reason of the inefficiency of sharing and displaying information in this way. Meanwhile the representation and visual display of this data help presenting a flexible and reliable mean to define the relative information and displaying it in an understandable technique, in addition to the possibility of processing displaying as much data as possible instead of reading digits, and focusing on expecting and detecting future incidents using the spatial relationship, colors and different visual aids. The proposed model also helps facilitating the reach of a larger number of people to data and providing users with an enriched and interactive experience.

Data visual analyzing techniques are the fastest method to analyze and understand any amount of organized or disorganized data without the help of information technology. The visual techniques help accelerating and improving decision making process, through thermal mapping, charts and interactive dashboards understandable by the users of the financial reports and stakeholders.

In the light of the auditor's report standards, the proposed model can increase the competency and efficiency of the report through:

External Report Standards Introduction

Auditors perform examinations of financials within a

particular establishment to determine whether the company complies with the existing regulations or to detect fraudulent activity. International Standard on Auditing (ISA) provides an explanation of specific criteria that auditors have to adhere to when performing their work. This is reflected in the report – a finalised version of an auditor's work which provides information regarding the examination that was conducted. This paper aims to review particular standards, which apply to external audit reports and identify criteria for standards number 220 and 320.

Standards of Reporting

An excellent external report should provide extensive information regarding the actual state of financials of an establishment. According to BPP Learning Media (2017), an external audit report presents an independent opinion concerning the financial statements of an organisation. In general, it gives an understanding of whether these financial statements are recorded in accordance with the existing regulations. BPP Learning Media (2017) emphasises that while the auditor may provide recommendations to the board of directors of a particular company, the purpose of the report is to only display factual information.

Criteria to be provided in the External Auditor's Report BPP Learning Media (2017) state that the specific rules for an auditor's report are regulated by the ISA 700, ISA 7001, ISA 705, ISA 706 statutes. These standards provide advice on the formatting of the document and specific information that should be included by the auditor. For instance, ISA 700 is a guidance about the formation of judgement connected to the financial statement that an auditor reviewed(*International standard on auditing 700* 2009). In addition, it contains regulations concerning the content and format of the report itself for the general financial statements. For example, the standards emphasise the importance of consistency in the text, which enables a clear understanding of the findings (*International standard on auditing 700* 2009). This is facilitated through the preparation process in which the auditor determines whether the financial statement can be reviewed or if it contains significant errors. Moreover, it is crucial to identify if any bias is present within the management of a company that could have an impact on the financial outcomes (*International standard on auditing 700* 2009). This element is included in the conclusion of the report.

Next, the auditor should include a Key audit matters (KAM) statement in the report, which is the most important standard. According to Kesimli (2019), KAM is the primary issues that an auditor decides to discuss as part of the report. This ISA standard applies in case an auditor wants to communicate a particular matter or if he or she are required to do so by the law. This aspect of an auditing report should reference specific disclosures in the actual text (Arnold 2017). This component aims to provide additional insight into the scope of work that was performed and ensure transparency (Arnold 2017). When determining which parts should be included in KAM one must evaluate the elements that imply high assessment risk, in accordance with ISA 315. An auditor should state his or her judgment regarding particular accounting issues that lead to uncertainties or those that have significant issues affecting the financial statement as a whole. The final component is the impact that the process of auditing had on particular operations.

Formal Quality Report Standards

Audit quality can be defined through the adherence to the existing standards, coherent and understandable statements made by an auditor. These standards are reviewed by multiple organisations consisting of boards that ensure the transparency of the process (International Federation of Accountants n.d.). The aim is to create criteria that would be applicable in real life audits, and that would ensure the efficient work of the auditors.

An auditor must ensure that his or her work is compliant with the current standards of performing audits and preparing a report, as those are updated regularly. According to the International Federation of Accountants (n.d.), it is crucial to ensure that an auditor adheres to the current standard developed by international organisations because those determine the quality of the performed work. It is essential for the report to reflect the factual statements, while an auditor may indicate his or her opinion regarding specific components that affect the financial statements of a company in particular parts of the text that were discussed above.

Standard No. 220

While it is evident that quality is a crucial determinant of the report outcomes, auditing companies have to ensure that their internal processes are developed in accordance with the current standards. According to the International Federation of Accountants, the 220 standard regulates quality control within the audition process (*Exposure draft, the international standard on auditing 220 (revised)* 2019). Together with the ethical requirements for auditing, this standard presents an understanding of how companies that provide audit services should control their internal processes.

Firstly, these firms have to ensure that their personnel and procedures comply with the ethical and legal standards (*International standard on auditing 220* 2009).

Additionally, this International Federation of Accountants regulation implies that such firms have to have quality control systems in place.

Standard No. 320

The notion of materiality refers to the importance of particular standards and ability to ignore them if necessary when the impact of those is relative to the result. According to the Financial Reporting Council (2016, p. 2), the standard in question is responsible ensuring that auditors utilise "the concept of materiality in planning and performing an audit of financial statements". Therefore, this statement aims to identify in which cases an auditor can apply this strategy in

his or her work when preparing or carrying out an audit.

This standard takes into account the notion of misstatements, which should be defined in the report. In general, an auditor should ensure that a financial statement that he or she reviews is free of errors (*International standard on auditing 300* 2009). This concept is essential because an auditor has to make a judgment regarding a particular misstatement, its nature and relative importance to the result. It is necessary to choose a specific benchmark that would serve as an indicator for the auditor when evaluating misstatements (*Materiality in the audit of financial statements* n.d.). Using this information an auditor can identify which components if a financial statement contains crucial mistakes.

THE ADVANTAGES OF APPLYING THE PROPOSED MODEL:

The proposed model is easy to apply.

The proposed model is easy and simple regarding delivering information to the beneficiaries.

The proposed model is more explicit regarding delivering information to the beneficiaries.

The proposed model provides processing and displaying as much information as possible instead of reading digits.

It enables focusing on expecting and detecting future incidents through using spatial relationship, colors and patterns.

It helps providing an enriched and interactive experience for users.

The proposed model of the auditor's report is more accurate in communicating information to the beneficiaries.

The proposed model provides objectivity of the available information.

The proposed model can be communicated and spread among the beneficiary parties quickly.

The proposed model provides wider understanding of information by foreign investors.

The proposed model provides feedback about the beneficiaries' impressions of the audit report.

The auditor can utilise the comments provided by the proposed model in improving the quality of the report.

The proposed model enables wider spread of the establishment and consequently increasing the competitive ability.

The proposed model can add to the auditor's report more reliability.

Innovation in applying the proposed model provides the audit office in charge with competitive advantages.

The audit office can get more fees for applying this model.

More international widespread of the audit office

4- Field study

This study aims at investigating the opinions of accountants and auditors, practicing auditing, around to what extent the proposed model for developing the auditor's report in view of the extensive data is accepted.

And in order to achieve the aim of the research, this study in this section will test hypotheses of the research, **1/4 research**

HYPOTHESES

In the light of study problem and achieving its aims, the study is based on testing the following major hypothesis:

No statistical effect of the auditors' opinions- on the extent of the acceptance of the proposed model for developing the auditor's report in view of extensive data- is found.

And for testing this hypothesis, it's divided into the following minor hypotheses:

1- The proposed model provides many advantages to the establishment and the beneficiaries of the auditor's report and audit office as well.

2- There're challenges facing the auditors when applying the proposed model for developing the auditor's report in view of extensive data.

2/4 Research sample

Field study sample is represented in the auditors working in the offices of accounting, auditing and practitioners of the profession. And because of the difficulty of defining the study population accurately due to the big size of the population, the study is based on distributing the questionnaire on a group of auditors working in some accounting and audit offices.

3/4 method of collecting data

The study depended on the survey method for collecting data. Data has been collected through distributing the questionnaires by hand and electronically to the sampling in order to investigate to what extent the proposed file for developing the auditor's report is accepted in view of the extensive data, and to get the required data for testing the validity of the hypotheses using statistical methods. The questionnaire has been submitted to a group of arbitrators, and every necessary matter such as omitting and modifying has been carried out in light of the suggestions made till the questionnaire has been executed in its final form.

The questionnaire list has been divided into two axes:

The first axis: it included general data about the auditors' opinion around the advantages of applying the proposed model.

The second axis: it included a set of questions about the auditors' opinions around the obstacles of applying the proposed model.

Statistical study and testing of hypotheses results analysis (Cronbach Alpha)

Validity and reliability coefficient (Cronbach Alpha)

Factor Analysis

Communalities		
The advantages of applying the proposed model:	Initial	Extraction
1- The proposed model is easy to apply.	1.000	.750
2- The proposed model is easy and simple regarding delivering information to the beneficiaries.	1.000	.933
3- The proposed model is more explicit regarding delivering information to the beneficiaries.	1.000	.872
4- The proposed model of the auditor's report is more accurate in communicating information to the beneficiaries.	1.000	.710
5- The proposed model provides objectivity of the available information.	1.000	.856
6- The proposed model can be communicated and spread among the beneficiary parties quickly.	1.000	.903
7- The proposed model provides wider understanding of information by foreign investors.	1.000	.820
8- The proposed model provides feedback about the beneficiaries' impressions of the audit report.	1.000	.960
9- The auditor can utilize the comments provided in the proposed model in improving the quality of his report.	1.000	.927
10- The proposed model enables wider spread of the establishment and consequently increasing the competitive ability.	1.000	.928
11- The proposed model can add to the auditor's report more reliability.	1.000	.895
12- Innovation in applying the proposed model provides the audit office in charge with competitive advantages.	1.000	.842
13- The audit office can get more fees for applying this model.	1.000	.910
14- The proposed model attains more international widespread of the audit office	1.000	.913
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.		

Table no. (1)

- **Factor Analysis:**

Table No.1 tests factor validity of the questionnaire to determine the efficiency of the reading of the first axes which measures the advantages of applying the proposed model. Factor analysis shows that factor validity value of the axis reading ranges between .710 and .960 and this indicates that all readings have factor validity and have a coefficient over 0,7

Total Variance Explained						
	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
Component	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	6.757	48.261	48.261	6.757	48.261	48.261
2	3.093	22.093	70.354	3.093	22.093	70.354
3	2.370	16.930	87.284	2.370	16.930	87.284
4	.565	4.039	91.323			
5	.375	2.682	94.005			
6	.292	2.084	96.089			
7	.158	1.128	97.217			
8	.140	.997	98.214			
9	.117	.838	99.052			

10	.065	.467	99.519			
11	.040	.287	99.806			
12	.013	.091	99.897			
13	.010	.069	99.966			
14	.005	.034	100.000			
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.						

Table no. (2)

Communalities		
The obstacles of applying the proposed model:	Initial	Extraction
1- The proposed model is difficult to be applied on the auditor's report.	1.000	.932
2- The burdens of applying the proposed model are not compatible with the desired benefits.	1.000	.895
3- The auditor doesn't have the technical skill to prepare such a model.	1.000	.909
4- The model requires an IT specialist to prepare it.	1.000	.901
5- The proposed model takes a long time that doesn't match the defined time to prepare the report.	1.000	.904
6- The proposed model doesn't add any advantages to the establishment.	1.000	.958
7- The proposed model doesn't add any advantages to the audit office.	1.000	.939
8- The proposed model doesn't provide the beneficiaries of the auditor report with any advantages.	1.000	.797
9- The application of the proposed model might result in the lack of credibility in the feed of the beneficiaries.	1.000	.833
10- The application of the proposed model might result in the difficulty in understanding some information by beneficiaries.	1.000	.790
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.		

Table no. 3

Table No. 3 shows factor validity test of the questionnaire to define the efficiency of the reading of the second axis that measures the obstacles of applying the proposed model. A factor analysis shows that factor validity value of the readings of the axis that ranges between .790, .958 and this indicates that all readings have factor validity and have coefficient over 0, 7

Total Variance Explained						
	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
Component	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	6.205	62.045	62.045	6.205	62.045	62.045
2	1.452	14.524	76.569	1.452	14.524	76.569
3	1.201	12.010	88.579	1.201	12.010	88.579
4	.408	4.082	92.661			
5	.347	3.467	96.128			
6	.156	1.555	97.683			
7	.104	1.039	98.722			
8	.072	.719	99.440			
9	.047	.472	99.912			
10	.009	.088	100.000			
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.						

Table no. 4

Reliability

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.926	24
Table no. 5	

Table No. 3 tests the reliability of data-collection tool to verify the extent of the consistency and accuracy of the questionnaire reading in general. Cronbach's Alpha value recorded .926, and this strongly indicates the reliability of the questionnaire which is considered a measure of the questionnaire stability over time.

T-Test

One-Sample Statistics					
The advantages of applying the proposed model	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Ranking
1- The proposed model is easy to apply.	154	3.99	.255	.021	9
2- The proposed model is easy and simple regarding delivering information to the beneficiaries.	154	4.37	.536	.043	5
3- The proposed model is more explicit regarding delivering information to the beneficiaries.	154	3.47	.574	.046	11
4- The proposed model of the auditor's report is more accurate in communicating information to the beneficiaries.	154	3.59	.544	.044	12
5- The proposed model provides objectivity of the available information.	154	4.36	.546	.044	6
6- The proposed model can be communicated and spread among the beneficiary parties quickly.	154	4.39	.540	.044	4
7- The proposed model provides wider understanding of information by foreign investors.	154	4.52	.585	.047	2
8- The proposed model provides feedback about the beneficiaries' impressions of the audit report.	154	4.18	.736	.059	7
9- The auditor can utilize the comments provided in the proposed model in improving the quality of his report.	154	4.55	.549	.044	1
10- The proposed model enables wider spread of the establishment and consequently increasing the competitive ability.	154	4.49	.659	.053	3
11- The proposed model can add to the auditor's report more reliability.	154	3.78	.461	.037	10
12- Innovation in applying the proposed model provides the audit office in charge with competitive advantages.	154	4.16	.459	.037	8
13- The audit office can get more fees for applying this model.	154	4.16	.785	.063	8
14- The proposed model attains more international widespread of the audit office	154	4.49	.629	.051	3
Table no. 6					

Table No.6 which handles the sampling opinions concerning the extent of the auditors'- exercising auditing- acceptance of the advantages achieved through applying the proposed model indicates that the arithmetic mean value ranged between 3.47 and 4.55 which is higher than the benchmark (Neutral), i.e. it is more close to the acceptance, with standard deviation of .255 to .785, hence accepting the proposed model and verifying achieving many advantages if it's applied according to the point of view of auditors exercising auditing.

The advantages of applying the proposed model from the auditors' point of view can be ordered as follows:

1- The auditor can utilize the comments provided in the proposed model in improving the quality of his report.

2- The proposed model provides wider understanding of information by foreign investors.

3- The proposed model enables wider spread of the establishment and consequently increasing the competitive ability.

4- The proposed model attains more international widespread of the audit office

5- The proposed model can be communicated and spread

among the beneficiary parties quickly.

6- The proposed model is easy and simple regarding delivering information to the beneficiaries.

7- The proposed model provides objectivity of the available information.

8- The proposed model provides feedback about the beneficiaries' impressions of the audit report.

9- Innovation in applying the proposed model provides the audit office in charge with competitive advantages.

10- The audit office can get more fees for applying this model.

11- The proposed model is easy to apply.

12- The proposed model can add to the auditor's report more reliability.

13- The proposed model is more explicit regarding delivering information to the beneficiaries.

14- The proposed model of the auditor's report is more accurate in communicating information to the beneficiaries.

One-Sample Test						
	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
x1	193.784	153	.000	3.987	3.95	4.03
x2	101.241	153	.000	4.370	4.28	4.46
x3	75.021	153	.000	3.468	3.38	3.56
x4	81.962	153	.000	3.591	3.50	3.68
x5	99.151	153	.000	4.364	4.28	4.45
x6	100.867	153	.000	4.390	4.30	4.48
x7	95.798	153	.000	4.519	4.43	4.61
x8	70.497	153	.000	4.182	4.06	4.30
x9	102.926	153	.000	4.552	4.46	4.64
x10	84.587	153	.000	4.494	4.39	4.60
x11	101.768	153	.000	3.779	3.71	3.85
x12	112.314	153	.000	4.156	4.08	4.23
x13	65.706	153	.000	4.156	4.03	4.28
x14	88.682	153	.000	4.494	4.39	4.59

Table no. 7

Table No.7 shows that calculated value of T ranged between 65.706 and 193.784 which indicates that the population answers are prone to acceptance with high confidence coefficient recorded 95% which means that there aren't significant statistical variances between mean answer that represents the neutral opinion. Also the mean variance ranged between 3.38 and 4.46 on a significance level of .000 which is over 0.05, and this indicates the acceptance of null-hypothesis that states that there're no statistical variances in the opinions of auditors exercising auditing concerning the advantages achieved by the proposed model.

One-Sample Statistics					
The obstacles of applying the proposed model	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Ranking
1- The proposed model is difficult to be applied on the auditor's report.	154	2.49	.629	.051	2
2- The burdens of applying the proposed model are not compatible with the desired benefits.	154	2.82	.987	.079	1
3- The auditor doesn't have the technical skill to prepare such a model.	154	2.12	.471	.038	6
4- The model requires an IT specialist to prepare it.	154	2.13	1.130	.091	5
5- The proposed model takes a long time that doesn't match the defined time to prepare the report.	154	1.60	.805	.065	8

6- The proposed model doesn't add any advantages to the establishment.	154	2.42	.730	.059	3
7-- The proposed model doesn't add any advantages to the audit office.	154	1.52	.649	.052	10
8- The proposed model doesn't provide the beneficiaries of the auditor report with any advantages	154	1.58	.613	.049	9
9- - The application of the proposed model might result in the lack of credibility in the feed of the beneficiaries.	154	2.34	.651	.052	4
10- - The application of the proposed model might result in the difficulty in understanding some information by beneficiaries.	154	1.75	.797	.064	7

Table no. 8

Table No. 8, which handles the sampling opinions concerning the extent of the auditors'- exercising auditing- acceptance of the obstacles of applying the proposed model, indicates that the arithmetic mean value ranged between 1.52 and 2.82 which is less than the benchmark (neutral), i.e. it is more close to the non-acceptance with standard deviation of .471 to 1.130, hence not accepting the obstacles supposed by the study when applying the proposed model and verifying that the obstacles supposed by the study when applying the proposed model can be overcome according to the point of view of auditors exercising auditing and that the advantages achieved by the proposed model surpass the obstacles.

The obstacles supposed by the study upon applying the proposed model according the point of view of auditors practicing auditing can be ordered as follows:

1- The burdens of applying the proposed model are not compatible with the desired benefits.
2- The proposed model is difficult to be applied on the auditor's report.
3- The proposed model doesn't add any advantages to the establishment.
4- The application of the proposed model might result in the lack of credibility in the feed of the beneficiaries.
5- The model requires an IT specialist to prepare it.
6- The auditor doesn't have the technical skill to prepare such a model.
7- The application of the proposed model might result in the difficulty in understanding some information by beneficiaries.
8- The proposed model takes a long time that doesn't match the defined time to prepare the report.
9- The proposed model doesn't provide the beneficiaries of the auditor report with any advantages.
10- The proposed model doesn't add any advantages to the audit office.

One-Sample Test						
	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
y1	49.091	153	.000	2.487	2.39	2.59
y2	35.450	153	.000	2.818	2.66	2.98
y3	55.812	153	.000	2.117	2.04	2.19
y4	23.388	153	.000	2.130	1.95	2.31
y5	24.639	153	.000	1.597	1.47	1.73
y6	41.166	153	.000	2.422	2.31	2.54
y7	29.055	153	.000	1.519	1.42	1.62
y8	31.924	153	.000	1.578	1.48	1.68
y9	44.714	153	.000	2.344	2.24	2.45
y10	27.207	153	.000	1.747	1.62	1.87

Table no. 9

Table No. 9 shows that the calculated value of T ranged between23.388 and 55.812, this indicates that the population answers are prone to acceptance with high confidence coefficient recorded 95% which means that there aren't significant statistical variances between mean answer that represents the neutral opinion. Also the mean variance ranged between 1.519 and 2.487 on a significance level .000 which is over 0.05, and this indicates the acceptance of the null-hypothesis that states that there're no statistical variances in the opinions of auditors exercising auditing concerning the advantages achieved by the proposed model.

CONCLUSION

Overall, it is crucial for auditors to comply with the standards identified by the International Federation of Accountants and ISA. Primary standards number 220 and 320 provide an understanding of the essential components that an auditor's report consists of, quality standards and materiality elements. However, other regulations, such as ISA 700, ISA 7001, ISA 705, ISA 706 are applicable as well. In addition, currently, auditors are required to include a KAM statement in their report, highlighting the key components and impact that the auditing process had on an establishment in question.

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