

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية الإدارة والاقتصاد

تأثير صياغة أهداف المحاسبة في تحديد تفضيلات المستثمرين والإدارة من المعلومات المحاسبية في الشركات المساهمة

اطروحة مقدمة إلى

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للطالب

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Abstract

The research, aims at studying, analyzing as well as explaining the effect of accounting objectives formulation in setting limits to whatever is related to investors and management's preferences of accounting information in corporations. These preferences represent the interests of the parties concerned since they are based on the legitimate objectives these corporations would like to achieve.

The research is based on two hypotheses. They are

1. " The accounting objectives' formulation in the Iraqi uniform accounting system in a way that presupposes an agreement on the objectives of the users leads to a negligence on the part of the governmental bodies of the investors' objectives of accounting information through presenting accounting practices that are based on uniform accounting principles, rules and procedures that takes care of the accounting information-related preferences at the expense of the investors' preferences ".
2. " The accounting objectives' formulation in the Iraqi uniform accounting system in a way that presupposes an agreement on the objectives of the users leads to a negligence on the part of the governmental bodies of the management's objectives of accounting information through presenting accounting practices that are based on uniform accounting principles, rules and procedures that takes care of the accounting information-related preferences at the expense of the management's preferences ".

In conducting the applied part of the research, the researcher uses two methods. The **first** consists of conducting an analysis of the accounting status quo of the corporations in Iraq from the practical and historical perspectives.

The **second** method is preparing, analyzing and explaining two questionnaires are distributed on two samples. The first sample consists of investors in the stock of the listed corporations in the Iraqi Stock Exchange. The second consists of accounts directors of the listed corporations in the same stock exchange. The questionnaire of

each sample consists of two pivotal lines. The following statistical methods are used in analyzing them; Weighted arithmetic mean, standard deviation, chi-square, spearman's rank correlation and factor analysis.

A number of conclusions have been reached at, the most important of which are

1. The accounting objectives in a country are shaped according to the general pattern prevalent in that country where a number of political, economic, legal, social and cultural influence the formation of the shape of the pattern and, perhaps, play an important role in the formulation of the characteristics distinctive of its accounting system. These patterns are micro accounting, macro accounting, independent approach and uniform approach.
2. It is noteworthy that the uniform accounting system in Iraq, following the analysis of its objectives, adopts the following
 - Macro accounting patter besides employing the uniform accounting pattern.
 - At the level of the economic units, the main objective of accounting is providing information for the purposes of accountability as well as acknowledges the problem of the conflicts among the objectives of the users of the uniform accounting system related information and the claim to achieving a kind of balance or compromise among the objectives.
3. The uniform accounting system emphasizes the characteristics of consistency and comparability which have priority over relevance and reliability.
4. The uniform accounting system considers that the main objective of accounting is providing useful information to enable the governmental bodies to make sound decisions. Meanwhile, it is important that all the economic units should fulfill the aim of providing information for the purposes of accountability in the field of tax accounting and the control of its performance and profits. This means using accounting to serve dual aims.
5. There are five main factors that influence the activity of the Iraqi corporations. They are the availability of the qualitative characteristics in the accounting information, the power of legal and political system intervention, the adopted

financial and economic policy, the investing behavior of the investors and entities who have the priority to access the accounting information.

6. There are joint objectives and preferences between the investors and the management. This means that there is an ample ground for unifying the interests among which are using accounting principles, rules and procedures that help carrying out their objectives and taking into account their joint preferences.
7. The limited role of the investors and management to choose and certify the accounting principles, rules and procedures. These activities are performed by the governmental bodies exclusively.
8. In order to carry out the accounting unification in Iraq and attempt to compromise the economic and accounting concepts, some of the accounting concepts are sacrificed by means of looking at the provisions as liabilities and considering the depreciation a source of finance and treating the internally manufactured assets as revenue in spite of its recording at cost.
9. In spite of the large number of the statements put forward by the uniform accounting system, attention is confined to preparing the income statement and balance sheet only, besides the negligence of preparing the cash flow statement and change in owners' equity statement.

The research reaches at a number of recommendations, the most important of which are

1. In view of the changes in the political, legal, economic and organizational factors under which the uniform accounting system was made, the research recommends a comprehensive reconsideration of the accounting unification according to the uniform accounting system and to the changes in the objectives related to the above-mentioned factors.
2. In regard to the previous point, a moderate-weak form is the most suitable to the Iraqi environment. According to this form, there will be a general unification in the application of accounting principles chosen because of their relevance to certain industries, units or economic circumstances.

3. Paying attention to the five main factors mentioned above that are influential on the activity of the Iraqi corporations because of their relevance to the economic activity.
4. Enlarging the role played by the stakeholders in the field of accessing the accounting information, the most important are the investors and the management when choosing and certifying the accounting principles, rules and procedures. It is necessary not to confine this activity to the governmental bodies exclusively.
5. Employing of modern techniques in the field of financial reporting such as Internet as well as the traditional techniques of reporting; namely, financial statement (hard copy). Moreover, it is necessary to prepare useful statements in the field of providing accounting information for the investors. The most important of these statements are cash flow statement and change in owners' equity statement.
6. Developing the efficiency of the accounting information system employed in the corporation in the field of the internal managerial usages.