The Fair Value Measurement Challenges Faced by the External Auditor: Kurdistan region-Iraq

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***Abstract*—This study aimed to identify the most important challenges facing auditors when measuring fair value (FV) from three perspective, namely, identifying which challenges are most influencing auditors to direct attention toward them, and revealing the extent to which the inherent auditing risks are affected by FV evaluation estimates. The third axis of this study raises discussions about the reliability of audit evidence relating to FV and assures that disclosed and recognized FVs are guiding values. The field study was applied to a sample of external auditors in the Kurdistan region, where the researcher used the descriptive-analytical approach and used the inductive approach to test the study hypotheses.**

***The* study found a set of results; the most important challenge facing the auditor in auditing FV estimates is the lack of access to recent amendments to the international auditing standards for FV accounting estimates. The study results also confirmed that the audit risk is affected by FV estimates and measured at higher rates in many cases, including (the absence of active markets, the presence of significant misstatements, and the difference in the basis for measuring FV).**

***Keywords*—Assessment risks, Auditor challenges, External auditing, Fair value.**

I. Introduction

During the past years and as a result of the recurrent financial crises, the auditing profession has faced many economic, social, and professional changes, and because of these changes that the international community is witnessing and, by extension, the Iraqi society, especially in the Kurdistan Region, where there has become a great interest in the fair measurement of the items of the financial statements despite the issuance of a large number of standards International accounting, which calls for the need to evaluate some items of the financial statements at fair value (FV) (Alaryan et al., 2014; Islambegović and Delić, 2019), including financial investments. However, measuring the FV of these items faces many accounting problems, which has become a major challenge for auditors in terms of auditor skills and the extent to which they follow the latest changes in international standards. Many have called for large charges to be directed about FV application procedures to cancel or freeze their work. This is called the International Accounting Standards (IASs) Board to defend and to provide rational justifications about the FV measurement (FVM) (Al-Najjar, 2013).

Due to the importance of auditing, the profession helped harmonize the role of the auditor with the international auditing standards (ISA), including Standard (540), which deals with auditing accounting estimates, including auditing FV estimates and related disclosures (Thabit and Mohammed, 2014).

The proliferation of complex and innovative financial tools and the use of subjective assumptions in measuring FV and economic fluctuations have resulted in a high inherent audit risk (Al-Dhunaibat, 2015), as auditors try to reduce these risks by applying audit procedures with high professionalism with the help of valuation experts as appropriate With ISA, where Bratten et al. (2013) see that the task that auditors face in the process of verifying these inherently uncertain evaluations is a difficult, complex and irregular task. Failures in FV audit led to reductions in relevant estimates, for example, Public Company Accounting Oversight Board 2012, 2013a, 2015, (Griffith et al. 2015).

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A. Problem Statement

A set of challenges appeared facing auditors regarding auditing FV accounting, and these challenges emerged from multiple sources, including those related to the complexity of methods and models for measuring FV, which were not limited to measuring FV based on market prices traded in active markets, but the measurement range extended to dependence on models, evaluation methods, assumptions, and data are more exposed to factors that limit their objectivity, "that is, there are potentials for personal bias," and it is difficult to verify their safety in many cases, "especially when there is insufficient information about prices in the inactive market," including what is associated with increased audit risks associated measurement and disclosure on the basis of FV, "the inherent or inherited auditing risks," including what is related to the auditor's need for audit procedures and evidence that matches the nature of the measurement on the basis of FV, as the auditor is required to collect evidence of the reasonableness of important assumptions and the appropriateness of the measurement model applied, and the appropriateness of the data used in the measurement (Al-Abadi, 2010), where the study problem focuses on answering the following questions:

- What are the most important challenges affecting auditors when measuring at FV?
- Do auditors rate the inherent risk higher when measured at FV?
- Does the audit evidence regarding FV estimates lack reliability?

B. Objectives of the Study

This study mainly aims to explain the challenges and "problems" that face the external auditor when measuring at FV. This main objective is divided into the following sub-objectives:

- Determining the priority of auditors' challenges when measuring at FV
- Exposing the extent to which inherent audit risks are affected by the FV assessment
- Raising discussions about the reliability of audit evidence related to FV and confirming that disclosed and recognized FVs are guiding values. The guideline level is affected by the percentage of measurement errors and the source of estimates made by management or external parties.

C. Hypotheses

To achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher will, through this study, test three basic hypotheses, which are:

H_1: There are no statistical significance relationships between auditors' challenges and FV estimates. That the auditors face many challenges when auditing FV estimates.

H_2: There are no statistical significance relationships between auditors' assess and FV estimates. The auditors assess inherent risks with a higher percentage when measuring at FV due to the increased risk of uncertainty in estimates.

H_3: There are no statistical significance relationships between audit evidence and FV estimates. The lack of audit evidence related to FV estimates of the reliability characteristic.

D. Importance of Study

The importance of the study lies through:

1. The importance of the concepts of FV "FVM assessment estimates" in the accounting application, and then in the audit process, and it is material "substantial" or immaterial impact on both the performance and continuity of companies on the one hand and audit evidence, audit risks and from then the auditor's report on the other hand
2. The importance of amendments to ISA, especially concerning risk assessment and internal control, and auditing accounting estimates of FV
3. A recent study sheds light on important issues that may face most auditors; this makes such a study a reference that these auditors benefit from when auditing FVMs, and both researchers and those interested in the field of auditing benefit from them.

II. Theoretical Of The Study

Concept and approaches to assessing and measuring FV. In theory, there is – until now – no agreement between accountants, professionals, professional organizations, and researchers also on a specific concept or interpretation of FV or a specific method for estimating it, mostly due to the multiplicity of factors affecting the FV of the financial instrument, especially when using valuation methods in the absence of an active market, and that also in light of their influence and influence by the qualitative characteristics of the accounting information needed in the economic decision-making process. Furthermore, inputs (organization internal environment) represented by capital and financial assets, skills, human resources capabilities, as well as experiences that make it able to create an integrated knowledge base to create and develop its products and qualify them to compete with others (Massoudi, 2018), (Mardan and Ahmed, 2017; Al-Delawi and Ramo, 2020).

Many entities are providing the concept of FV. By the IAS 39, the IASs Committee has defined FV as "the value through which an asset or commitment settlement is exchanged between informed parties willing to deal on a commercial basis, and which operate infrequent market conditions (Kieso and Weygandt, 2011). The US Internal Revenue Service also defined the FV according to the IRS, "the price that makes the property exchange between a buyer willing to buy and a seller willing to sell when the first is not forced to buy and the second is not forced to sell, and that both parties have knowledge." Are reasonable with the facts related to the transaction "(Hammad, 2003).

As for the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), following Standard No. (157), it provided an expanded concept about FV, "the price that can be received for the sale

of an asset or can be paid to transfer a liability in a systematic arrangement transaction between market participants at the date of measurement".

However, the International Financial Reporting and Accounting Standards defined it according to Standard No. (13) "It is the value that can be received to sell an asset or pay it to pay liability on the measurement date for a regular process between parties dealing in the market in the current market conditions, where it is measured for the asset or liability. If market participants consider these characteristics, as well as any assumptions of assumptions when pricing assets and liabilities at the date of measuring the FV, including conditions and location of the asset, restrictions on selling or using the asset" (Abu Nassar and Hamidat, 2014) 16. As for the researcher Kaye, he defined it in his study as "the price at which ownership is transferred from a seller willing to sell, and a buyer willing to buy without any compulsion to sell or buy, and both of them are fully aware of the relevant facts" (Kaye, 1999; Al-Sabry and Mardan, 2012).

The qualitative characteristics of accounting information represent the bridge between the first level "main objectives" and the third level "recognition and measurement concepts" of the conceptual framework of financial accounting, where qualitative characteristics mean: "The characteristics that make the information presented in the financial reports useful to the users of the accounting information, including current and potential investors, and lenders, creditors, and others, which make accounting information of high quality" (Hamidat and Khadash, 2013; Mardan and Ahmed, 2017). The FV is related to the basic qualitative characteristics of "relevance," wherein the financial information presented is considered relevant if it has a Predictive Value, a Confirmatory Value, or both.

"For the presented financial information to be appropriate, it must be relevant to the decision, and thus affect the economic decisions of users and create differences in those decisions to assess past, present, and future events or to amend the evaluation process itself, as well as the case regarding the financial information to be reliable, it must honestly express the operations financial and the events that occurred in the facility, that is, the useful information must express the phenomena that it represents, and it must be complete, neutral, and free of errors (Abu Nassar, 2016)."

It is possible to say that the accounting information is credible insofar as it is free from errors, without bias, and presented honestly, and this feature is necessary for those who do not have the time or experience to evaluate the real content of accounting information (Al-Jajawi and Al-Bagawi, 2017; Kiso and Wegant, 1999)

The utility of information depends on the reliability of the measurement procedures used. Because of the difficulty of ensuring a high degree of reliability, accountants have chosen to employ the principle of objectivity to justify a measurement procedure or choose a method of measurement. Still, the principle of objectivity itself is exposed to different interpretations. The objective measurement is an impersonal measurement that is not affected by any bias. It indicates an external reality. The size of the dispersion and distribution of the measurement are used to justify the degree of objectivity as a particular measurement system (Al-Jajawi and Al-Baqawi, 2017; Balkhawi, 2009).

The extent to which the properties of compatibility and reliability are required to be achieved is the origin of comparing the historical cost measure and the FV measure. The historical cost measure achieves a greater degree of reliability and less appropriateness in the absence of an active market. The study (Stella and Malcolm, 2009) emphasized that a balance must be made between the two characteristics of suitability and reliability.

The American FASB advisory board on the characteristics of appropriateness and reliability has requested a greater use of FV measures in the financial statements, and the reason for this is that FV information is more relevant and relevant to both investors and lenders, compared to historical cost information. These measures better reflect the entity's current situation and facilitate the process of evaluating its performance between the past and the present and future "expectations" predictions (Zarqoun and Bin Yatir, 2016).

The IAS "Financial Instruments: Presentation" No. (IAS 32) (Paragraph 87) indicated that FV information is helpful in many decisions made by users of financial statements as it often leads to the following (Al-Mutairi, 2011; International Federation of Accountants, 2014):

1. The financial market estimate reflects the present value of the expected cash flows of the financial instruments
2. Through FV information, comparisons can be made between financial instruments with the same economic characteristics, regardless of their purpose, when they were issued or purchased, and by whom
3. FV is considered a neutral basis for evaluating the efficiency of management, especially in managing funds, clarifying the effects of its decisions on selling or buying operations or maintaining financial assets or incurring financial obligations, or keeping or paying them.

Nonetheless, the recent focus on FV accounting has created an assortment of difficult issues for auditors, which are twofold. First, if the FV option has been elected and estimates may be impaired, and consequently, significantly increase audit risk. Second, the recent global financial crisis has further created complexities for auditors with respect to asserting that estimated prices reflect economic reality, especially for financial assets and liabilities that do not have an active market. Recently, there has been an increased focus on how auditors have conducted their audit during engagements, in both the current and pre-FAS157 era, with regard to testing and evaluating estimates derived under FV.

The role, value, and independence of external auditing were questioned given the fact that many distressed institutions had received an unqualified audit opinion (Sikka, 2009). The Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (2011), reports that the conduct of external audits was discussed as a result of the consequences of the global financial crisis. Christensen (2017), Dixon and Frolova (2013), and Bratten, et al. (2013) noted that the impact of the global financial crisis expanded the issue of auditing FV estimates. Abdullatif (2016) stated

that while the concerns of auditing FV accounting were found to be important in advanced economies, their impact is likely to be relatively higher in developing economies, due to lack of information, inactivity of markets, and weak corporate governance systems. The fact of that FV is highly subjective, is likely to increase concerns in terms of how they are audited and reported in financial statements.

III. Methodology

To test the hypotheses of this study and achieve its objectives, the research used the primary and secondary data: By reviewing previous studies in literature and accounting thought and reviewing scientific research and articles related to the subject of the study, including foreign, regional, and local, and the researcher used the descriptive-analytical methods as a primary data.

A. Population and Sample Study

The study was conducted on a sample of external auditors in Kurdistan-Iraq. The study included (auditor, senior Auditor, president, director, and partner) as professionals and directly related to the subject of the study. The size of the study population is 86 members of external account auditors in Kurdistan. The data necessary for the research was obtained by distributing the questionnaire form using a simple random sample from the auditors. 50 questionnaires were distributed, and 41 forms were retrieved from them valid for analysis with a recovery rate of (89%). The statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS) was also used to analyze study hypotheses, testing and analyzing the opinions of the study sample trends.

IV. Data Analysis And Discussion

This part includes the analysis and the hypotheses testing by answering the questions of the study and reviewing the results of the questionnaire. From here, the Correlations Coefficient statistical analysis used of the data collected from the study questionnaire was carried out, as the SPSS was used, to obtain the results of the study that will be presented and analyzed in this part.

Table I, the survey reliability is as shown Cronbach alpha 0.913e equivalent to 87% when Cronbach is more than is more than 0.70, reliability is acceptable (Sekaran, 2003).

Table II, it is evident from the above table that most of the sample members occupy the profession of auditor, as their percentage reached 45.2%.

Table III, it is evident from the above table that the majority of auditors are holders of bachelor's degrees, as the other part constitutes 29% of holders of postgraduate studies.

Table I
Reliability of research survey

Reliability statistics	
Cronbach's alpha[a]	Number of items
0.913	18

Table IV indicates that all members of the auditor sample are specialized in accounting, and thus it is an important indicator of the auditors' accuracy in answering the paragraphs of the questionnaire.

Table V shows that the vast majority (39%) have <5 years of experience, followed by 32% between 5 and 10 years and more than 15 years, about 13%, which indicates that the study sample has the advantage of being experienced.

Table VI shows that about 58% of the study sample have professional certificates, while 42% do not have professional certificates, which will support the study results later.

Table VII shows that about 61.3% of the study sample have training courses in IASs related to FV. In comparison, 38.7% do not have training courses, which would support the study results later.

Table VIII shows that about 54.8% of the study sample have training courses in FV auditing, while 45.2% do not have training courses, which would support the study results later.

Table II
Distribution Of Study Sample Individuals According To The Current Work Variable

Variables	Number	Percentage
Partner	-	-
Director	4	9.7
President	3	6.5
Senior auditor	15	38.7
Auditor	19	45.2
Total	41	100.00

Table III
Distribution Of The Study Sample According To The Educational Qualification Variable

Variables	Number	Percentage
Bachelor	28	71
High diploma	2	3.2
Master degree	9	22.6
PhD degree	2	3.2
Total	41	100.00

Table IV
Distribution Of The Study Sample According To The Scientific Specialization Variable

Variables	Number	Percentage
Accounting	41	100
Finance	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	41	100.00

Table V
Distribution Of The Study Sample According To The Variable Of Practical Experience

Variables	Number	Percentage
Less than 5 years	16	38.7
From 5–10 years	14	32.3
From 10–15 years	6	16.1
More than 15 years	5	12.9
Total	41	100.00

A. Study Results and discussion

This part of this chapter deals with a description of the findings of the study. To facilitate the process of interpreting the results, the study relied on percentages:

Table VI
Distribution Of The Study Sample According To The Variable Of Professional Certificates

Variables	Number	Percentage
CPA	23	54.8
CMA	2	3.2
CIA	-	-
CIMA	-	-
Without	16	42
Total	41	100.00

Table VII
Distribution of the study sample according to the variable of obtaining training courses in international accounting standards related to fair value

Variables	Number	Percentage
Yes	25	61.3
No	16	38.7
Total	41	100.00%

Table VIII
The Distribution Of The Study Sample According To The Variable Of Obtaining Training Courses In Fair Value Auditing

Variables	Number	Percentage
Yes	22	54.8
No	19	45.2
Total	41	100

Table IX
The Arithmetic Averages And Standard Deviations Of The Axis Of Challenges Facing The External Auditor In Determining And Measuring FV In Descending Order

No	Question	standard deviation,	mean
2	There is a need for the auditor to inform the auditor of the recent amendments to international auditing standards relating to fair value accounting estimates	0.63	4.48
3	Taking into consideration the accounting standards for fair value according to the environment in which the company operates	0.72	4.42
4	International accounting standards indicated the need for measurement and disclosure following fair value, and the measurement was approved according to historical cost	0.79	4.19
6	A fair value measurement audit includes inputs based on professional judgment	0.72	3.87
5	Sometimes the use of a fair value expert	0.9	3.71
11	The absence of active financial markets for trading some assets, which hinders fair value measurement	0.77	3.45
1	Most auditors lack the skills to audit fair value accounting estimates	0.93	3.26
7	Absence of a firm basis for measuring fair value	1.06	3.13
8	Concealing or misleading information in front of the external auditor when assessing the fair value of an item	0.94	2.9
10	Difficulty in the auditor's understanding of the forms used in preparing fair value estimates by management	0.83	2.81
9	Management avoids cooperating with the auditor	1.11	2.65
	The focus of challenges facing the external auditor in determining and measuring fair value	0.49	3.53

FV: Fair value, FVM: Fair value measurement

First: The results related to the first main study question, which stipulated (the challenges facing auditors when using FV as a tool for accounting measurement), and to answer this question, arithmetic averages, standard deviations, and percentage of the field of study were extracted, and the following tables illustrate this:

It is evident from the results of Table IX that the paragraph that states (there is a need for the auditor to be informed of the recent amendments to the ISA for FV accounting estimates) have obtained the highest arithmetic averages at a rate of (4.48). In contrast, the paragraphs that state (avoid the administration cooperates with the auditor) at the lowest arithmetic average, which was equal to (2.65), and from this, it is possible to identify the challenges facing the external auditor in determining and measuring FV, as it is noticed that the overall average of the respondents' responses reached (3.53) with a degree of appreciation always.

It is evident from the results of Table X that the paragraph that states (the auditor evaluates the inherent risks (associated) higher when measuring FV in an inactive market) have obtained the highest arithmetic averages at a rate of 3.90. In contrast, the paragraphs that it states (the auditor evaluates a higher inherent risk [associated] if the FVM model used by management differs from the model used by the auditor or the valuation expert) on the lowest arithmetic average, which is equal to 3.65, and from this, it can be interpreted The inherent risks of auditing, as it is noticed that the overall average of the respondents' responses reached (3.77), with a permanent rating.

It is evident from the results of the previous Table XII that the paragraph that states (Some estimates of FV involve uncertainties that lead to material risks) had the highest averages and had an average of (3.81). In contrast, the paragraphs that stated (the use of estimates are considered accounting, including FV estimates in the audit process, less reliable on the assertions of management) on the lowest arithmetic average, which was equal to (2.97), and from this, it can explain the reliability of the audit evidence as it is noticed that the overall average of the respondents' responses reached (3.37) with an estimate sometimes.

Table X
The Averages And Standard Deviations Of The Inherent Audit Risk Axis, In Descending Order

No	Question	Standard deviation	mean
1	The auditor assesses a higher inherent (inherent) risk of measuring fair value in an inactive market	0.75	3.9
4	The auditor evaluates a higher inherent (inherent) risk of significant errors and relative misstatements of accounting estimates, including fair value estimates	0.86	3.84
2	The auditor evaluates a higher inherent (inherent) risk when measuring fair value, in the absence of the assistance of a specialist	0.94	3.71
3	The auditor evaluates a higher inherent risk (associated) if the fair value measurement model used by management differs from the model used by the auditor or the valuation expert	0.66	3.65
	Inherent audit risk focus	0.56	3.77

FV: Fair value

Table XI
The Averages and Standard Deviations of the Audit Evidence Reliability Axis, in Descending Order

No	Question	Standard deviation	mean
1	Certain fair value estimates involved uncertainties that lead to significant risks	0.7	3.81
2	Multiple measurement methods due to the multiple applicable financial reporting frameworks	0.81	3.58
3	The applicable financial reporting frameworks do not specify a method of measurement or an alternative method of measurement	0.87	3.32
5	Difficulty obtaining reliable information related to fair value during the audit process	0.78	3.16
4	Accounting estimates, including fair value estimates in the review process, are less reliable in management assertions	0.98	2.97
	The focus of the reliability of audit evidence	0.63	3.37

FV: Fair value

Table XII
Hypotheses tests:
Correlations Coefficient

		H1	H2	H3
H_1	Pearson correlation	1	0.776**	0.606**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000	0.000
	N	41	41	41
H_2	Pearson correlation	0.776**	1	−0.856**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000		0.000
	N	41	41	41
H_3	Pearson correlation	0.606**	0.856**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.830	0.001	
	N	41	41	41

***Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (two-tailed)*

Based on the analysis test, the first hypothesis rejects the null hypothesis that there are no statistically significant at the level of 0.05. Auditors face many challenges when checking FV estimates. Accept the alternative hypothesis that there are statistically significant at 0.05. The auditors face many challenges when auditing FV estimates.

Likewise, based on the Analysis Test, whose value is 0.776, which is a substantial value at the same time, which confirms the validity of the hypothesis, the value of the significance level, which amounted to 0.000, is a statistically significant one, which means that there are statistically significant at the level of 0.05, in which auditors face many challenges. When auditing the FV estimates.

In the second hypothesis, they are rejecting the null hypothesis that there are no statistically significant at the level of 0.05 for auditors assessing inherent risks at a higher rate when measuring at FV due to the increased probability of uncertainty of estimates, and accept the alternative hypothesis that there are statistically significant at the level of 0.05 for auditors to evaluate inherent risks at a higher rate when measured at FV due to the increased risk of estimation uncertainty.

Similarly, the value is 0.606, which is a substantial value at the same time, which confirms the validity of the hypothesis, the value of the significance level, which amounted to 0.000, is statistically significant, which means that there are statistically significant at the level of 0.05 for the auditors. The calculations assess the inherent risk at a higher proportion when measured at FV due to the increased risk of estimation uncertainty.

Finally, the third hypothesis, therefore, rejects the null hypothesis that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of 0.05 due to the lack of audit evidence related to FV estimates of the reliability characteristic, and accept the alternative hypothesis that there are statistically significant at the level of 0.05 for lack of audit evidence related to FV estimates of the reliability characteristic."

Likewise, based on the Pearson Correlation Coefficient Analysis Test, which has a value of 0.856, which is a substantial value. Simultaneously, which confirms the validity of the hypothesis, the significance level's value amounted to 0.000, which is statistically significant, fair for reliability property.

IV. Conclusion

A. First

Concerning the determinants of auditing FV estimates, the study results showed that the most challenge facing the auditor in auditing FV estimates is the lack of access to recent amendments to ISA for FV accounting estimates. In contrast, minor challenges affecting auditors are not management cooperates with the auditor. There is also a consensus among the study sample that the absence of active markets for trading some assets is an important challenge for auditors, which requires great effort and a high cost of implementation. In addition, the results of the study indicate that the majority of auditors have good experience and training courses in the field of accounting and auditing for FV estimates, at the same time, that they expressed their urgent need to inform them of the latest developments and developments in these standards.

B. Second

The results of the field study proved that the auditor evaluates inherent risks at higher rates when measuring at FV in cases (absence of active markets, and when there are significant errors and fundamental misstatements, and when evaluating experts are not used) due to the increased possibilities of uncertainty.

C. Third

Concerning the reliability of audit evidence, the results of the study confirmed that the FVM used in auditing are considered less reliable because they rely on personal and professional judgment to a high degree in most cases, and they are also subject to measurement errors, as the results showed that FVs are guiding values, especially in the absence of active markets, and in light of the different measurement models.

By comparing the results of this study with previous studies, all previous studies agreed that the external auditor faces many challenges when measuring FV. Perhaps the most prominent of these challenges was in the different foundations

of FVM, and the lack of active markets for measuring some assets, and that auditors often do not need an expert or specialized evaluation experts. On the other hand, some studies have dealt with this issue by applying fuzzy logic, which depends on arranging the challenges from the most influential on the auditors to the least significant. In contrast, other studies spoke oppositely by proposing an appropriate solution to face the challenges. By applying a framework for auditing the accounting estimates of FV, foreign studies have also focused on the problem of engaging in FVM risk, and this causes an increase in inherited audit risks, as this study was distinguished from previous studies in that it dealt with the challenges facing auditors when measuring at FV from three principal axes. Moreover, primary, which includes all matters related to auditing FV estimates and their impact on the audit process. The research complements previous research in this area.

A. Recommendations

In light of the findings of this study, according to which auditors face a set of challenges when measuring FV, the researcher provides the following recommendations:

1. Work should be taken to provide specific foundations and clear models for measuring FV to reduce reliance on personal judgment of FV estimates
2. The auditor should use the same measurement models used by management when auditing FV estimates
3. The need for auditors to be informed of the latest developments and developments in ISA related to FV and IASs related to FV
4. The auditor should seek the assistance of valuation experts in the absence of active markets or in light of his inability to measure FV following IASs
5. The need to work on qualifying accountants and auditors scientifically and practically to properly understand how to apply auditing standards for FV estimates
6. The need to pay attention to conducting more studies in FV and develop appropriate frameworks and solutions that guide auditors' challenges when measuring FV.

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