

EXHIBIT 1
Summary of Risk Assessment Procedures

Objective	Guidance
To obtain an understanding of the entity and its environment, including its internal control, the auditor should perform these risk assessment procedures:	• Inquiries of management and others within the entity • Analytical procedures • Observation and inspection
To obtain information that may be useful in providing the auditor with a different perspective in identifying risks of material misstatement, the auditor may consider making inquiries of these parties within the entity:	• Those charged with governance (see footnote 4 of SAS 108, <i>Planning and Supervision</i>) • Internal audit personnel • Employees involved in initiating, authorizing, processing, or recording complex or unusual transactions • In-house legal counsel • Production, marketing, sales, and other personnel
To obtain information that may be useful in providing the auditor with a different perspective in identifying risks of material misstatement, the auditor may consider making inquiries of these parties outside the entity:	• External legal counsel • Valuation specialists • Analysts • Banks • Rating agencies • Trade and economic journals • Regulatory or financial publications
To support inquiries of management and others and to provide information about the entity and its environment, the auditor ordinarily includes these procedures:	• Observation of entity activities and operations • Inspection of documents, records, and internal control manuals • Reading reports prepared by management, those charged with governance, and internal audit • Visits to the entity's premises and plant facilities • Tracing transactions through the information system relevant to financial reporting (walk-throughs)

Source: SAS 109