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Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Auditing and Control in Improving the Quality of Financial Reports in Government Departments: An Applied Study at the Financial Supervision Bureau in Najaf

Assistant Instructor Zainab Abbas Hamada
University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq
Assistant Instructor Maysoun Mahdi Musa
University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq
Assistant Instructor Ibtisam Jabr Wanas
University of Al-Qadisiyah College of Administration and Economics, Iraq
Ibtsamjbr@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of auditing and oversight in improving the quality of financial reporting in Iraqi government agencies. This study was conducted through a field study of the Najaf branch of the Board of Supreme Audit. A descriptive analytical approach was used to achieve the study's objectives, while a questionnaire was used to collect data from a field sample of Board of Auditors employees in Najaf Governorate who are directly involved in auditing, accounting review, and administrative and financial oversight. The study reached a number of conclusions, the most important of which is the existence of a strong positive relationship between the effectiveness of auditing and oversight procedures and the quality of financial reporting, whether in terms of compliance with standards, accuracy and clarity of disclosure, or mitigating financial violations.

Keywords: Internal audit, financial control, financial reporting quality

Introduction

Financial reports are among the most important means of expressing the performance of government entities, as they are a key tool for transparency and accountability before regulatory bodies and the public. With the increasing need for sound financial governance in the public sector, the importance of activating audit and oversight tools emerges as strategic means to ensure the accuracy of accounting information, the efficient allocation of resources, and the reduction of financial irregularities and deviations. The Board of Supreme Audit plays a key and important role in enhancing confidence in the financial reports issued by government institutions, as the highest authority responsible for reviewing and monitoring the financial and administrative performance of these institutions. The government financial environment in Iraq has witnessed multiple challenges in recent years, including fluctuations in the application of disclosure standards, gaps in internal control systems, and the failure of some entities to comply with financial instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance or the Board of Supreme Audit. Therefore, there is a growing need to evaluate the effectiveness of oversight tools, their implementation efficiency, and the extent to which they truly reflect on the quality of financial reports issued. This study sheds light on the reality of financial auditing and oversight in Iraqi government agencies through an applied field study at the Board of Supreme Audit - Najaf Branch. This study is a supervisory body with direct contact with the financial reports of various government departments in the province. The study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the applicable oversight procedures, the auditors' compliance with professional standards, and the extent to which this impacts the quality of disclosure, the comprehensiveness of reports, and their accuracy in presenting the true financial position of the institution.

The importance of this study lies in the fact that it is based on the opinions and practices of auditors working at the Financial Control Bureau, which gives it a practical dimension that can be relied upon to develop auditing mechanisms and raise the efficiency of government financial reports, leading to more committed and efficient public financial management.

Methodology

Research Problem

Despite the multiplicity of oversight efforts and the expansion of the role of the Board of Supreme Audit in monitoring the financial and administrative performance of Iraqi government agencies, many financial reports issued by these agencies still suffer from poor quality, whether in terms of the accuracy or comprehensiveness of information, or their adherence to accounting and auditing standards. This is due to inequalities in the effectiveness of internal auditing and the extent to which employees adhere to oversight procedures, in addition to challenges associated with poor training or limited technical tools available to auditors. Therefore, the need has emerged for an actual assessment of the effectiveness of auditing and oversight practiced by the Board of Supreme Audit, and to determine the extent of their direct impact on improving the quality of government financial reports, especially in light of the expansion in public spending and the increasing need for accurate and transparent accountability. Accordingly, the research problem lies in the following main question:

How do the audit and oversight procedures of the Board of Supreme Audit - Najaf Branch contribute to improving the quality of financial reports in government agencies? This main question gives rise to a number of sub-questions, the most prominent of which are: How committed are the Audit Bureau's employees to professional standards in carrying out audit work? What are the most important audit tools applied and how effective are they in detecting financial errors and deviations? Does the quality of auditing affect the accuracy of accounting disclosure and financial performance reports?

The Importance of the Study

The importance of the study is highlighted by its review of a key topic related to the efficiency of the government oversight system in Iraq, represented by the Board of Supreme Audit, and its role in enhancing the quality of financial reports, which reflect the financial and administrative performance of government agencies. The study gains double importance as it focuses on field application at the Najaf branch of the Board of Supreme Audit, which facilitates the identification of the nature of actual auditing and oversight practices and the identification of their strengths and weaknesses. It also contributes to addressing the knowledge gap related to the effectiveness of financial oversight in light of the challenges facing oversight institutions in terms of resources, personnel, and the development of work tools. It also sheds light on the relationship between the quality of auditing and oversight operations, on the one hand, and the quality of government financial reports, on the other. This relationship has not received sufficient study in the Iraqi government work environment at the governorate level.

Study Objectives

This study aims to achieve a set of scientific and applied objectives related to the auditing and oversight process and its role in enhancing the quality of financial reports in government agencies. This is achieved through a field study of the Najaf branch of the Board of Supreme Audit. The most important objectives of the study are as follows:

1. Evaluate the commitment of the Najaf branch of the Board of Supreme Audit employees to professional and oversight standards when carrying out financial and administrative auditing tasks.
2. Measure the impact of auditing and oversight on the quality of financial reports in terms of accuracy, transparency, and adherence to accounting and oversight standards.
3. Provide a set of practical recommendations that will contribute to developing the performance of the Board of Supreme Audit and raising the efficiency and quality of oversight processes in the Iraqi government environment.

Study Hypotheses

This study is based on a set of hypotheses aimed at testing the relationship between the elements of control and auditing and the quality of financial reports in government agencies. These hypotheses are as follows:

1. There is a statistically significant positive relationship between audit effectiveness and the quality of financial reports.
2. There is a statistically significant positive relationship between control effectiveness and the quality of financial reports.
3. There is a statistically significant relationship between the combined effectiveness of auditing and control and the quality of financial reports.

Population and Sample

The study population consists of employees of the Federal Board of Supreme Audit/Najaf Branch, including employees, auditors, and auditors who are directly involved in auditing, oversight, and financial reporting. They represent the segment most closely connected to the study topic. The sample was determined intentionally (non-randomly), including individuals with experience and knowledge in the fields of auditing and oversight within the Board. This was to ensure the quality and accuracy of responses and achieve the study objectives.

Statistical Methods

The descriptive analytical approach was used as the primary method for data analysis, as it is appropriate for the nature of the study objectives, which are to examine the relationships between variables of audit effectiveness, oversight effectiveness, and financial reporting quality. The SPSS statistical analysis program was used to process the data and extract quantitative indicators.

Theoretical Framework

Auditing and Control

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Auditing and control are essential functions of the financial governance system within government entities. Auditing and control processes play a key and important role in ensuring the integrity and accuracy of financial information provided to beneficiaries and decision-makers. Several definitions of auditing and control have been provided, including: Auditing is defined as a systematic and independent process through which financial records, operations, and procedures are examined and evaluated to ensure their compliance with applicable laws, standards, and policies, and to detect errors or violations that may affect the quality of financial data (Delai, 2023:19). Control includes a set of activities and procedures aimed at ensuring compliance with internal and external plans, policies, and regulations, in addition to monitoring the proper and effective implementation of financial and accounting activities. Internal control involves evaluating control systems and procedures that ensure the protection of assets, achieve efficiency in financial operations, and provide reliable financial information (Hakimi & Khalid, 2023: 35). Internal control is defined as an ongoing process undertaken by management to achieve objectives related to financial reliability, compliance with laws and policies, and improving operational efficiency (COSO, 2013: 12). Studies show that a strong and effective control system reduces the likelihood of errors and fraud and improves the quality of financial reporting. Auditing and oversight overlap in many aspects, as auditing relies on a robust control system, while audit results help strengthen and enhance the control system, which directly contributes to improving the quality of financial reporting (Dellai, 2023: 26).

Audit and Oversight Effectiveness

The effectiveness of audit and oversight is a key factor in ensuring the quality of financial reporting. Effectiveness refers to the extent to which audit and oversight processes achieve their objectives of detecting errors and deviations and ensuring the accuracy of financial information. According to the International Standards on Auditing issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB, 2020:45), effective auditing requires full adherence to professional standards and ethical practices that ensure the auditor's independence and ability to provide an objective assessment of financial statements. The effectiveness of audit and oversight also depends on several factors, including the qualification and training of human resources, the availability of appropriate technical tools, and institutional support for compliance with standards. A study by Al-Saadi (2021:88) showed that continuous training and professional development for auditors enhances the ability of the oversight system to detect violations and improve the quality of financial reports in government entities. Therefore, the integration of auditing and effective oversight constitutes a fundamental pillar for improving the quality of financial reports, which enhances transparency and accountability in the government sector and increases the confidence of stakeholders (Malak & Alshammari, 2025;26).

Quality of Financial Reports

The quality of financial reports is a key factor in measuring the efficiency of financial resource management and the commitment of government entities to transparency and accountability. These reports provide reliable information that contributes to economic and administrative decision-making. The quality of financial reports is characterized by several basic characteristics, including honesty, objectivity, completeness, timeliness, and clarity, which ensure a true and fair picture of the entity's financial position (Ghaleb & Alqadasi, 2024). Honesty and objectivity mean that reports are free of distortion or bias and accurately reflect the financial reality. Completeness refers to the inclusion of all the necessary information that report users need to make sound decisions. Timeliness plays a very important role, as reports must be issued in a timely manner to ensure the effectiveness of the information. Finally, the information presented must be clear and easily accessible. It facilitates understanding for all stakeholders (Mroueh, 2024; 42).

In addition, the quality of financial reports is affected by multiple factors, including the extent of compliance with international accounting standards and local policies, and the efficiency of the institution's oversight and auditing system. Studies confirm that the presence of a strong and advanced oversight system reduces financial errors and fraud, thus increasing the accuracy and reliability of financial reports (Bedard & Graham, 2011: 320).

The professional competence of financial personnel and auditors and the use of modern technology, such as electronic accounting systems and advanced auditing programs, contribute to enhancing the quality of the financial statements provided. Researchers indicate that the quality of reports does not depend solely on accounting data, but also includes accurate and comprehensive disclosure of risks and liabilities that may affect the future of the entity concerned (Mroueh, 2024; 39). Therefore, we can say that the quality of financial reports represents the result

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of an integrated interaction between compliance with standards, the efficiency of oversight and auditing, professional competence, and the technologies used, which reflects the level of institutional maturity and transparency in government agencies.

The Relationship between Auditing, Control, and Financial Reporting Quality

The primary relationship between auditing, control, and financial reporting quality is the complementary role of auditing and control in ensuring the validity and accuracy of financial information. Auditing is an independent tool for verifying the compliance of financial reports with accounting standards and relevant laws. It aims to enhance the reliability of financial information and reduce the risks associated with fraud and errors (Arens et al., 2019, p. 58). Control is an integrated system of policies and procedures aimed at ensuring the integrity of financial operations, providing the necessary safeguards to protect assets and resources, and achieving organizational objectives (COSO, 2013, p. 22). Studies have shown that a strong and robust internal control system reduces the likelihood of errors or manipulation in financial statements, which positively impacts the quality of reports (Mroueh, 2024, p. 36). The integration of auditing and oversight enhances the quality of financial reporting by ensuring early detection and correction of violations before final reports are issued. This increases the accuracy and transparency of financial information provided to stakeholders (Gramling et al., 2012:125). Brown and Tarka (2013) indicate that the effectiveness of internal auditing and oversight contributes to increasing the confidence of investors and other users of financial information, which supports sound decision-making and contributes to enhancing the financial stability of government institutions.

Technological developments in the field of accounting information systems and auditing have also facilitated oversight and auditing processes and improved the ability of government agencies to provide high-quality financial reports by reducing manual errors and increasing the speed and accuracy of data processing.

Based on the above, it is clear that the relationship between auditing, oversight and the quality of financial reports is not merely a correlation, but rather a causal relationship that leads to improved financial performance and transparency in government agencies, which is the focus of this study.

Results

The applied aspect of this study represents the fundamental foundation for understanding the relationships between the studied variables. It aims to provide an accurate statistical analysis using SPSS, one of the most prominent tools specialized in analyzing scientific data and testing research hypotheses related to the impact of audit and control effectiveness on the quality of financial reports. In addition, it examines the impact of demographic variables on this relationship. The analysis includes the use of descriptive statistics: correlation coefficient, simple and multiple regression analysis, t-tests, and ANOVA, with the aim of arriving at accurate and generalizable results.

Data Collection

As part of the implementation of the practical aspect of this study, a field questionnaire was prepared and distributed to a sample of employees of the

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Financial Supervision Bureau - Najaf Branch, including auditors, financial administrators, and general administrators. This was done to ensure representation of all relevant groups, with the aim of measuring the impact of the effectiveness of auditing and oversight on the quality of financial reports. The number of questionnaires distributed was (110), and the number of questionnaires valid for analysis was (96) respondents, after excluding invalid questionnaires.

Demographic Data

Table (1) displays the frequency distribution and percentages of the demographic sample variables, including gender, age, educational qualifications, and years of experience. The table shows that the majority of sample members are male (60.4%), while the percentage of females was (39.6%). This indicates that the majority of the staff working at the Financial Supervision Bureau - Najaf Branch are male. As for age, it is clear that the age group between 30-40 years is the most represented in the sample at (52.1%), followed by the group older than 40 years at (27.1%), while the group less than 30 years constituted (20.8%). This reflects the presence of medium to high practical experience within the Bureau, which enhances the credibility of responses related to auditing and control. With regard to academic qualifications, the results indicate that most of the sample members hold a bachelor’s degree at (52.1%), followed by those who hold a master’s degree at (31.3%), which indicates a high general educational level of the sample. The presence of doctorate holders at (6.2%) also indicates the presence of advanced academic cadres within the Bureau, followed by the percentage of diploma holders at (10.4%). As for the number of years of experience, the data indicates that most

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of the sample members have experience ranging between (5-10) years at a rate of (57.3%), followed by the category of more than 10 years at a rate of (24.0%), while the category of less than 5 years constituted (18.7%). This enhances the reliability of the responses, as most of the participants have sufficient professional experience that enables them to provide accurate opinions about the effectiveness of auditing, control and the quality of financial reports.

Table (1) Demographic data of the sample

Var.	Category	No.	%
Gender	Male	58	60.4%
	Female	38	39.6%
Age	<30	20	20.8%
	40-30	50	52.1%
	>40	26	27.1%
Academic qualification	Diploma	10	10.4%
	Bachelor	50	52.1%
	MSc	30	31.3%
	PhD	6	6.2%
Years of experience	<5	18	18.7%
	5-10	55	57.3%
	>10	23	24.0%

Descriptive Analysis

Table (2) includes the arithmetic means and standard deviations for the main variables addressed in the study, namely (audit effectiveness, control effectiveness, and financial reporting quality). These values were calculated to describe the behavior of the sample's responses and their degree of concentration and consistency.

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1. Audit Effectiveness

The arithmetic mean (4.0) indicates that the sample members' assessment of audit effectiveness tends to be high on a five-point Likert scale, indicating relative satisfaction with the audit procedures followed at the Najaf Branch of the Board of Financial Supervision. The standard deviation (0.43) indicates a low degree of variation among participants' opinions, meaning that most of them largely agree on the level of audit effectiveness.

2. Control Effectiveness

The arithmetic mean (3.90) reflects a good assessment of the level of internal and external control. It also falls within a relatively high level, but it is lower than the arithmetic mean for audit effectiveness (4.0). The standard deviation (0.47) indicates a moderate variation in participants' views, which may be attributed to differences in control levels between departments or the variance and diversity of individual experiences.

3. Quality of Financial Reports

The arithmetic mean (3.96) expresses a high degree of acceptance of the quality of financial reports issued, indicating participants' awareness of the existence of accurate and transparent reports that reflect the financial reality of the Financial Audit Bureau. The standard deviation (0.41) is the lowest standard deviation in the table, indicating that opinions were more homogeneous regarding the quality of financial reports compared to other variables.

The results of the descriptive statistics indicate that the study sample positively evaluated the effectiveness of auditing, oversight, and the quality of financial reports, with slight variations in the level of satisfaction between these dimensions. The standard deviation values also demonstrate a relative consistency in participants' responses, which supports the reliability of the data and qualifies it for use in hypothesis testing.

Table (2) Arithmetic means and standard deviations of the main variables

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation
Audit Effectiveness	4.00	0.43
Control Effectiveness	3.90	0.47
Financial Reporting Quality	3.96	0.41

Hypothesis Testing

• Linear Correlation Analysis:

Table (3) displays the results of the Pearson linear correlation coefficient test between the main study variables. This test measures the nature and strength of the relationship between audit effectiveness and financial reporting quality, control effectiveness and financial reporting quality. The statistical significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$) was adopted to test the significance of these relationships.

1. The Relationship Between Audit Effectiveness and Financial Reporting Quality: The correlation coefficient ($r = 0.75$) showed a strong, positive correlation between audit effectiveness and financial reporting quality, with a statistical significance (Sig. = 0.000), which is less than 0.05. This means that the relationship is

statistically significant. This indicates that the more effective the audit procedures are, the higher the quality of the financial reports in the organization.

2. The relationship between the effectiveness of control and the quality of financial reports:

The correlation coefficient (r = 0.68) showed a strong, positive correlation between the effectiveness of internal and external control and the quality of financial reports. With a probability value (Sig. = 0.000), it is also statistically significant. This indicates that improving control systems contributes to enhancing the accuracy and reliability of financial reports.

The results of the correlation test indicate strong, positive, and significant correlations between the variables, supporting the theoretical hypotheses that the effectiveness of both auditing and control positively impacts the quality of financial reports. These results are an important indicator before moving on to a regression test to measure the actual impact.

Table (3) Analysis of the correlation relationship between variables

Variable1	Variable2	r	Sig.	result
Audit Effectiveness	Quality Of Financial Reports	0.75	0.000	A strong and significant relationship
Control Effectiveness	Quality Of Financial Reports	0.68	0.000	A strong and significant relationship

• Simple Regression Analysis:

Table (4) and Table (5) present the results of the simple regression analysis. These results indicate that both audit effectiveness and control effectiveness have a direct

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and positive significant impact on the quality of financial reports, reinforcing the importance of the oversight and auditing role in improving the quality of financial reporting and disclosure in government agencies. The hypotheses will be tested as follows:

Testing the first hypothesis:

There is a positive, statistically significant relationship between audit effectiveness and the quality of financial reports.

Table (4) indicates the results of the simple regression analysis between audit effectiveness and the quality of financial reports. The coefficient of determination reached (0.562), meaning that audit effectiveness explains (56.2%) of the changes in the quality of financial reports, a significant percentage that indicates the strength of the impact. The regression coefficient reached (0.78), meaning that the more audit effectiveness increased by one unit, the quality of financial reports increased by (0.78) one unit. The results showed that the (t) value reached (11.23) and the (Sig. = 0.000). Since the probability value is less than 0.05, the effect is statistically significant. The (F) value reached (126.1), indicating that the model is statistically significant.

Result: The first hypothesis was accepted and there is a strong significant effect of audit effectiveness on the quality of reports.

Table (4): Simple regression results between audit effectiveness and financial report quality.

Model	R2	Reg	T	Sig.	F	Sig. Lev
1	0.562	0.78	11.23	0.000	126.1	statistically significant

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Testing the Second Hypothesis:

There is a statistically significant relationship between control effectiveness and the quality of financial reports.

Table (5) displays the results of a simple regression between control effectiveness and the quality of financial reports. The results were as follows:

The coefficient of determination was 0.462, meaning that control effectiveness explains 46.2% of the changes in the quality of financial reports. The results also showed that the regression coefficient was 0.69, indicating that every time control effectiveness increases by one unit, the quality of financial reports improves by 0.69 units. The t-value was 9.34, and the coefficient (Sig. = 0.000), indicating that the relationship is statistically significant and highly reliable. The F-value was 87.25, which supports the overall significance of the model.

Result: The second hypothesis is accepted, and there is a significant positive effect of control effectiveness on the quality of financial reports.

Table (5) Results of the Simple Regression Between Control Effectiveness and Financial Report Quality

Model	R2	Reg	T	Sig.	F	Sig. Lev
1	0.462	0.69	9.34	0.000	87.25	statistically significant

• Multiple Regression Analysis:

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Measuring the combined effect of both audit effectiveness and control effectiveness on the quality of financial reports, and determining which of the two variables has the stronger effect, within a single statistical model.

Testing the Third Hypothesis:

There is a statistically significant relationship between the combined effectiveness of audit and control and the quality of financial reports.

Table (6) shows that the coefficient of determination (R^2) reached a value of (0.656), indicating that (65.6%) of the changes in the quality of financial reports can be explained by the combined effectiveness of audit and control. This is a high percentage, demonstrating the model's strength in explaining changes in the dependent variable. The F value reached (75.82) and (Sig = 0.000), indicating that the model as a whole is statistically significant and the results derived from it can be trusted.

Table (6) Multiple Regression Analysis of the Combined Variables

R2	F	(Sig.)
0.656	75.82	0.000

Table (7) indicates that audit effectiveness (B = 0.51, Sig = 0.000) has a positive and significant effect on the quality of financial reports. This effect is stronger than the effect of control effectiveness, as demonstrated by the results (B = 0.38, Sig = 0.000). By reviewing the results of the multiple regression analysis of the variables, the model shows that both audit effectiveness and control contribute significantly and positively to enhancing the quality of financial reports. However, the effect of audit effectiveness was greater than the effect of control effectiveness,

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indicating the significant role that organized and regular audit processes play in enhancing transparency and reliability in government financial reports.

Result: Based on the results, the third hypothesis is accepted: there is a joint significant effect of both audit effectiveness and control on the quality of financial reports.

Table (7) Multiple Regression Analysis of the Variables

Var.	B	Std. Error	t	Sig.
a	0.421	0.145	2.90	0.005
Audit effectiveness	0.51	0.08	6.38	0.000
Control effectiveness	0.38	0.09	4.22	0.000

• T-test to measure differences between groups: Table (8) shows the results of the T-test for differences by gender. This test indicates whether there are statistically significant differences in the dependent variable (quality of financial reports) between two or more groups according to demographic variables such as gender (male/female). When the T-test is conducted for both groups, such as gender, the value (t = 1.24) with (Sig. = 0.217) is greater than 0.05, which means there are no statistically significant differences in the quality of financial reports between males and females in the sample. This means that the hypothesis that assumes a difference between the genders is rejected.

Table (8) Results of the T-test for differences by gender

Var.	Group	(Mean)	(Std. Dev)	t	(Sig.)	Result

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Quality of financial reports	Male	3.98	0.40	1.24	0.217	no significant differences.
	Female	3.92	0.43			

• ANOVA test for academic qualification (for more than two groups): Table (9) indicates the results of the ANOVA test according to academic qualification (diploma, bachelor's, master's, doctorate) for more than two groups, with a value of (F = 1.98) with (Sig. = 0.123) greater than 0.05, which indicates that there are no statistically significant differences between the levels of academic qualification in the quality of financial reports. Therefore, the hypothesis that assumes the existence of a difference between the levels of qualification is rejected.

Table (9) ANOVA test for academic qualification

Source	Sum	(df)	Mean square	F	Sig.
Between group	1.12	3	0.37	1.98	0.123
Within group	20.45	92	0.22		
Total	21.57	95			

The results of the t-test and ANOVA showed no significant differences in the quality of financial reports based on gender or educational qualifications in this sample, indicating that the quality of financial reports was evaluated similarly across these groups.

The applied aspect concluded that the effectiveness of auditing and oversight is a critical and important factor in improving the quality of financial reports. The

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results point to the need to strengthen auditing and oversight processes as part of a strategy to improve financial performance in institutions.

Discussion

The results obtained support the main hypotheses of the study, as they demonstrated a statistically significant positive effect of both audit and control effectiveness on the quality of financial reports. Multiple regression also confirmed that combining the two variables explains a significant proportion of the variance in reporting quality, reflecting the complementary role of audit and control in enhancing financial performance and improving the quality of financial reports. The results also revealed no statistically significant differences based on gender and educational qualifications. This indicates the homogeneity of assessments of these demographic variables, which adds credibility to the generality of the results.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

1. The analysis results showed a strong, positive, and statistically significant relationship between audit effectiveness and the quality of financial reports, confirming the importance of organized audit processes in improving the quality of financial reports at the Financial Audit Bureau.
2. There is a strong, positive, and statistically significant relationship between audit effectiveness and the quality of financial reports, indicating that control systems effectively contribute to enhancing the accuracy and reliability of reports.
3. Multiple regression analysis showed that both audit effectiveness and control effectiveness together have a significant, positive impact on the quality of financial

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reports, with audit effectiveness having a greater impact. This reflects the critical role of auditing in improving the quality of reports, despite the presence of some organizational and technical obstacles that slightly limit audit effectiveness.

4. The results of the t-test and ANOVA did not show statistically significant differences in the quality of financial reports based on gender, educational qualifications, or years of experience, indicating that the quality of reports is assessed consistently across these categories within the sample.

Recommendations

1. Strengthen training and continuous development programs for audit personnel to enhance audit effectiveness and accuracy. It is essential to enhance the independence of auditors and develop their technical capabilities, which will support the reliability of financial reports issued by government institutions.
2. Develop internal control systems in line with modern international standards and adopt advanced electronic audit systems, enhancing the quality of audit results and ensuring continuous improvement in the quality of financial reports.
3. Intensify coordination and communication efforts between audit and oversight teams to enhance integration and achieve better results in reporting quality.
4. Expand the scope of future research to include other variables that may impact the quality of financial reports, such as organizational culture and the technologies used.
5. Adopt transparent and flexible policies that allow for the periodic and systematic measurement and improvement of the quality of financial reports.

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