

Research on Audit Risk of T Enterprise

Yijun Liu *

School of Economics and Management, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Jiangsu, China

* Corresponding Author Email: 2968034272@qq.com

Abstract. This paper discusses the audit risks faced by T Company during its initial public offering (IPO) on the STAR Market. As an important segment of China's capital market, the STAR Market plays a crucial role in supporting innovative technology enterprises. Therefore, the management and control of IPO audit risks are of great significance. As a representative of listed companies on the STAR Market, the study of T Company's IPO audit risks is of great importance to the healthy development of the entire STAR Market. This paper first analyzes the basic characteristics and formation mechanism of IPO audit risks on the STAR Market, pointing out that audit risks mainly stem from multiple aspects such as the company's own operational risks, internal control deficiencies, and changes in the market environment. Then, taking T Company as an example, it analyzes a series of potential audit risks that may arise. Through in-depth research on T Company, it is found that there are problems in the company's implementation of audits. Therefore, this paper combines the analysis to propose solutions. The first is that the company must strengthen internal management, encourage internal personnel to learn, and ensure the competence and professionalism of the cooperating audit institutions. The second is to pay attention to the company's related-party transactions and significant dependencies to prevent audit risks caused by related-party transactions.

Keywords: Audit risk; STAR Market; IPO audit.

1. Introduction

1.1. Research Background and Questions

1.1.1. Research Background

As China's first board with the registration system at its core, the STAR Market was established with the aim of providing a new platform for high-tech enterprises in the early stage of development that need funds to raise funds and go public. The introduction of this system marks an important reform of China's capital market issuance system and is of great significance for strengthening the development of China's high-end technology industry and the reform of the capital market issuance system.

Most of the IPO enterprises on the STAR Market are in the growth stage, with relatively small scales. They are characterized by incomplete internal control systems, weak operational capabilities and high financial risks. These factors make the IPO enterprises on the STAR Market face relatively high risks during the auditing process.

During the implementation of the registration-based IPO system on the STAR Market, how to control IPO risks and improve audit quality has become the focus of certified public accountants' work. Certified public accountants need to provide investors with true and reliable audit reports, which is crucial for the orderly and stable development of the STAR Market in both domestic and international markets.

T Enterprise, as the abbreviation of Zhejiang T Enterprise Technology Co., LTD., mainly engages in air pollution control business and solid waste treatment business. In 2017, the enterprise absorbed and merged Zhejiang Tianda Environmental Protection Co., LTD., adding the business of harmless treatment and comprehensive utilization of solid waste from coal-fired power plants. During the IPO

process of Company T on the STAR Market, related-party transactions accounted for a relatively high proportion, which increased the risk of its IPO audit. For instance, Tianda Environmental Protection failed to go public in 2015, and the reasons for its rejection were all related to related-party transaction issues.

1.1.2. Research Questions

Combining the above text, we can see that when conducting IPO audits on the STAR Market, more complex situations will be faced. As the scale of the STAR Market continues to expand, the research on the audit risks of STAR Market ipos has become even more important. Therefore, what this article needs to explore is the IPO audit of the STAR Market, and to study through accounting firms whether there are audit risks in IPO audits, as well as whether there are further supporting measures and suggestions for addressing these audit risks.

1.2. Research Content and Methods

1.2.1. Research Content

The first part is the introduction. Firstly, an overview of the macro environment for the IPO audit of Chinese companies on the STAR Market was provided. The research questions and methods of the paper were elaborated, and the theoretical and practical significance of the research was also introduced in detail. At the same time, the innovative aspects of the research were mentioned.

The second part is the literature review. This section systematically explains the audit risks of ipos on the STAR Market. Starting from the audit risks and in combination with the characteristics of enterprises listed on the STAR Market, this points out the features and existing risks of IPO audits on the STAR Market.

The third part is an analysis of IPO audit cases on the STAR Market. The main analysis focused on the possible audit risks of Enterprise T.

The fourth part is suggestions for preventing audit risks in ipos on the STAR Market. Based on the analysis in Chapter Three, suggestions for improving the risk response procedures were put forward. The fifth part is the conclusion and outlook. The content discussed in the previous text has been summarized. Based on the conclusions drawn in this article, the future direction of efforts has been prospected.

1.2.2. Research Methods

Before and during the writing of this article, I consulted a large number of books and doctoral and master's theses related to the audit risks of ipos on the STAR Market through resources such as CNKI, and comprehensively understood and learned about the research process and current situation related to the audit risks of ipos on the STAR Market. The literature research method provides theoretical support and a foothold for the writing of this article.

This article selects T Company's first application for listing on the STAR Market as a case. Based on a detailed introduction of the case, this article mainly introduces the case of KPMG accounting firm conducting an IPO audit on T Company on the STAR Market. By combining the disclosure documents during the listing process, it analyzes the deficiencies of the accounting firm's implementation of risk response procedures and puts forward improvement suggestions accordingly.

1.3. Research Significance and Innovations

First of all, the STAR Market is an important component of China's capital market, and its establishment aims to promote the development of the country's science and technology strategy. Research on the audit risks of ipos on the STAR Market is conducive to ensuring the sound operation of the STAR Market and promoting the healthy development of the capital market.

Secondly, the core factors of audit risks for ipos on the STAR Market lie in aspects such as the technological capabilities, financial conditions, and internal controls of enterprises. As a high-tech enterprise dedicated to ecological environment protection and governance, T Company's research on the audit risks of its IPO on the STAR Market can deeply explore the impact of technological capabilities on the company's market value and audit risks. From the perspective of an accounting firm, this paper takes the case of the accounting firm's audit of T Enterprise's IPO on the STAR Market as the research object, and analyzes the deficiencies existing in the IPO audits of science and technology innovation enterprises conducted by accounting firms under the current background of the STAR Market.

At present, there are frequent cases of failed ipos in our country, and a large part of them are caused by financial information disclosure and fraud issues. The promotion and improvement of the registration system implemented by the STAR Market constantly emphasize the responsibility of intermediary institutions such as accounting firms for information disclosure when enterprises go public. Under the current situation where regulatory policies are becoming increasingly strict, the risk identification and risk response capabilities of auditors will become particularly important. This article summarizes and analyzes the deficiencies existing in the cases of accountants, providing suggestions for accountants to identify and deal with audit risks when auditing ipos on the STAR Market.

1.4. Innovation Points

The innovation lies in the innovation of the research perspective. At present, most case analyses of IPO audit risks are based on the characteristics of the case companies themselves, analyzing the significant misstatement risks existing in the case companies and putting forward corresponding suggestions. This case focuses on the risk response procedures implemented by the accounting firm for the case company, and combines the inquiries from the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Listing Committee to point out the deficiencies in the risk response procedures implemented by the accountants.

2. Concept definition, theoretical basis and literature review

2.1. Concept Definition

The auditing standards define audit risk as the risk of material misstatement in the financial statements and the possibility that the certified public accountant has issued an inappropriate audit opinion. The concept of audit risk for ipos on the STAR Market is similar to that of general audit risk. Audit risk for ipos on the STAR Market is a manifestation of different forms of audit risk along with the development of China's securities market. Specifically, it refers to the situation where, when a certified public accountant conducts a three-year financial statement audit of an enterprise planning to go public, no material misstatements are found in the audited entity's financial statements, and an erroneous audit opinion is issued, which makes it possible for the enterprise engaged in financial fraud to have the qualification to list on the STAR Market.

2.2. Theoretical Basis

2.2.1. Theory of Information Asymmetry

The theory of information asymmetry is one of the important theoretical bases for audit risk research. During the IPO process on the STAR Market, due to the information asymmetry between investors, issuers and accounting firms, it may lead to investors being unable to fully and accurately understand the true financial status and operating results of enterprises, thereby increasing the audit risk.

During the IPO process on the STAR Market, T Company needs to fully disclose its financial status, operating results, risk factors and other information to mitigate the negative impact brought by information asymmetry. At the same time, accounting firms also need to verify and validate the

information of enterprises through professional and independent auditing procedures to ensure the authenticity and accuracy of the information.

2.2.2. Principal-Agent Theory

The principal-agent theory holds that due to the separation of enterprise ownership and management rights, there are conflicts of interest and information asymmetry between the enterprise owner (principal) and the operator (agent). During the IPO process on the STAR Market, such conflicts of interest and information asymmetry may become more pronounced, thereby increasing the audit risks. During the IPO process of Company T on the STAR Market, it is necessary to establish a sound internal control system to ensure that the business operators can conduct business and make decisions in accordance with the will of the owners. At the same time, accounting firms also need to evaluate and test the internal control system of enterprises to ensure the effectiveness of internal control and reduce audit risks.

2.2.3. Modern Risk-Oriented Auditing Theory

Modern risk-oriented auditing theory emphasizes conducting audits with a risk-oriented approach. By understanding and assessing the audited entity and its environment, it identifies risks of material misstatement and accordingly formulates auditing plans and implements auditing procedures. During the IPO process on the STAR Market, due to the complex and ever-changing market environment, industry characteristics, regulatory requirements and other factors that enterprises face, the audit risks also increase accordingly.

During the IPO process of Enterprise T on the STAR Market, accounting firms need to fully understand and assess factors such as the industry characteristics, market environment, and regulatory requirements of the enterprise, identify potential material misstatement risks, and accordingly formulate targeted audit plans and implement audit procedures. At the same time, accounting firms also need to pay attention to aspects such as the enterprise's internal control system and the process of preparing financial statements to ensure the comprehensiveness and effectiveness of the audit work.

2.3. Literature Review

Failure to implement appropriate auditing procedures is one of the sources of auditing risks. In the case study of IPO audits conducted by Liu Weiwei (2015), it was found that the quality control procedures during the business acceptance stage are of great significance for controlling audit risks. If the procedures are not implemented adequately or appropriately, it is very likely to increase audit risks. Yu Jian (2017) put forward relevant suggestions for improving the confirmation procedure. Li Deyong (2019) pointed out that the failure of auditors to implement appropriate auditing procedures during the auditing process is a manifestation of their lack of professional prudence, such as inappropriate risk assessment and failure to carry out more work on abnormal situations. These behaviors usually lead to audit failure and excessively high audit risks.

The weak internal environment of the audited entity is one of the sources of audit risks. Gu Yuan (2011) conducted research and analysis on the current situation of financial statement audits of small and medium-sized enterprises in China from multiple perspectives such as owners, creditors, regulatory authorities, accounting firms, and certified public accountants. He found that in a considerable number of enterprises in China, the ownership and management rights are not separated. This situation is usually accompanied by a relatively weak control environment of the audited entity. There is a relatively high risk during the audit. Du Chengfang (2013) holds that audit risk encompasses two concepts: one is the risk that the audit results do not match the actual results due to improper implementation of the audit procedures; The second is the risk that the failure of business operations may cause harm to auditors and accounting firms. Most of these risks stem from within the audited entity, such as senior executives' favoritism and fraud, misappropriation of company assets and other illegal acts, as well as undisclosed illegal guarantees and overdue debts that are about to be repaid. Some of the causes of these risks are fraud, while others enter the financial statements

over time, affecting the economic decisions made by the intended users of the financial statements. Ding Ting (2018) pointed out in her article that there are three major sources of IPO audit risks, among which risks originating from the audited entity account for a considerable portion, such as profit manipulation risks, related-party transaction risks, going concern risks and internal control risks.

Luo Yan (2013) pointed out that IPO audits have the characteristics of large workload, complex content, clear client goals and cooperation with multiple intermediary institutions. Zhang Xi (2013) believes that the sponsor institution usually plays a leading role in the IPO of enterprises, which also leads to the situation where certified public accountants have less say in the IPO process of enterprises and it is difficult to effectively carry out the review. In addition, the situation of IPO companies is complex and changeable, requiring accounting firms to modify their audit plans more frequently. Pei Juanjuan (2020) believes that IPO auditing is characterized by a lack of high-quality auditing demands in the market and disorderly industry competition. In addition, the independence of auditors will also face huge challenges in IPO auditing. Liu LAN (2020) holds that IPO audits are characterized by complex principal-agent relationships and high attention to audit results. In addition, the fact that audits involve a large number of personnel and complex processes also leads to higher audit risks in IPO audits.

3. Research on Audit Risks of T Enterprise Company's IPO on the STAR Market

3.1. Company Profile

3.1.1. T Enterprise

T Enterprise was established in 2002 and officially renamed in April 2016. It is now managed by Zhejiang Energy Group. To develop into an enterprise specializing in the control of air pollution from thermal power plants and to be a major implementer of energy conservation and emission reduction targets in Zhejiang Province.

T Enterprise mainly engages in the business of air pollution control and solid waste treatment. Its business scope includes overall solutions for ultra-low emissions and VOCs, research and development and manufacturing of ship desulfurization systems, desulfurization franchise operation, comprehensive utilization of solid waste, research and development and production of catalysts, water treatment, etc. T Company stated that its business covers the entire environmental protection industry chain, from environmental protection engineering construction to resource utilization. Its business scope has gradually expanded from mainly the power industry to non-power industries and municipal-related fields. It is one of the few domestic suppliers capable of providing comprehensive solutions for waste gas, solid waste, water treatment and resource utilization.

3.1.2. KPMG

KPMG is one of the world's largest professional service providers. Its main businesses include assurance and corporate consulting services, business process outsourcing services, financial consulting services, global human resource services, and management consulting services. Among them, its auditing business is the most outstanding. The financial statements for the three years and one period in T Company's current application for listing on the STAR Market were audited by KPMG.

3.2. Company Operating Conditions

Table 3.1 T Business Operation Status Table of Enterprises and Companies

Financial indicators	2018	2019	2020
Total assets (ten thousand yuan)	434791.41	492842.18	500804.69
Operating income (in ten thousand yuan)	147992.07	226770.36	277996.45
Net profit (in ten thousand yuan)	25140.16	46321.31	66221.19
Net cash flows from operating activities (in ten thousand yuan)	24572.75	7863.56	92999.16
The proportion of R&D investment to operating income (%)	4.22	3.99	3.64

As shown in the above table, the operating income of Company T during the reporting period was 1.48 billion yuan, 2.268 billion yuan and 2.78 billion yuan respectively, and its net profit increased from 251 million yuan in 2018 to 662 million yuan in 2020. As of the filing date of T Enterprise, the company has 1,156 employees, among whom 154 are R&D personnel. The company's net profits for the two years prior to its declaration - 2019 and 2020 - were both positive. The cumulative net profit (based on the lower of the net profit before and after deducting non-recurring gains and losses) was 648 million yuan, and it is expected that the market value will exceed 1 billion yuan.

3.3. Risk Identification and Response of the Company

3.3.1. Revenue recognition Risk

The company mainly engages in the business of air pollution control and solid waste treatment, and mainly sells goods. Among them, the product sales business mainly consists of two parts: the sales of ship desulfurization devices and the sales of solid waste. The sales amount of this profit model accounts for a large proportion of the operating income. The specific situation is shown in the following table.

For businesses such as the sale of solid waste products, which have a large number of customers and huge transaction volumes, and the sale of ship desulfurization equipment, which involve significant amounts and have customers all located overseas, the recognition of operating income has become an important audit point. There is a high possibility of revenue recognition risks, which will also make revenue one of the audit risks.

Table 3.2 T Enterprise Product Sales Revenue Table

Financial indicators	2018	2019	2020
Product sales revenue	67271.5	150366.93	204687.73
Main business income	147992.07	226770.36	277996.45
The proportion of product sales revenue	45.46%	66.31%	73.63%

At the same time, the engineering contracting contracts of Enterprise T mainly focus on air pollution control business. In 2018 and 2019, the revenue of its engineering contracting contracts needs to be recognized by the percentage-of-completion method, and in 2020, the progress of contract performance should be determined by the method of the incurred costs accounting for the estimated total cost of the contract, and revenue should be recognized based on this. Such matters involve significant accounting estimates by the management. It has been assessed as having a relatively high audit risk.

3.3.2. The risk of impairment provisions for accounts receivable, long-term receivables, etc

Table 3.3 T Enterprise Accounts Receivable Impairment Provision Table

Project	2017	2018	2019	2020
The original value of accounts receivable	76823.69	92606.74	120019.64	77048.16
The balance of bad debt provisions	8444.5	13169.55	18266.56	12552.23
Long-term receivables	14791.71	43686.78	60300.65	18901.14
Bad debt provision for long-term accounts receivable	-	-	497.61	790.61
Contract assets	-	-	-	24949.7
Provision for impairment of contract assets	-	-	-	4522.91

As shown in the above table, the amounts of accounts receivable, long-term receivables and contract assets of Company T are significant. Moreover, as described above, when these assets undergo impairment tests, a large amount of management's judgment and calculation are involved, resulting in important accounting estimates. The estimates made by the management will have a significant impact on indicators such as asset impairment and net profit in the financial statements. This also indicates that there may be a risk of material misstatement in the determination of the accuracy, valuation and allocation of accounts receivable and long-term accounts receivable of Company Z, as well as the accuracy of asset impairment losses.

3.3.3. Risks related to related party transactions

The proportion of related-party purchases and acceptance of services by the company in procurement transactions is relatively high and shows an upward trend. In 2020, the proportion of related-party purchases and acceptance of services in the company's procurement transactions rose significantly. This was mainly due to the fact that the proportion of related-party purchases in the company's newly added desulfurization franchise business segment in similar transactions was relatively high, reaching an astonishing 98.92%.

It can be seen that the company is relatively dependent on related parties for this type of procurement business. The proportion of related-party sales and services provided by the company in sales transactions has generally shown a slow downward trend, but it remains relatively high. The reason for the decline in the proportion of related-party sales and service provision in the company's sales transactions in 2019 was the drop in the proportion of related-party transactions in the comprehensive solutions for air pollution control sector. However, it still remained at a relatively high level overall. In the past three years, the proportion of related party purchases for desulfurization franchise business in similar transactions has reached an astonishing 100.00%. As an enterprise under Zhejiang Energy Group, T Company has a relatively high proportion of related-party transactions. If related-party transactions are not transparent or there are unfair transactions, it will bring uncertainty to the financial situation of the enterprise and increase the difficulty and risk of internal auditing.

3.3.4. Risks related to the collection of R&D expenses and the definition of R&D personnel

Research and development expenses and R&D personnel, as important indicators in the listing standards of the STAR Market, are key items that accounting firms need to pay close attention to. There are a large number of enterprises applying for listing on the STAR Market that engage in fraud in the definition of R&D personnel and the collection of R&D expenses.

Table 3.4 Comparison of Technical Strength of Companies in the Same Industry

Compare companies	Longking Environmental Protection	Dechuang Environmental Protection	Zhongdian Environmental Protection	Enterprise T
The total number of people	7684	719	577	1171
R&d personnel	1572	158	130	170
The proportion of R&D personnel	20.46%	21.97%	22.53%	14.52%
Research and development expenses (in ten thousand yuan)	48217.14	2851.87	3529.62	10122.62
The proportion of research and development expenses to total operating revenue	4.74%	6.73%	3.84%	3.64%
The number of authorized patents	1227	180	295	267

Table 3.5 Composition of Educational Qualifications of Company Employees

Proportion of people with educational	The number of people	qualifications (%)
Master's degree or above	89	7.6
Undergraduate	477	40.73
Junior college	348	29.72
High school and below	257	21.95
The total	1171	100

According to the two tables above, the proportion of researchers among the employees of Company T is relatively low compared with that of its competitors in the same industry, and there may be a situation where it just barely meets the standard. Meanwhile, among all the employees of Company T, those with a postgraduate degree or above account for only 7.60%, which means that among the R&D personnel recognized by Company Z, postgraduates may only make up half. This sign indicates that the company may have a risk of fraud in the definition of R&D personnel by its management or governance in order to meet the standards of scientific and technological innovation attributes. This misstatement will affect the accumulation of the enterprise's research and development expenses and other period expenses, and have a significant impact on whether the enterprise can successfully go public.

4. Suggestions for preventing Audit Risks in companies

4.1. Strengthen internal management and learning within the company

4.1.1. Strengthen internal management of enterprises

Establish and improve the internal control system to ensure the authenticity and accuracy of financial information and reduce the risk of financial fraud. Regularly conduct internal audits, promptly rectify any issues identified, and enhance the training and education of relevant personnel to raise employees' awareness of integrity and risk.

Meanwhile, regulatory authorities should enhance the supervision over IPO audits, crack down on any discovered violations severely, and increase the cost of violations. Improve relevant laws and regulations, clarify the responsibilities and obligations of IPO audits, and provide clear legal guidance for auditing institutions and enterprises. In light of the characteristics of the environmental protection industry where Enterprise T is located, a dedicated special industry audit project team has been established, concentrating talents with relevant business knowledge to carry out the audit work. Strengthen communication and collaboration within the project team to ensure a comprehensive understanding and effective control of audit risks.

4.1.2. Enhance the professional capabilities of auditing institutions

Choose an auditing institution with rich experience and professional capabilities for cooperation to ensure the professionalism and accuracy of the auditing work. Strengthen communication and collaboration with auditing institutions, provide sufficient, true and complete auditing materials, and ensure the smooth progress of auditing work.

4.2. Pay attention to related party transactions and significant dependencies

In view of the situation where T enterprise is highly dependent on related-party transactions, special attention should be paid to the fairness and sustainability of related-party transactions to prevent audit risks caused by them. For situations that rely on specific customers or regions, a thorough risk assessment should be conducted and corresponding risk response measures should be formulated.

Paying attention to related-party transactions and significant dependencies is of great significance in IPO audits. Here are some specific approaches: For related-party transactions, we can identify and classify them, assess fairness, review contracts and agreements, audit procedures and tests, and finally continuously monitor them. During the audit period, continuously monitor the changes in related-party transactions and pay attention to whether there are any abnormal situations. Timely review new related-party transactions to ensure that the company complies with relevant regulations.

For significant dependencies, we can first identify whether the company has a significant reliance on a certain customer, supplier or region. Assess the impact of this reliance on the stability and sustainability of the company's operations. Then analyze the reasons why the company relies on a certain customer, supplier or region, such as product quality, market position, price advantage, etc. Evaluate whether this reliance is sustainable and whether it will be affected by external factors. Formulate risk response measures for major dependencies, such as diversifying customer groups, expanding into new market areas, and improving product quality, etc. Strengthen the relationship management with major clients and suppliers to ensure the stability and sustainability of cooperative relationships. Finally, during the audit period, continuously monitor the changes in major dependencies, paying attention to whether there are new dependency relationships or changes in the degree of dependency. Adjust risk response measures and strategies in a timely manner in accordance with changes in the market environment and the company's operating conditions.

5. Conclusion

The establishment of the STAR Market enables the capital market to provide more services to China's science and technology innovation enterprises. One of the core values emphasized by various rules and regulations of the STAR Market is information disclosure. Implementing audit procedures and expressing audit opinions on the financial statements in the application documents of science and technology innovation enterprises is an important means to improve the quality of information disclosure of enterprises planning to go public and enhance the credibility of the statements, which is of great significance to the sound development of the STAR Market.

This article briefly introduces the situation of Enterprise T in the first case and summarizes the possible audit risks that may arise when Enterprise T conducts an IPO audit on the STAR Market. It mainly includes four major risks: The first is the risk of revenue recognition; The second is the risk of impairment provisions for accounts receivable, long-term receivables, etc. The third is the risk related to related-party transactions; The fourth is the risks related to the collection of research and development expenses and the definition of R&D personnel.

After analysis, this article puts forward the following suggestions to prevent the audit risks of ipos on the STAR Market. That is to say, to strengthen the internal management of enterprises; Meanwhile, regulatory authorities should enhance the supervision over IPO audits, crack down on any discovered violations severely, and increase the cost of violations. Choose an auditing institution with rich experience and professional capabilities for cooperation to ensure the professionalism and accuracy

of the auditing work. Finally, in view of the fact that Company T is highly dependent on related-party transactions, particular attention should be paid to the fairness and sustainability of such transactions to prevent audit risks arising from them. For situations that rely on specific customers or regions, a thorough risk assessment should be conducted and corresponding risk response measures should be formulated.

Acknowledgments

The successful completion of this article is attributed to the support from multiple parties. I sincerely thank my supervisor for his professional guidance throughout the entire process of the research project and the writing of the thesis. Thank you, teacher, for your valuable suggestions on data analysis. Thank you to my colleagues in the laboratory for their collaboration during the data collection process. At the same time, I would like to express my gratitude to my family for their consistent understanding and support. We would like to express our gratitude to all those who have provided assistance for this article.

References

- [1] Jeffrey r. Creative and Innovative Auditing [M]. Taylor and Francis: 2017.
- [2] Jolin Tsai. Research on Audit Risk Identification Strategies under the New Situation [J]. Time-honored Brand Marketing,2024, (09):174-176.
- [3] Tanc A,Yenisu E.Evaluation of Climate Change As a Global Risk Factor in Terms of Internal Audit Risks[J].Journal of Business Administration and Social Studies,2023,7(2):156-166.
- [4] Ruwanti G, Asyikin J, Ramaraya T, et al.The Effect of Firm Size, Auditor Switching and Public Accounting Firm Reputation on Audit Delay with Audit Risk as Moderation for Manufacturing Companies[J].Asian Journal of Economics, Business and Accounting,2023,23(11):101-115.
- [5] Feng Junbai. Analysis of Audit Risk Identification and Control Measures in Accounting Firms [J]. China's Collective Economy,2024, (09):101-104.
- [6] Zhou Donghua, Zeng Qingmei. The Audit Quality Spillover Effect of IPO Random Site Inspection: Based on the Angle of Audit Linkage [J/OL] Contemporary Finance,1-12[2024-05-29].20240412.001.
- [7] Yu Xiaoxi. Identification of Audit Risks for Enterprises' ipos on the STAR Market: A Case Study Based on the IPO Audit of Rongbai Technology [J] China's Collective Economy,2024, (11):89-92.