



The Role of External Audit Reports in Achieving Comprehensive Development Indicators

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Abstract

The research is about the development of an overall perspective and necessity to develop the impartial mechanism which involves societal operations and enable the human welfare and direct towards the development of economic, political and social values for the society, these all feature can be possible under the supervision of standards that are developed by the Federal Financial Control Bureau; by using the supervision and certified inspection in analyzing the observation that restricts the attainment of Comprehensive Development Indicators, in order to fix them. In the study it is evaluating different units of audits in the Federal Financial Control Bureau; the urgency and compliance with the rules and regulation to develop the standards that are applicable overall. In the study researcher selected the sample analysis by using the reports of the Federal Financial Control Bureau for different economic units. The researcher has highlighted the different loose points that are lacking and not covered in the Planning Policy. The conclusion of the study made by the researcher is: there is a lack of planning policy in the investment area and there no economic feasibility for the contracted economic projects. Recommendation that is made for the study was; it is necessary for the regulatory body to examine the audit methods used by the Federal Financial Control Bureau for the purpose of develop the clear planning policy in the investment area and develop the feasibility on the contracted economic projects for the sake of implementation; it also increases the process of the development of state institutions and seek learning from the past to improve the standard and put efforts to reduce the corruption and secure the process along with the developing the stability of the projects considerably.

Key words

External audit, development indicators, planning, Federal Financial Control Bureau

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1. Introduction

Currently, the discussion on comprehensive development is necessary; the reason is to attain the objectives for the different groups that are operating in different sectors. As far as the economic sector is concern; it requires to enhance the factors of production and increase the production level by providing the solution that can resolve the issues in the production; investment should be increased and give assurance to the citizen of the country that is having a satisfied life (Rahman *et al.*, 1999; Umaru *et al.*, 2018). As far as the social sector is concern; the comprehensive development is eyeing upon the development of human in order to increase their abilities and efficiencies to enhance the satisfaction and develop awareness among the society members regarding the culture and its norms; delivering the knowledge and information to increase the experience and expertise, scholars, scientist, high competency individuals (Apriani, 2018; Eneizan *et al.*, 2018b; Sharif *et al.*, 2018). On the political feature; comprehensive development is trying to

save the country and enhance its strong points and maintain their independence; facing the different challenges that are from the internal or external sources (Szirmai, 2015).

These indicators are providing the right knowledge in order to take an effective decision which will be accurate and rightly on time on the basis of nature of the information (Rossi *et al.*, 2018). There is requirement to explore the standards and methods of control adopted by the Federal Audit Bureau to attain comprehensive development indicators. The information was taken from the presented data and analysis from the authorized audit report of Federal Financial Control Bureau. The reports of Federal Financial Control Bureau were used for the analysis of the study that will able the researcher to identify the comprehensive development indicators. The purpose is to identify the observation that restricts the attainment of comprehensive development indicators in order to rectify them adequately.

1.1. Research problem

In Iraq; the economy has been faced a difficult time since the political changes are hit the country therefore; the activities of economic, social, political are required to be normalized to facilitate the social development and bring the investment to promote the economic activities considerably therefore; the aim is to promote the qualitative developments that are considered as the attainment of the Comprehensive developments.

1.2. Research Questions

The research problem is transformed into the research questions that are as follows:

1. What extent the regulatory bodies will meet the compliance of the regulatory standards to attain the comprehensive development?
2. What extent to regulatory bodies will comply with the set of approach that was authenticated by the Federal Bureau?
3. How the transparency of the reports of the Federal Bureau can be assured through the evaluation of the controlled units?

1.3. Research Objectives

1. To identify Comprehensive development and its indicators.
2. To explore the standards and approach of control that is adopted by the Federal Financial Control Bureau to attain the comprehensive Development Indicators.
3. To conduct an analysis of a sample of observation that is taken from the authentic audit reports from the Audit Bureau.

1.4. The importance of research

The significance of the research is been driven from the comprehensive development and significance of the supervisory bodies representing the Federal Financial control Bureau, under the control of highly expert of the audit to analyze the features that restrict the achievement of comprehensive development indicators, to rectify them adequately.

2. Methodology of research

The community of research is being mentioned in the report of the Federal Financial Control Bureau during the period of 2016- 2017. The audit reports include the sample of the research from the period of 2016 to 2017 for a number of economic units. From the perspective of theory; research article, Internet-based publications are in use for the purpose of data collection. For the implication the analyzed method of the reports that are adopted from the Federal Financial Control Bureau from the Audit Reports of the Audit Bureau.

3. Literature Review

3.1. The theoretical background of Comprehensive development

The development is considered as the phenomenon that is being emerged as the mankind; it is evident that research was not undertaken by the scholars till the Second World War(Wolfensohn, 1998), the whole problem consist upon them on a single research question: What is the reason some people are rich while others are poor? Since then development feature becomes important and considerable for the researchers and scholars towards the economic, social, political, cultural and environmental areas of the society. It is being undertaken by the international based organization and more important the United National Development Organization, is the devoted organization in the world for the development of human and countries as well.

3.2. The concept of development

There are different areas that are considered as the highly uncertain such as states or business sectors such as; Political, Economic or social. The activities are planned according but there is no mechanism to attain the targeted objectives on a specific basis or on the society basis; as far as the efficiency, capability, experience, behavior are concern it is evident human is the force that can achieve different targets and objectives highly professionally and efficiently; that will not only promote the society but increase the value of the society and human well-being as well that will facilitate the investment process and increases the effectiveness of the society to the high level. United Nations stated that the hard work of the government and citizen to increase the economic development, society and cultural conditions of the society and enable them to develop the comfort for the nation. With the help of development definition; it is indulged with the different activities in the society and highly important that overall process and developing the resources that can be used for the betterment of nations in the future (Giugale *et al.*, 2001).

3.3. Types of development

Sustainable Development is effective towards using the resource and material to facilitate the requirement of the individuals currently; to save the right of the future generation to provide advantage for the purpose of using the resource effectively (Eneizan *et al.*, 2015a; Eneizan *et al.*, 2015b) while specialized development is to be focused upon the special areas such as economy, farming or industries as well (Ilemona and Sunday, 2018). However, the purpose of comprehensive development is to attain the goals for the specific or targeted sectors such as economic sector in order to increase the production level and provide the best solution for the people of the country to give a better life (Haddad *et al.*, 2019). As far as the social level is concern comprehensive development attempts to increase the effectiveness of the human element and enhance the capability and skills of the human to benefit the society and culture of the societies in particular through sharing the knowledge and information for the purpose of develop expertise, scientist and scholars (Alsakarneh *et al.*, 2018). From the political perspective; the comprehensive development is required to save the state interest, enhance the strength of the nation and sustain their independence, for the purpose of developing capabilities to meet the challenges they are from inside or outside of the organization.

Moreover the purpose or goals of the comprehensive development are certain goals that fulfill the requirements of the citizens eradicate the unemployment; it can be visible or disguised unemployment, developing the economy and enhancing the production resources, developing teamwork or collation with the different sectors or industries, train the individuals for the purpose of self-development, grooming and developing capabilities for the cause of developing an individual or the society.

3.4. Development Indicators

3.4.1. Economic indicators

The highlighted indicators are inculcating the social economic system of the country. That can be offered in the form of the average rate of gross mass, like annual income per capita, or as the gross national product (GNP), export rate, import or debt, or the difference between the debt and export ratios or GNP

and GDP per capita income. As far as the economic and productive programs that include the high value in the phase of development direct the nation balance rationale in the sector of investment (Odeh *et al.*, 2019). Rate of population growth; resulted in the high risk of an increase in the production of the agriculture that is going to increase the waste which will impact upon the environment negatively (Eneizan *et al.*, 2018a; Abdulsahib *et al.*, 2019; Eneizan and Obaid, 2016; Eneizan, 2017).

The definition of the poverty line suggests the level of income the population cannot get their resources of life to be live such as food and basic necessities of life. If the low income is persistent then it is likely possible that people tend to increase the death toll. The main concern is to provide the basic necessities of life to survive in the world. It is also suggested that the poverty line is associated with the calories that are consumed by the individual in a day therefore; those people are being identified through this line (Gordon, 2005).

3.4.2. Social indicators

Social indicators are being categorized on the basis of per capita income the focus is towards the objectives and also focused upon the distribution phase in the addition to the average and suggesting the gaps that are being delayed. GNP based upon the ascending order which starts from the poor to rich countries in the world. There are certain social indicators that did not attach to the country's poverty in the principle. There are certain gap suggested that are Lag Gap; that is associated with the reading, writing, and children death rate which is higher than the income gap and impact upon the per capita income in the long run.

3.4.3. Indicators of basic needs

In order to adopt the approach towards the requirement of basic need the development are forced to develop the require indicators that assess the requirement and provide measurement of understanding in exploring the targets in different societies and develop the indicators to focus upon the needs assessment and indicate them in a particular time slot but there are other important features such as state should develop a center that are based upon national and regional levels that can assess the basic requirement, have the tools to measure the consumption pattern for the purpose of developing the human state, guiding towards the planning for the indicating of targets with the growth rates and analyzing the change in the income per capita, improve the state of the public service system, evaluating the economic, social and political influences on the individuals.

3.4.4. Indicators of well-being and quality of life

These include a measure of well-being, quality of life and living pattern they all are defined here in this paragraph. There is a study that develops differentiation among three different approaches to evaluate the human welfare which in other words called the measure of well-being that is real welfare, overall consumption, and income as a whole. The other study; includes the five indicators are important for human welfare: household per capita income, consumption per capita, percentage of food consumption and other expenses in total. As far as the quality of life is concerned it cannot be judged with the help of the success of the individual or the economic or cultural feature illustrate it but it is related with the human esthetic sense and life balancing in social and personal division of lifetime but along with this more important is the betterment of the human and its satisfaction to survive in the world with their limited resources. Human has a different set of desires that are required to be accomplished to get the better life and quality to become satisfied with the life and its efforts; however; it is evident that the satisfaction level and quality of life differs from individual to individual and time to time along with the person and place as well.

There are a number of studies are being conducted by the individual researchers or the research institution with the prominent institution like United National Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD); that investigated the standard of life and its associated features which is other words called living patterns. It also presents the compounded guide to pass the life along with the standards; the extension to it World Bank also conducted the different studies on the pattern of living. From the theory perspective; bank's studies illustrated through the measures the basic economic welfare should be equal to the consumption of the household individual should be highly equivalent. The economic development depends

upon different factors like Composition of the beneficiary, number of a household member, and the hours that are being used for the income generation.

3.4.5. Dynamic evidence

There are several components included in dynamic evidence and they are discussed here with reference to the existing literature on them. It includes the standard of the living guide which is a format the insured citizen's life should be satisfied through the circulation of the goods and services at a certain time period. The measured requirement is the part of the living index standards, that analyses the standards of living and nothing; in other words; this feature only focus upon the analysis of the standard of living and do not use another perspective of life to be evaluated through it (Anand and Harris, 1994).

The Quality of life guide discusses that in life there are two features that are material and spiritual inputs. Material inputs are consist upon the goods and services and wealth while on the other hand; spiritual inputs do not evaluate through psychological factors like the association of numbers of people for respect, self-development, love, emotion, and others (Anand and Harris, 1994).

The guide to the quality of material life is the lowest effective indicator to assess the quality of life in regards with the different constructs and having same feature related to the Human Development Index, that are to be used for the assessment of the developing countries growth, economic growth that cannot be possible to make effective contribution in the per capita income (Anand and Harris, 1994).

The Social Health Manual includes five factors that are associated with the age group; each factor has their sub-factors as well; such as kids, young, old, middle age and considering entire ages. As far as the subfactors are a concern they are; kids death rate, abusing the child, small age suicide, addition of drugs, high unemployment, earning on weekly basis, poverty in the old age, accidents on the road, alcoholic and other (Anand and Harris, 1994).

The General Guide to Development is the study of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) focused upon the analysis of development indicators and develops a complete guide for it (Granahanetal, 1985). In the study 100 construct were used and decreases by the different treatment that remains to 73 constructs, then 60 and lastly remained the 40 indicators that are being called as Repository of Indicators; these indicators are developed by conducting the research in the 120 countries by the UN information bank for Social Development Research. From that study, there are different indicators were used in the development of a general guide of development (Anand and Harris, 1994).

Human Development Index emerged as the concept of human developed increases by the economist; this concept is built from the part of the economist because the economist are from the developing countries and get their education from the West or North therefore; they are able to impact upon the United Nations Organization that is the reason the International Labor Organization are developed by the United Nations Development Program that contradicts the concept of World Bank and IMF which was later coordinated the UN in order reduce the poverty and increase the standard of life (Anand and Harris, 1994).

The dynamic evidence, except the HDI, has not received social acceptance. However, attempts have been made repeatedly to formulate new patterns from them (Anand and Harris 1994). The criticisms include the shortage of theory that guides to bring the indicators for control purposes. Therefore; it is hard to bring everyone on a page that requirements are being met adequately. The table below illustrates:

Table 1. Comprehensive Development Indicators

Economic indicators	Social indicators	Environmental indicators
- per capita GDP	- Unemployment rate	- renewable resources
- Share of gross investment of GDP	- growth rate	- Population
- Percentage of exports of goods and services to imports of goods and services	- The rate of adults with literacy	- Water use
- Annual per capita energy consumption	- Secondary school enrollment ratio	- Fertilizer use
- Balance of current accounts as a percentage of GDP	- Human poverty index	- Per capita agricultural land
- ODA as a percentage of GNP	- People living below the poverty line	- Per capita land of permanent crops

Economic indicators	Social indicators	Environmental indicators
- Debt to GDP	- Life expectancy at birth	- Desertification rate
	- Population without access to safe water	- Forest areas
	- People who do not have access to health services	
	- Percentage of urban population	

4. International Standards of the Financial Control Bureau (Financial Control Bureau)

4.1. ISSAI100 Standards (Basic Principles for Public Sector Control)

4.1.1. Public sector control and objectives

The public sector can be evaluated by analyzing the current practices with the actual standards that are developed prior to the operations should be accordingly. In the public sector, there are different agencies and bodies are there that regulates the government and public sector to give independence and meeting the objectives by assessing the administrative and policy accordance feature to produce a performance for the betterment of human and society. It is evident that entire public sector oversight processes involved in producing good administration through: set objectives for users with the help of required information, analyze the accountability and transparency in the system and urge them to become more effective and efficient to develop trust, the developing coordination with the public sector organization and the government to have the service feature in mind and produce quality services to the general public, bringing change in equipping the individuals for the purpose of enhanced knowledge, evaluation, and future improvements (Bringselius, 2018).

4.1.2. Types of public sector control

Financial control: the purpose of these controls is to know that the financial information is being delivered according to the designed framework as per the standards that suggest the report and regulatory authorities are assigned to develop it. Performance Control: The purpose of this is to analyze the intervention, strategies, and institutions are having coordination with the economy, performance, and self-deterrence (Bringselius, 2018). The purpose of compliance control is to overlook entire matters that financial, operations and administration are being done according to the designed framework of administration and not to bring change into it and make it fix according to the desired standards.

4.1.3. Elements of public sector control

The auditor: The position is the head of the Supreme Audit Institutions and the Authoritative individual that monitor entire tasks of the public sector are being done accordingly. Responsible Party: These are the groups that are entitled to manage the control of the public sector and reinforce the control system as per standards by the government. Target users: these are the persons or the organization for which the audit reports are being prepared.

4.1.4. Confidence and Emphasis in Public Sector Oversight

As far as the target users are a concern it is likely possible that these reports are being used in order to take a decision because they are representing the true picture of the sector in these reports.

4.2. Principles of public sector control

Ethics of the profession and independence: the adequate standards and supervision principles are being presented through professionalism during the audit. It is evident that Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) are having standards and regulatory process that develop the ethical binding of auditors to ensure compliance and develop the reports. Quality Control: It is required that quality standards should be met during the conduction of audit and the professional ethics should be the part of it to get high control for the sector. Management of the control team and their skills: those that are the part of the team to control the process they should be having more experience, knowledge, skills and other qualification that facilitate

control effectively. Control risk: The risk that prevails in the system and auditors are trying to reduce it for getting the desired results as per the standards. Relative importance: the relative necessity of the issue is being relied upon the auditor's ability to illustrate the requirement of the users with the related or important item upon its value. Documentation: the system should be controlled in the matter that it should be having controlled documents that includes the strategy and plan also the important aspect is the recording of the transaction and as per the standards. Communication: it is highly important that auditors should be communicating with the SAI about different matter and issues that are being faced during the audit and condition of the public sector to seek advice and reduces the chances of misleading the information from the part of the users. It is better for the auditors to have a general perspective of the risk and conduct their results in order to control it. It is important for the auditors to assess the risk existence and develop the measures to encounter it adequately. It is rather necessary from the part of the Auditors that they are required to have efficient and highly effective work; planning should be done accordingly that is based upon strategic objective and operational activities. It is required to develop reports and continuously following up (Bringselius, 2018).

4.2.1. Standard 200: Basic Principles of Financial Control

Standard 200 is having certain goals that are discussed below: It is important to give assurance that the financial statements are presenting the true financial health of the public sector there are no misrepresentation of the figures and having particular and specific figures that are being produced according to the standards of the auditing and financial reporting system. Developing the financial statements and discuss the findings of the audit that are suggested by the auditors. The basic standards for the financial statement presentation are the International Standards of the Supreme Audit Institutions. The standards or the framework that is being followed during the audit should be accepted by the auditors. The relevant authorities should be taking responsibility to develop the financial statement according to the provided framework that is used for financial reporting (Brealey *et al.*, 2012).

4.2.2. Elements of financial control

The auditor: those that are accountable for the information required to be controlled under the government hands. Party responsible: the lawmakers are the representatives of the citizens that are using the financial statement for the public sector. Targeted Users: the parties that are held responsible are from the public or outside the public sector institutions.

4.2.3. Principles of financial control

The principles of financial control include general principles of financial control and principles relating to the oversight function. The report of the auditors should be having the following features that are as follows: Reports can be mentioned that it is being developed under the supervision of Independent auditors, introduction approach should be included, and a section of the report should be entitled. The section should be given a proper title to develop differentiation; Auditor's signature is must, along with the date and the statement of the auditor that financial statement is developed and duly signed by the auditor accordingly.

4.2.4. Standard 300 Basic Principles of Performance Control

Performance control is considered as the highly effective, subjective and compliance based evaluation of to ensure that government institutes are should be working according to the given standards that reflect the performance and effectiveness. Economy, efficiency, and effectiveness indicate the basic principle that is to cut down the cost considerably. The efficiency suggests that resource should be utilized minimum to get the best output.

Moreover, the performance monitoring objectives are to focus on accountability, transparency, represent the required information from the financial statement and governance should be effective. Applicability of ISPM 300 relates to the controlling of performance suggested that standards are the part of the SAI.

The three parties in the performance control are Auditors work is based upon controlling the performance with the help of different individual that are having different capabilities and skill. There is a number of an individual that can be part of the group or team but everyone will be held responsible for accountability and ensuring that they will be having a part in focusing control features. Targeted users are that individual for which auditors are ensuring that the control of performance should be transparent.

Performance control reports are being used by the individuals; the first thing these users are likely to have the reliability on the financial statement and trust on the auditor that there is no partiality involves in it. The principle of performance control is controlling, effective approach, meeting standards, develop controlling the risk, attainment, develop skills, facing the vulnerable situation, using quality control measures, proper documentation, effective plan, execution, and report.

4.2.5. Standard 400 the basic principles of compliance control

The aim of the principle compliance control which uses the standard 400 that can be helpful in three different methods such as it provides base to develop standard, it should be part of the national standards as well, it should be using the standards for the purpose of control and reporting while the aim of compliance control is to abide the standards that are being given by the SAI for the public sector to meet the requirement and standards of the audits.

Compliance control is the process, operations and activities are aligned to the standard that is given to the public sector organization and uses the information and reporting requirement should be fulfilled. It is important that the transparency is the most important element that should be used in the development of financial statement, reporting, funds management and exercise of a right can be done by the citizens of the country to know about it any time. Governance can be effective if the strengths are being promoted and weaknesses are being overcome through rules and regulations.

For the purpose of controlling the financial statements, the compliance control is being used. There are certain laws and regulation that are in place to ensure the compliance but it is really necessary that all the required features should be in line with the prescribed standards and having the capability to comply with the given instructions. Separate compliance control: compliance control is a planned activity and auditors can be used for the purpose of reporting the financial information adequately for the sake of control. Auditors are having their own decision-making ability in order to comply with the control for both performance and quality purpose. In the case of compliance control, there are three parties are involved such as Auditor, responsible party, targeted users (Gunvaldsen, 2014).

4.2.6. International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSA)

The International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions has disseminated the International Auditing Standards that is known as the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAI). The standards are established in 1992 at the sixteenth congress, Montevideo Power and Joey. Back in 1998; the members of the bodies are asking the international standards committee to develop the standards which should be revised and the draft should be presented in the 17th conference in Seoul of international standards of supreme audit institutions in 2001 (Azuma, 2008).

The concept of international standards for SAIs: The regulatory standards are considered those that are having a low level of guidance towards the auditors and guide them to take appropriate steps towards the performance control and meeting the standards of the audit. The audit standards are being set to deliver the right essence of the audit in the public sector.

The importance of international standards for SAIs: The significance of international standards for SAI can be suggested as follows: It is a highly effective measure of auditing work and increases the performance of the quality of work for the auditors. This way is highly effective for the purpose of increasing the supervision and developing the general principles for the purpose of audit and its associated objectives. It is a significant feature for generating effective results through the process of control. There is a need for the auditors to assess the role of the supervision in order to make the efficient and quality operation of the audit. It is required to attain the basic feature of the audit like local, regional or

international level. Produce opportunities to increase the audit profession. The purpose is to increase the quality of the audit results and enhance the confidence of the users to trust the figures (Azuma, 2008).

International standards for the preparation of audit reports: The international standards for the preparation of audit reports include independence, completion, accuracy, objectivity, persuasion, and clarity.

4.2.7. Field Standards INTOSAI

The standards are to be followed according to the given framework of the standardized auditing processes that should be used by the auditors. These features and rules are being used by the auditors for the purpose of research of the proof to control a specific result. Field standards involve:

Planning: for the purpose of planning the supervisory process, auditors are focusing upon the necessary features of the situation in the area where the private body works accordingly. Auditors known the association of accountability and consider it adequately by giving the advice, reports, and process of control as the time goes on in future the objectives of the control process and exploring the key management system and identify the significance of the problem that is in focus; for that auditors are relying upon it and produce the performance and efficacy (Azuma, 2008).

Supervising and auditing: supervision is an important feature to attain the regulatory objective and sustain the quality of supervision of work. Effective supervision is important in every situation whether it is being assessed the performance of the auditor. The auditor work is being reviewed by the senior auditor in order to make the final note to it and develop the final reports.

Study and evaluation of internal control: the internal control is based upon the policy that is being given to undertake the control process. As far as the systematic supervision is a concern; the study and analysis are based upon the facilitation of assets and resources; to be sure that accounting books are to be maintained adequately. For the sake of consistent supervision; the analysis consists upon the control which facilitates the supervision to monitor the rule and policies for the purpose of performance control; the audit framework is being developed in order to make the effective and efficient work results (Azuma, 2008).

Compliance with applicable laws and regulations: financial controls are being used and the purpose to confirm the results laws and policies are being used for that reason. It is the responsibility of the auditor to develop the phases and processes in order to control the process by disclosing the errors, irregularities that are going to impact upon the financial statement and reduces the effectiveness of financial statement accuracy and control. Auditors are having knowledge about the irregularities and insufficiency of the in the auditing process that can impact upon the financial statement as well.

Control evidence: there is a need of elegant, appropriate, legitimate results are being gained through the supervision of auditors and it is being concluded towards the organizational activities, operations, and control of the organization as well.

The purpose of a financial statement is to undertake the perception of the financial health of the organization and regulate the effective controls into the system. The analysis of financial statement suggests that the effectiveness and efficiency of the organizational operations should reflect.

The standards for the accounting is being established by the international accounting standards board (IASB) illustrates and focusing towards the development of adequate accounting standards, that can be implemented and benefited the auditors to use them and develop the financial statement adequately which will help them to take an effective decision upon it. The international standards are the demand of the current era because it is a phenomenon of globalization.

Reasons for Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

There is a growing financial market internationally; there is an extension of economic market development, monetary system is required when changes are suggested; the market strength is the growth of the large size organization that is using the privatization in different countries around the world.

Number of reporting criteria

1. Standard: Adoption of International standards for financial reporting (ISFR) for the first time. 2. The second criterion: Pay-based shares. 3. The third criterion: business integration. 4. Fourth criterion: insurance contracts. 5. Standard 5: Non-current assets held for sale and expected operations. 6. Standard 6: Exploration and evaluation of mineral resources. 7. Standard 7: financial instruments and their characteristics: Easy to understand, Appropriate, Physical, Reliability, True representation, Careful, Essence, Completion, Comparability, Timeliness, Balance between utility and cost.

Analytical study of the supervisory standards of the Audit Bureau and its role in achieving the requirements of comprehensive development

In the earlier part of this section, development has been discussed along with its kinds and indicators that humans facilitate it adequately; that will proceed the economic stability, contribute towards the political and social lifestyle, that restrict from the hazards and danger as well.

As far as the regulatory standards are a concern they are being used for the attainment of development in its shape and areas that are having the right for the individual that can make him satisfied. There is a number of countries such as Iraq, are having the objective to establish the policies and procedures that are having the success that will attain the desired objectives and well-being of the society as well. In the case of financial and administrative controls is the need of the administrative system, which involves the planning, coordination, leadership, direction and other features. The financial and administrative controls are the significant feature in the administration; the contribution of these features are highly vital for the society and place high rank around the world in different countries for the purpose of analyzing the reports of the Bureau of Financial Supervision to explore the attainable indicators for the betterment of the society; these are summarized in Table 1.

The researcher is taken the reports from the Financial Control Bureau (FCB) in order to attain the indicators of the comprehensive development for the purpose of identifying the weaknesses through the SAI that restrict the development phase; along with this to explore the indicators that are addressed by the FCB in order to consider the development phenomena.

Analytical study of the SAI reports

After the assessment of the reports from the Bureau and evaluation is being done by the regulatory bodies in order to develop the supervisory control, that is being assessed by the researcher and the most significant and obvious examination that is being reviewed as the hurdle to attain the indicators of comprehensive development.

The report based upon the auditing and its associated responsibilities based upon the Ministry of Commerce (General Company for Foodstuffs Trade no. 842 on 14/1/2016); are based upon the authenticity of the allocating the compensation amount of Foodstuffs that are not providing the compensation from December, 2013 until August, 2013 (25000) dinars in the execution of Council of Ministers Resolution No. 331 in the 2013; the reports are being showed in the different situations along with the existence of Foodstuffs loss the reason is that they were not making any compliance of the law since last year in Baghdad outlets and other areas as well. There is a need for regulatory bodies to ensure control of the economic units. It is needed to adopt the basic need of development and developing the appropriate indicator approach to analyze the behavior of the individual for the basic need along with the food quality because it is associated with the human health.

The auditing report on the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (No. 13204) on 21/6/2017 describing the following highlights:

There is no structure of the office were found and lack of planning exist, they are developing the annual and quarter plan for the purpose of executing it, along with this lack of documentation that involves in the electronic system that is being developed for the data accessing and extracting the relevant information. There is an issue that exists in the offices where titles to the employees are being given inadequately which does not match with their area of specialty and career attainment objectives. There is not the addition of training program for the employee development in the area of audit, supervision, internal control which reduces the efficiency of the employees to develop skills and competency that

should be fixed according to Ministry and its composition. For the sake of meeting the comprehensive development; the structure of the organization required revision and must include the planning department as well. The office develops the annual and quarterly plan in order to meet the market challenges and requirement of the different parties that are associated with it. The staff member's ability and experience are not reflected through their position in the office. Training should be an important part that must include in the employee development program and develop their skills to increase their abilities and capabilities adequately (Abdelqader Alsakarneh *et al.*, 2018; Obaid and Eneizan, 2016a, 2016b; Alsakarneh *et al.*, 2018). The results of the report are for the audit on the Ministry of Electricity (Report No. 25209 on 13/11/2017). The findings are as follows:

The projects are being delayed therefore; switch in the air network on the ground through the different countries. There are certain energy measures for the new customers that are failed to meet the standards according to the agreement; the method of estimation was applied in order to assess the standards and committees to identify the consumption by the consumers that increase the calculation error in the electricity consumption which also manipulated the electricity standards. For the sake of attaining the comprehensive development; it is highly necessary that manipulation of power consumption should be analyzed adequately through the survey to identify the customers that are not equipped with the defined standards of the electricity and use the energy consumption calculation rightly so.

The findings of the audit report of Ministry of Oil No. (23889 on 30/10/2017) to analyze the efficiency of the policy on the pipeline company for the purpose development of oil reservoirs; the findings are as follows:

There is not much space for the treasury to store the oil products for a longer period of time therefore; oil distributors are having tanks for the purpose of storage and these things emerge that they are required to reduce the nutrition's and trying to reduce their refining plants for the purpose of storage rather than providing the healthy products. This feature lead towards the shortage of the oil products as in 2014; Baiji refinery was become inefficient in working and it was closed but they just fulfill some shortage by importing the oil products from different countries.

It is evident that there are many projects those feasibility reports are not being submitted prior to the start of the projects that is violation of the article (2/first/A) under the government provision contract (2) in the year 2014; therefore; those projects were stopped; the issues arise that hurdles are at the work site or having issues in sending the work to meet the requirement of the tender which is also the violation of the article (3/first/I, H and G) under the government contract no, (1) of 2008 after the changes.

As far as the quality control policy is concern of the Supreme Audit Institutions should be having professional standards that can develop the controls adequately at a certain level that can use the policy to develop the effective and meet the comprehensive development for the purpose of economic developing in the projects and try to improve day by day for the purpose of not repeating the past mistakes again and again and ensure that development of institution of the government that take the responsibility of assessing the quality in the construction of the effective system that should be free from corruption and have more checks to control it which will be effective towards developing stability and security of the system.

The findings of the audit represent the weakness exist in the analysis undertake by the government to eliminate those that are convicted in the violation of the property that is being done by the third party referred to land or building. It is evident that the policy was not taken into consideration by the Cabinet order number (17349) on 11/12/2005 it was required to account it. It is the responsibility of the authorities to undertake these violations and ensure there are not many abuses occurred in the future. In the case of property misuse and abuse of it highly unemployment is the case to increase the level of poverty and cause the land and property mishandling. For the purpose of attaining comprehensive development, it is necessary to use plans in order to enhance the financial resources and use the internal and external experts to find the solution regarding the property and develop the low rate communities and infrastructure which will reduce the abuse of property and land.

There is a lack of water flow and fluctuation of the inflows that are as follows:

Marshland that is not having any marshes operators they should be using the proper or appropriate always that are based upon the usage of water and it is necessary that reduction in the marsh water is

because of the rivers flowing in the opposite directions. There are water bushes around the coastal area of Iraq that have reduced the economic activities and material loss as well for the seafood sector. This feature is damaging the environment and economy as well. There are different water drinking samples were taken from different cities and the Basra Province of Iraq and they have collected different sample and provided to the Health Department of Basra. For the purpose of achieving the comprehensive development, it is mandatory to attain the effective and measured usage of water and land reclamation because in the future water scarcity will be alarming that will impact upon the production electricity as well. That need to financially resource and use the experts to develop the required controls in order to restrict the waste from the commercial or industrial side for environmental safety.

There is a lack of governing body that should be working under the government to assist the private sector on the grounds of scientifically and there is another law is not being developed when the central recruitment law was canceled back in 1989; the government is failed to implement and approve the new labor laws therefore; the current market of Iraq is having difficulty to implement the new laws and regulation that can facilitate effective and comprehensive development of the society. There is a decreasing number of teachers at the University of Dhi Qar according to the title of the position (professor) overall. For the purpose of comprehensive development; radical process is highly necessary to be adopted which will impact upon the education and meet the need of the labor market along with this it is required to stop the import of different position teachers outside the country because the local market is having different skills and capabilities that should be used adequately in the Iraq education market.

The Education Ministry has failed to provide the textbooks to the student before the academic year was begun; there are different issues were involved in it but it directly influence the educational system of the country, there was a shortage of the textbooks because the order to not place prior to the academic year or after the academic year. For the purpose of achieving the development, it is necessary to use the reports of the Bureau in view of the above-mentioned issues and there is a need to take serious measures to facilitate the student to get their books on time that will smooth the educational system adequately. Education is considered as the highly important feature to attain comprehensive development.

The death rate of patients in the hospital is high during the period of July and August, 2017 while considering the other month it was low the maximum number of death was 22 in the two months because of the summer heat and there was no cooling system were available; there was no water and lack of quality services according to the memorandum data 18/9/2017. For the purpose of attaining the comprehensive development; the supervised body must conduct the supervisory activities that are being suggested by the Bureau to provide the cooling system, drinking water, best services for the patients according to their requirement. There is a requirement to develop some plan that is having age limits such as; child, young, adults, old and other ages as well.

There are many departments that are failed to respond towards the audit reports that are being issued in the period that is required to be answered according to the article (2-IV) of the Federal Financial Audit Bureau Amended Law No, (31) of 2011. The best solution is that federal government should require an authority that focus upon the supervision part and use force to implement according to the law in order to achieve the comprehensive development and develops jobs according to the experience and education of the individuals; it is also required that individual should be honest and having no corruption that will be served in that supervisory department.

5. Conclusions

There is no appropriate policy for the investment and there are many projects that are not able to submit their feasibility reports as per the requirement. The lack of organized system is not able to take the measure accurately; there is also the lacking of the government towards the property and land abuse that is being not looked after adequately and found many issues in it. The issue of drinking water and saving energy is the most important issues in Iraq. The lack of system intrusion there is no clear policy about the higher education that meets the local labor requirement in the market. The government is also failed to respond to the textbook printing and impact upon the education system as well.

6. Recommendations

Those agencies or bodies that are having supervisory responsibility given by the Bureau for the purpose of developing the objective and provide the investment opportunity along with the policy that can be used effectively for the government to given attention towards those projects that are not able to submit their feasibility reports till now. It is important for the government to focus upon the development of system, policies, laws and other system changes that are required to develop the economy, society and political areas of the country consecutively. For the purpose of attaining the comprehensive development; there should sense of urgency among the government officials or governing bodies to take serious measures and eliminate the abuses of the system. The strategy can be used by using the financial resource along with the local and aboard experts can be used to resolve the issues and problem of housing or property. Some issues such as providing the drinking water, reduction in land abuse, fulfill the demand of the water and meet the energy requirement as well to achieve the comprehensive development. This will entail the serious controls and measures to restrict the industrial and agricultural waste that will benefit the environment of the overall country. The institutional framework and focus should be given towards the higher education and try to reduce the import of experts in the educational sector without assessing the required education and skills of the individuals because in the local market there is a number of individual who are capable and having expertise in the relevant education system. The report of the Bureau should be transparent and having serious measures to provide the books for the student prior to the start of the academic session. It is highly important for the development of the education system in the country.

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