



Accounting control and review standards to achieve innovation for administrative creativity

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Abstract- The world is witnessing tremendous professional and technical developments. It has supported the profession of auditing and auditing worldwide, especially in the efforts of the American Institute of Accountants (AICPA), the Office of the General Accountant (GAO), the Institute of Internal Auditors IIA in the United States of America and the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) to achieve the highest levels of accounting and administrative innovation. , Several criteria have been developed to achieve this goal. These standards are often expressed in numbers, quantitative standards, and standards of how they are expressed in terms of quality, which are expressed on the basis of rejection rates for quality control or product grade

The objective of this study is to identify the appropriate standards for auditing and auditing which results in the quality of administrative creativity, and then to observe and measure the actual performance against the standards, as well as to identify the administrative deviations accurately, in order to take the corrective measures; hence the importance of the subject in the follow-up performance and evaluation, Ensure the validity of financial transactions with third parties and ensure that they are supported by legal documents.

Keywords: American Institute of Accountants (AICPA), Office of the General Accountant (GAO), International Federation of Accountants (IFAC)

I. INTRODUCTION

The auditing and auditing standards go in two directions, the first is the pre-implementation of the administrative process, and this trend is aimed at preventing mistakes and addressing the deviation from the beginning. This type of supervision and auditing is called monitoring and preventive auditing. The second direction is after the implementation of the administrative process by following the work And to compare and compare them with the established standards. Therefore, the error is evaluated and evaluated after it occurs. In this direction, the control function prevents repeating the error. This type of supervision and auditing is called the audit

Since this situation deals with the theoretical aspect of the auditing and auditing standards that achieve administrative and accounting creativity, and deals with the practical aspect of the collection of digital data and information, so the method used on the theoretical side is the analytical approach, which means studying and analyzing the standards of control and auditing, The inductive approach is adopted for tracking data and accounting information, then analysis of the link to the best results, and the most important proposals and recommendations

Research Introduction

Although the financial statements are prepared based on financial accounting standards, these standards allow the use of different accounting methods and methods to deal with the same economic events and phenomena, and therefore the flexibility of management's choice of accounting estimates on the one hand, and on the other hand the flexibility to postpone or provide recognition resulting from The use of the accrual basis of accounting may result in different financial statements for the same economic events, and the choice of any of these alternatives, in turn, is reflected in the quality of the results of the accounting measurement and then the quality of profits.

In light of delegating the shareholders to management the authority to make decisions, the management can exploit both the flexibility and ambiguity surrounding the accounting standards, which entails making a choice from among the accounting alternatives of the establishment, and managers may have a strong motivation to choose the accounting methods and alternatives that will maximize their current and future personal benefit. Through the so-called "Earning Management" process, which was highlighted by the agency theory of the possibility of a conflict of interest resulting from the management to maximize its benefit at the expense of other stakeholders (Hindi, Munir Saleh, 1999).

Research Problem

From the above, it is clear that in light of the multiplicity of methods and alternatives for accounting measurement and auditing, to achieve administrative innovation and in light of the ambiguity of standards, we find that the management has a desire to choose from among the accounting alternatives, which maximizes its utility. Add to that the recent turmoil that prevailed in global markets due to the bankruptcy of Enron and other international companies to shed light on the importance of accounting and financial reporting standards. Investors have also demanded a more transparent disclosure that allows them to assess the economic aspects of the company's operations in order to enable them to assess the risks and benefits they contain. Their investments and when the market realizes that there is a lack of transparency, A decline in the prices of securities for such companies may occur. The emergence of recent accounting scandals has resulted in the loss of billions of dollars in the market capitalization of stocks, which has led to many investors losing most of their savings.

Most academics and practitioners believe that the audit process is a function of the quality of accounting standards, as (Levitt, 1998) is similar to good accounting standards with a good camera that results in clear and accurate images, while poor accounting standards are similar to a poor camera that is not trusted because of what It results in poor images.

For the previous reasons, many attempts were made to implement auditing rules by setting more tight accounting standards. For example, the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASB) in late 2003 canceled some accounting alternatives in many accounting standards, and this trend has been called improvement projects. The process of setting accounting standards is tightened by the low level of professional judgment for managers and auditors by setting accurate and realistic measurement requirements or by relying on accounting standards based on more detailed rules such as the status quo in the United States, which was usually viewed as having advanced and good systems. For accounting and financial reporting, In spite of the existence of a good advanced system, problems may occur, and they actually occurred in the image of the global financial crisis in 2008 AD, which highlights the need to formulate high-quality accounting standards that support transparency when preparing financial reports.

Some believe that the rule-based approach is acceptable when compared to the concept-based standards in terms of controlling the profit management process, although a good standard is what would allow the possibility of practicing professional judgment in accounting recording methods and other estimates to provide useful information to users.

On the other hand, some believe (Jamal and Tan, 2009) that the trend towards implementing principles-based standards results in an improvement in the quality of financial reports as it reduces the chances of profit management provided that there is a similar trend by auditors to adopt and apply the based approach. Principles in the review.

The research problem can be summarized in theoretically answering the following research question: Will the application of auditing-based accounting standards lead to the achievement of managerial innovation, which are based on principles in accounting measurement?

Research Goal

The research aims mainly to shed light on the impact of adopting accounting control and auditing standards based on the principles of quality and utility of accounting information, in order to achieve administrative creativity.

Research Importance

The aim of the financial accounting control standards is the consistency of the accounting practice among accountants in a particular environment, and therefore the formulation of standards that take environmental, economic and social conditions and have good characteristics will lead to financial statements that are more transparent than the standards that allow flexibility in choosing among alternatives, especially in light of the existence of Conflict of interests between the stakeholders in the companies, and this is reflected in the achievement of administrative creativity.

Research assumes

The study is based on the following hypothesis (procedures for applying and achieving accounting control and review standards have an impact on achieving innovation for administrative creativity)

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Where the research is theoretical research, the researcher will follow the inductive approach by extrapolating the accounting literature related to the research problem.

The search is assumed

The study was based on the following hypothesis (procedures for applying and achieving accounting and auditing control standards have an impact on achieving innovation for administrative creativity)

Split the search:

The research will be divided into two sections:

1. The first topic: Studies that dealt with accounting control and auditing standards.
2. The second topic: the components and components of accounting control and auditing standards
3. The third topic: Procedures for achieving accounting control standards and their impact on administrative creativity
4. Findings and recommendations
5. References

The first topic

Studies that have covered

Accounting control and audit standards

An introduction :

By extrapolating the international accounting standards we find that these standards contain a great deal of flexibility by providing many accounting options and alternatives for economic units in order to be able to apply them in different countries in a more appropriate and consistent way due to the disparity in the economic, cultural and social environments between Countries of the world, and in accordance with international accounting standards, the application and practice of balanced professional judgment is considered one of the most important factors to reach a financial measurement that expresses the real performance of the company, so that if both the compilers of the financial statements and the auditors apply the practice of professional judgment more thoroughly with the accounting rules and depending on general terms Has fixed connotations

This would provide the appropriate environment for financial measurement that expresses the real performance of the company, in addition to the effective disclosure of information to the various stakeholders in the establishment. The use of professional judgment to handle accounting events according to the economic essence of these events. This type of accounting standards is called Principal-based Accounting Standards. Such standards have a high degree of simplicity, clarity and lack of reliance on the necessary instructions for the scientific application of such standards,

This is in contrast to the accounting standards that depend on a set of more detailed and specific rules that give a detailed explanation of the procedures and steps that must be applied in most practices and practical applications to deal with the economic event without permitting deviations from these rules (strictness in application) or the presence of any amount of professional judgment This leads to an unnecessary complexity in accounting standards and encourages the structuring of financial transactions, which in most cases does not result in accessing correct and fair financial statements with a fair representation of the financial position of the enterprise. This type of accounting standards is called the rule-based accounting standards (Rule – Based Accounting). Standards)

Thus, the process of setting up accounting control can be viewed as a continuous or continuous range that begins at one side with a set of specific rules and ends at the other side with a set of concepts (principles) that depend on general economic definitions in their interests and implications (*Schipper, 2000*).

Also, the study (*Guerrera & Norman, 2002*) indicated that the concept-based approach for setting accounting oversight and auditing standards is considered the best input for achieving the objectives of the Financial Accounting Standards Committee in relation to accounting registration compared to the rules based approach as follows: -

First: The concept-based approach achieves the goal of the Financial Accounting Standards Committee of the American Accounting Association, which requires improving the general understanding of each of the nature and objectives of the information contained in financial reports through its reliance on the

conceptual framework that users of accounting information must be familiar with in order to be able to use This information is properly used in the decision making process.

Second: Achieving the aforementioned goal by relying on the basis of concepts leads to more agreement and convergence in the process of setting accounting standards between each of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and consequently to the existence of an international consensus in accounting standards.

([Business Week Online, 2002](#)), Chairman of the American Financial Accounting Standards Board, believes that the application of professional judgment and its reflection on the financial statements will be improved by relying on accountants to use their professional judgments instead of applying the detailed rules.) It will result in standards less than 12 pages in size instead of some more than 100 pages in terms of rules, Thus, these standards are simpler in form and content in addition to that they can be applied to a wider range of transactions and accounting events. Also, Harrey Pitt, head of the American Securities Trading Supervision and Supervision Authority (SEC), indicated that the standards based on the rules are inflexible, and therefore there is no plan for future developments of economic events, which results in an accounting entity that cannot predict future economic events that are not apparent and expected.

On the Australian side, David Knott ([Nationwide New, 2002](#)), Chairman of the Australian Securities and Investment Commission, believes that the increased application of conceptual-based accounting standards will reduce administrative manipulations, many of which were related to the application of accounting rules.

While the study ([Nelson, 2003](#)) indicated that reliance on rules would lead to an increase in the degree of accuracy with which standard setters communicate their requirements and goals to the preparers of financial statements, but on the other hand, he noted that reliance on setting standards on the basis of rules would lead to an increase The degree of complexity of the standards and its structure of economic challenges.

Schipper (2003) also indicated that the Financial Accounting Standards Committee of the American Accounting Association indicated that if the concepts-based standards are applied correctly and appropriately, this would support and support the objective of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) which is to improve The benefit of accounting registration by focusing on the basic characteristics of both relevance and reliability

The committee also believes that the application of the concept-based approach will reflect the correct economic essence of economic events. However, the idea of applying the concept-based approach will not be easy as it requires a fundamental change in the direction of all parties interested in financial accounting information from the standard setters, the supervisory body Trading securities on the American Stock Exchange (SEC), investors, compilers and auditors.

Also, a study ([Kohlbeak & Warfield, 2005](#)) examined the impact of applying four accounting control standards that were developed on the basis of concepts as well as their agreement with definitions of assets and liabilities in accordance with the conceptual framework of accounting on the quality of accounting information. The study concluded that there is a positive relationship between applying the concept-based approach and increasing the explanatory and predictive capacity in profits, especially when applying the employee benefits standard. Consequently, the study indicated that there is consistency between the application of the concept-based approach and the utility of accounting information resulting from the application of this approach to each This is considered evidence of the feasibility of applying the concept-based approach as a suitable basis for setting accounting standards.

The second topic

Components and components of accounting control and auditing standards

First: the components of accounting control and auditing standards.

These basic components of the control system include:

1- Control environment.

A positive control environment is the basis for all standards, as it gives a system and environment that affects the quality of regulatory systems, and there are many factors that affect it, the most important of which are:

The integrity of the administration and the citizens and the moral values that they preserve (Ewert & Wagenhofer, 2005).

Management's commitment to competence so that they maintain a certain level of competence, allowing them to carry out their duties, as well as an understanding of the importance of developing the application of effective internal control systems.

Management philosophy, which means management's view of accounting information systems, people management and others (Demski, 2004).

-The organizational structure of the company that defines a framework for management to plan, direct and control operations in order to achieve the organization's goals.

The method of managing the institution in delegating powers and responsibilities.

Effective human resources policies in terms of employment policies, training and others.

The relationship of the owners to the corporation and the relationship of stakeholders with the corporation. (Belkaoui, 2004)

2-Risk assessment.

The accounting control systems clarify the scope for assessing the risks that the institution faces, whether from internal or external influences, as it is considered a situation Established and clear objectives for the organization is a prerequisite for assessing risks. Therefore, risk assessment consists of identifying and analyzing the relevant risks associated with achieving the objectives specified in the long-term performance lines and the moment of identifying the risks. It is necessary to analyze them in order to identify their effects in terms of their importance, estimate the probability of their occurrence and how to manage them. Steps to be taken.

3- Control activities

Control activities help to ensure that management directives are carried out, and control activities must be efficient in achieving the organization's audit objectives. Control activities are policies, procedures and mechanisms that support management's orientations and ensure that procedures are taken to address risks. Examples of these control activities include: approvals, confirmations, review Performance and maintenance of security procedures and record-keeping in general. (Tsakumis, et al. 2009)

4-Information and communication.

The information must be recorded and communicated to the management and to others who need it within the organization in a manner and timeframe that helps them to carry out internal control and other responsibilities. In order for the institution to work and monitor its operations, it must make appropriate, reliable and timely communications regarding internal and external events, As for communication, it is effective when it includes the flow of information from top to bottom or vice versa in a horizontal manner, in addition to the management ensuring that there is adequate communication with other external parties that may have an impact on the institution's achievement of its objectives in addition to the need for effective management to filter important information to achieve better Important, reliable and continuous communication of this information (Carmona & Trombetta, 2008).

5-System monitoring.

The monitoring of accounting control systems evaluates the quality of performance in a certain period of time, and ensures that the results of the audit and other review have been addressed directly, and internal control systems must be designed to ensure the continuity of control operations as part of the internal operations, they must include systems(Psaros , 2007).

Internal control over policies and procedures to ensure that audit results are completed quickly, and administrators should:

They quickly evaluate the results of the audit and other review, including between the perceptions and recommendations made by the auditors and others in charge of evaluating the work of the institution.

Determines appropriate procedures to respond to audit findings and recommendations and other audit work. (Kohlbeak & Warfield , 2005)

They complete, within a specified time, all steps that correct or address the aforementioned matters by management.

The following table shows the most important of these components:

Control .environment	Risk assessment	Control activities	Information and communication	System Monitor
Give a system and an environment that affects the quality of regulatory systems	Accounting control systems provide an opportunity to assess the risks faced by the organization	Control activities help to ensure that management directions are carried out	With regard to communication, it is effective when it includes the flow of information from top to bottom or vice versa	The monitoring of accounting control systems evaluates the quality of performance in a period of time, and ensures that the results of the audit

Second: The basic components of accounting control and auditing standards.

The system builds internal control on a set of constituents or pillars through which it can achieve its goals, and these components are represented in the accounting and administrative elements, and for the internal control system to be effective, the following components must be available:

1-Accounting guide.

The accounting guide includes classification processes of accounts in line with the nature of the economic unit on the one hand and the type of accounting system used on the other hand and the objectives it seeks to achieve on the other hand, where the accounts are divided into main and subsidiary accounts as well as how to operate this account and the nature of the operations that They are registered in it, and the classification of the accounts used depends on a certain degree of detail that is necessary to collect data to run it in a subsequent stage manually or electronically and also to convert it into information that is useful for the decision-making process by the management of the institution(Rogero , 1998).Of course, there is no accounting guide that is suitable for all institutions, rather it differs from one unit to another, according to the nature and activity of these institutions, whether they are industrial, service or commercial, so when preparing the accounting guide, the following must be taken into account: (Finnerty 1988).

That the accounting guide, including the accounts it includes, reflects the results of the institution's business and its financial position.

-The necessity of the availability of total control accounts, whose aim is to control the sub-accounts in the ledgers, as these accounts discover cases

The occurrence of unintended risks As for the approved errors, they are difficult to discover through monitoring accounts because the perpetrators usually deliberately cover them through the presence of an accounting balance.

2- Documentary session.

Having a highly qualified documentary cycle is one of the basics for a good system of internal control

The main source of registration and evidences for proof, the documentary system should be distinguished by:

When designing documents, the legal and formal aspects must be taken into account, in addition to the particular document that achieves the goal of its design and circulation. (*Schipper, 2000*).

-Numbering documents to facilitate control operations and ensure that documents are not duplicated to achieve control on the one hand.

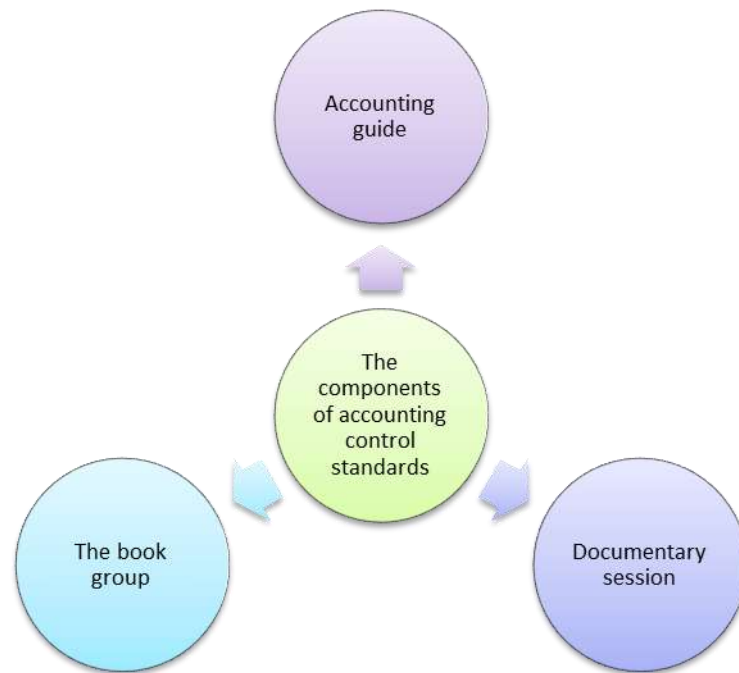
Working to reduce the number of documents required for each process to the minimum possible in order to simplify the administrative and office work and the conduct of procedures in the institution.

3-The book group.

The book group is prepared according to the nature of the institution and the characteristics of its activities, especially the general journal and the auxiliary diaries associated with it, and the following must be taken into account when preparing the book group:

- Pagination before using the book collection for the purpose of control.
- Proof of operations before they occur, whenever possible.
- Simplifying the book collection when designing it for ease of use, perception, understanding and its ability to provide the required data(*Guerrera & Norman 2002*).

For more disclosure, the following figure shows the relationship between the three methods used in achieving the accounting aspect of the internal control system



The third topic

Procedures for achieving accounting control standards and their impact on administrative creativity

The achievement of the basic components of the accounting control system for its objectives requires management to take a set of measures, which can be addressed

To her as follows:

1-Regulatory procedures.

These procedures concern aspects of activity within the institution. We find procedures related to administrative performance through defining the terms of reference, dividing the duties of work within each directorate. In a way that ensures the imposition of control on each person inside it, the distribution and determination of responsibility in a way that allows knowing the limits of activity for each official and the extent of his commitment to the responsibilities assigned to him, and other procedures related to the application side, such as the process of signing documents by the employee who prepared them, extracting documents from the original and several copies, and making a movement Transfers between employees (Kohlbeak & Warfield, 2005). In a way that does not conflict with the proper functioning of the work and imposing certain procedures for selecting employees, and adjusting the steps that must be proven to prepare a specific process, so that no employee is left with personal disposition except with the consent of the responsible person, so we will address these procedures through the following points:

2-Defining the terms of reference.

The achievement of the economic, social and technological objectives of the institution is inevitably through concerted efforts within its parts, each according to its specialization, so it has become clear to adopt a precise definition of the specializations within the institution within the framework of its policy. When determining its organizational structure, the specializations of each of the existing directorates must be determined. In a way that does not allow conflict between the specializations, each directorate has its own competence, and within each directorate these specializations can be divided into specializations within departments, within departments and to the end of the last point of the organizational structure (Schipper, 2000).

3- Division of labor.

The appropriate division of work supports the definition of specializations within the institution by preventing it from conflict or overlap, and it also greatly reduces the possibilities of errors, theft and manipulation, since this appropriate division of work is based on the following considerations:

- Separation of work performance from the authority to register it:

The separation between the two functions of accounting performance and recording would prevent tampering in recording accounting data, thus we obtain truthful information about the event some processing.

- Separation between the authority to keep the original and the authority to record it.

This division of labor reduces the possibility of asset theft, given that the preservation of the asset is within the competencies of a specific employee, and the recording of operations related to this asset within the jurisdiction of another employee.

- Separation between the authority to keep the asset and the power to acquire it.

Separating the authority to decide whether to obtain and keep an asset reduces the potential for tampering and self-interest agreements.

4-Division of accounting work

Based on the fact that no one person carries out a certain process from its beginning to its end, it allows giving internal control that this division creates by monitoring the work of a certain employee with another employee who performs the process after him, so this division can reduce the chances of errors, manipulation and fraud and increase the chances of detection As soon as it occurs.

Finally, we refer to the necessity of separating the operations and separating the employees involved in them, so that a certain employee performs one of the operations and cannot at the same time perform another process(Rogero , 1998).

5 - Adoption of double supervision.

This procedure is used in most economic institutions as it provides a guarantee to preserve cash, for example when buying a certain material in order to include the settlement file on all the documents related to the process from the receipt of supply, the invoice and the receipt that has been signed by the authorities assigned to it, if after registering the debt And monitoring the process file, the supervisor of the settlement operations is prepared and the director of finance and accounting goes to it in the first stage, and in the second stage the director of the institution goes through it in order for this check to be withdrawable, this procedure would work on:

Cash protection.

Avoid manipulation and theft.

Create self-monitoring.

Strengthening the components of the internal control system.

Stages of evaluating accounting control and auditing standards:

The evaluation of the internal control system is one of the main stages that the auditor performs, whether the auditor is internal or external, through the evaluation process the auditor aims to:

Understanding and understanding the organization's information system and internal control.

Evaluating the system in order to determine the degree of reliance on it to give an opinion on the validity and correctness of the financial statements and the accountant.

Preparing a program of tests in order to verify the correctness of the system's work and for the auditor to arrive at an evaluation of the internal control system

III. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

First: the main results

Through the aforementioned presentation of the criteria for control and auditing to achieve administrative innovation, the following results can be examined.

1-Internal control in accounting and auditing, is a process to ensure that the organization's objectives are effectively and efficiently achieved, the issuance of reliable financial reports, and compliance with laws, regulations and policies. Internal control is a broad concept that includes everything that controls the potential risks of the organization.

2-Accounting and auditing, a process to ensure the achievement of the organization's objectives in terms of operational effectiveness and efficiency, preparation of reliable financial reports, and compliance with laws, regulations and policies. And internal control includes everything that controls the risks you are exposed to in the organization.

3-Accounting control and auditing is a means by which the directed organization's resources can be achieved, monitored, and measured. It plays an important role in both detecting and preventing fraud and protecting the organization's resources.

4-The objectives of accounting control and auditing are related to the reliability of financial reports, timely reactions to achieving operational or strategic goals, and compliance with laws and regulations. At the level of a particular transaction, internal control refers to actions taken to achieve a specific objective.

5-Accounting control and auditing procedures reduce the process of change, which leads to more predictable results and is an essential component of the Corrupt Practices Act.

Second: The most important recommendations.

The most important recommendations appear in the following points:

- The environment defines the tone of control of the organization, which affects the control of the organization and this is the basis for all other components of internal control
- Assessing and identifying risks and analyzing the risks related to achieving the objectives of the enterprise, and forming the foundations for how to manage risks
- Organizing and supporting information and communication processes, identifying important points in the exchange of information, and setting the time frame for people to assume their responsibilities
- Monitor activities, policies and procedures that help ensure department directives
- Monitoring the processes used to evaluate the quality of internal control performance over time

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