



## Formulating Accounting Regulations with the Approach of Political Intellectual Schools and their Impact on User Behavior

**Saeid Abdi**

Ph.D. Student of Accounting, Rasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Rasht, Iran

**Keyhan Azadi**

Department of Accounting, Rasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Rasht, Iran  
(Corresponding Author)

**Sina Kheradyar**

Department of Accounting, Rasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Rasht, Iran

**Ali Bayat**

Department of Accounting, Zanjan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Zanjan, Iran

Submit: 06/08/2020    Accept: 31/08/2020

### ABSTRACT

Today, according to recent discussions of the standardization process, accounting cannot be considered an apolitical process. Reported figures in accountants' reports have an effect on economic behavior. Accounting rules affect the behavior of humans and are therefore considered as a political process. As a result, these rules are introduced in the political arena, taking account of accounting issues. In this research, efforts have been made to evaluate the impact of political views of individuals on the formulation and implementation of accounting standards development processes. The tool of this research is a questionnaire and through statistical tests conducted in 2018 The results of the research show that The views of policy makers and managers on the one hand, and auditors, accountants and other users, on the other hand, have comment over the formulation and application of accounting standards. Therefore, in order to reduce these disagreements, steps should be taken to align views. Different and consensus opinions at the time of compilation and so on Use of accounting standards.

### Keywords:

Accounting Standard, Political science schools, IFRS

## 1. Introduction

Due to the expansion and growth of companies listed on the stock exchange and the country's move towards creating an international capital market and the need to increase transparency and comparability of financial information, steps were taken to apply international reporting standards and recent changes in Iranian accounting standards. It has been a kind of move towards international financial reporting. Therefore, it is expected that the use of fair value will become widespread (Golmohammadi et al., 2018). Fair value accounting is a new approach to financial reporting that has been one of the most important challenges in estimating and calculating its reliability. According to many, this method is based on assumptions that give a lot of authority to the management of the business unit (Soleimani Amiri et al., 2016). Choosing a fair value accounting practice may force corporate executives to take unwanted actions. Therefore, people with high conservatism are expected to behave more conservatively in this regard. The basis of most accounting research on the quality of financial reporting is based on the assumption that managers are rational decision makers and take personal economic interests into account in their decisions (Notboom, 2018). But there may be priorities other than personal economic gain

Responsiveness, which is the origin of respect for human rights, is raised in different areas and levels. At the national level, government officials must be accountable to the people in relation to the issues they are assigned to. (Sajjadi, 2003, p. 130). The concept of accountability whose history of life is in line with the life of democratic political systems, is rooted in political philosophy and its current concept is based on the principles such as the acceptance of the "right to know the facts" and the "right of reply" to the people. In societies with democratic political systems, people are empowered by their constituencies through the elections, but they reserve the right to respond and to know the facts. In these communities, elected officials are accountable for the citizens in their actions, and citizens, as the rightful owners, have the facts about the actions of the authorities and on the basis of the natural right to "knowing and responding" in a public and direct manner, and Or through their legal representatives. In the accountability process, both "responsive" and "responsible" actors are involved in

this responsibility and its evaluation through appropriate tools (Babajani, 2002, p. 29).

## 2. Theoretical basis of research

The development and evolution of accounting is influenced by various environmental factors, one of which is culture. Culture includes morals, religion, politics, attitudes, and so on. Hofstede (1980) defined culture as the collective planning of thoughts that distinguish members of a human group from others. Since accounting values and practices are a subset of social and cultural values (Gary, 1988), accounting values can be derived from cultural values. The results of his study Ridge (2010) in examining the relationship between cultural values and voluntary disclosure of social information in 22 countries, showed that there is a direct and significant relationship between voluntary disclosure of social and environmental information and cultural values. There is. Modeling has provided a good basis for intercultural research in the field of accounting. He presented a model for measuring the impact of culture on accounting from the cultural values proposed by Hofstede.

Political ideology is an intertwined set of attitudes and values about social goals and how best to achieve them (Tadayon, 1987). Goyal et al. (2020) found that in privatized companies that are still politically dependent on the government, cash dividends are higher than in other companies. According to them, the political ideology of the managers of this group of companies is still influenced by the ideology of the government. The results of Biskov et al. (2020) emphasize that legislation in accounting is influenced by the political interventions and political ideology of the members of the accounting standards. They point out that just as economic policy is influenced by political ideology, so is standardization and policy-making in accounting influenced by political ideology. Mirt et al. (2020) have examined the development of accounting professionalism in Iran. They believe that the ideology of state-run liberalism played a major role in the development of the accounting profession after the Islamic Revolution. They found that national ideologies and norms played a central role in the development of accounting standards and professional development. Pham (2019) showed in a study that the financial statements of companies with political affiliation are less affected by

economic uncertainty. In their view, the political affiliation of the managers of those companies means that in the face of economic uncertainty, the cost of equity does not increase. Houghton et al. (2014) studied the role of ideology in corporate financial and operational decisions. Studies have shown; A high level of conservative ideology leads to a reduction in investment in corporate research and development, and in such an attitude there is a tendency to maintain higher dividend payments. According to Siselowicz (2013), people in the accounting profession regulate their behavior based on the culture of the national economy. In fact, their professional behavior is a reflection of the culture of the national economy. According to him, the change in accounting standards is not due to the thinking of the people of that country, but due to changes in the management and economic system of the country. The change in the development of accounting standards from a rule-based approach to a principles-based approach in the development of accounting standards can be considered as an example. DATA (2012) examined the relationship between the company and the company. The results of their research show that political relationships affect the value of the company and lead to a fluctuation in the value of companies with more political relationships than what the market can understand. They argue that the returns of firms with a political relationship are considerably different from those of their political counterparts. They concluded that the existence of such relationships in each country would lead to an increase in the index of global corruption, and would increase the likelihood of a rented match and the emergence of a capitalist relationship. Goldman and others (2009) examined the impact of political connections on the value of companies among the top 500 companies on the New York and Nasdaq stock exchanges. The research showed that after the Republican victory in the US elections, the value of companies that had a political relationship with the party increased, and at the same time, the event had a repercussion on the value of companies associated with the Democratic Party. Cheney and others (2012) examined the relationship between political relations and the quality of accruals. Using the analysis of information between several countries, the study showed that the quality of accrual items of companies with lower political relations is lower than companies without political affiliations. Also, building

relationships with stronger political constituencies has less correlation with the quality of accruals. Finally, they found that there is a negative correlation between the quality of accruals and debt costs only in non-political companies. They believe that the negative consequence of low-quality reporting is very low for companies with a political relationship. Carta (2012) examined the relationship between the independence of the audit committee and the demand for higher quality audit quality. The results of this study indicate that there is a positive relationship between the independence of the audit committee and audit fees. The findings support the hypothesis that higher audit committees have higher audit quality demands. The latter is weaker in firms with more political relationships. Also, the selection of large audit firms in companies with political relationships affects the audit committee's attitudes and has a negative impact on audit quality. Bubricryand others (2012) examined the impact of political relationships on corporate performance and financing decisions. They found that companies first improved their performance after raising political relationships and increased their debt. Second, political DATA (2012) examined the relationship between the company and the company. The results of their research show that political relationships affect the value of the company and lead to a fluctuation in the value of companies with more political relationships than what the market can understand. They argue that the returns of firms with a political relationship are considerably different from those of their political counterparts. They concluded that the existence of such relationships in each country would lead to an increase in the index of global corruption, and would increase the likelihood of a rented match and the emergence of a capitalist relationship. Goldman and others (2009) examined the impact of political connections on the value of companies among the top 500 companies on the New York and Nasdaq stock exchanges. The research showed that after the Republican victory in the US elections, the value of companies that had a political relationship with the party increased, and at the same time, the event had a repercussion on the value of companies associated with the Democratic Party. Not so long ago, accounting was thought to be a non-political issue. Although accounting, such as mathematics and astronomy, has never been isolated from politics, but has less political implications for

some disciplines, even in some accounting disciplines such as taxes that are more related to society, accountants without interference in tax policies only focus on technical issues they paid.

### **3. The innovation and novelty aspect of the research**

The goal of accounting policies at the national level is to reduce the gap between the disclosure of corporate information, methods of measurement and presentation of information in financial statements and reports, as well as changes in the amount and quality of information. Due to the complexity of the economic and social environment in which standards are developed and implemented, the standards development process is difficult. The political process is a way of correcting mistakes (inefficiencies) and market mechanisms (ie, insufficient "disclosure" of companies). Another view is that people in the political process act like people in the market for their own interests. Thus the political process is a competition for the transfer of wealth. Most political process hypotheses are based on economic theories. Economic theories of political processes focus on the motivation of individuals to lobby for the transfer of wealth. Accounting and its changes are influenced by political pressures. These pressures are intensified for two reasons:

First, the consequences of accounting practices often have important economic consequences in preparing accounting reports for its users

Zoff (1972) has shown that the process of accounting development is a political process in which stakeholders, economically or otherwise, tries to influence the accounting process.

Second, accounting is a useful social and economic management tool. Social and political accounting is one of the accounting systems that has been introduced for more than several years, but due to the basic limitations, its evolution and development has been very slow and even in some periods has been silent. Evidence shows that the information provided by this accounting system is useful for users and is involved in their decisions, but company managers are reluctant to use it due to some considerations. Professional associations have not made much effort to implement it due to the difficulty of adapting it to some accounting assumptions and principles. Therefore,

social and political accounting is subject to certain challenges and limitations, which will lead to many changes in concepts and principles in the future. And accounting assumptions as well as the theoretical reporting framework. Accountability is the main focus of the theoretical framework of social and political reporting, and the standards set for this accounting paradigm will be significantly different from conventional accounting standards.

Considering that the development of accounting standards affects the reporting and economic and political issues of a country, no research has been done in this field so far, so we decided to conduct a comparative study between Iranian and IFRS standards as well as an empirical study related to The effects of the type and thinking of political concepts and attitudes on the development of accounting standard.

### **4. Political aspects of accounting policy**

As we have already mentioned, we have been focusing on economic aspects of politics, and it was not clear how much policy makers are sufficient for an accountant. Fans of non-supervision believe that, despite the contractual motives and market-based incentives, it is possible to determine the optimal level of information production in the market. With regard to recent financial scandals in regulatory terms, perhaps moving towards lower regulatory spending would impose less costs from the legislator's perspective. Of course, the market failure should not be overlooked. However, the current approach is the supervisory approach. Supervision is more than a political process, rather than an economic aspect. A process in which different groups attempt to lobby for their goals in order to maximize their interests and reduce their risk. Of course, there are other theories on policy making, which we will discuss below.

### **5. General Interest Testing**

This theory claims that politics is what has been demanded by society in response to a market failure. In this theory, it is assumed that the pulse of power, or the policy-making institution, will create the best interests for society and maximize social welfare. / Problems: the inability to optimize the production of information, the inability to monitor the accuracy of

policy makers (To respond to public demands for rectification of inefficient processes)

## 6. Research hypotheses

The hypothesis is a subtle and scientific explanation of the outcomes of research and, in fact, a draft law and usually a precedent that is prior to scientific exploration. The hypotheses in this research are as follows:

The first hypothesis: (1) The political school of thought governing the civil society of the countries has a significant impact on the development of its accounting standards.

The two hypothesis 2) the political school of thought governing Iranian civil society has a significant impact on its accounting standards.

The three hypothesis 3) The pattern of compiling accounting standards in Iran is based on the intellectual-political school governing the civil society of Iran among accounting standards and users with significant gaps.

The four hypothesis 4) The model of compiling accounting standards in Iran is based on the intellectual-political school governing civil society in Iran among users of accounting standards with a significant gap.

## 7. Research Method

This research is "Applied" in terms of the purpose-based research method. It is also based on rational arguments and analyzes in an effort to provide a new model of the components of the political science (political economy) in accounting that adds to the set of knowledge in this area. Therefore, it can be used as a method of development methodology. It was considered as a practical type of research. For collecting research literature, the library method was used and the data collection tool was a questionnaire. Therefore, in the first stage of the differences, the standards were extracted and shared between experts, faculty members and experts related to the distribution issue. And the information collected was analyzed and made about 20 differences. Tax basis in the second study. To measure the importance of risk, its likelihood and severity were used according to the judgment of the questioners in the form of a Likert

scale. According to Lee et al. (2005), Likert grading scale in contract management research is accepted.

## 7.1. Collecting Tools and Information Analysis Method

Statistical population, sampling method and sample size (if available and possible):

This research is conducted at national and internationally developed accounting standards. For empirical research, experts in this field, including professors and professional experts (formal accountants) will be used. The research sample was selected using the cracker formula from the mentioned groups:

$$n \geq \frac{N Z_{\alpha/\tau}^2 \times P(1 - P)}{(N - 1)\epsilon^2 + Z_{\alpha/\tau}^2 \times P(1 - P)}$$

## 7.2. Reliability Measurement Tool

To ensure the validity of the research, the content validity method was evaluated by distributing a questionnaire among 36 experts, professors and experts with a minimum of record in at least one of the parts of the compilation, compilation, teaching or use to ensure the validity of the research. Measurement reliability of the tool with Cranach's alpha coefficient showed 96%, which indicates the reliability of the evaluation results.

## 8. Findings of the research

### 8.1. Descriptive analysis of data

#### 8.1.1. Descriptive analysis of sent and returned questionnaires

The research questionnaires after their finalization and confirmation were distributed by e-mail or in the presence of the statistical sample and after collecting the combination is as follows:

Figure 1- Scatter distribution table of sent and returned questionnaires

Organizational position	Distributed number	Distribution percentage	Number of returned	Return percentage
Professors and editors of accounting standard	69	32.6%	61	34%
auditor	47	22.4%	35	19.3%
Financial manager	43	20.1%	31	17%
Financial Expert	53	24.9%	54	29.7%
Total	212	100%	181	% 100

**Pre-clinical analysis**

The composition of respondents according to the degree of work experience and field of study is as follows:

Figure 2: The number of sample members examined in cross-tabular format

			Work Experience			Major		
			Less than 10 years	10 to 20 years	More than 20 years	Others	Accounting Course	
			Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
Gender	male	Bachelor degree	Bachelor	4	33	0	6	31
		Bachelor degree	MA	4	11	4	8	11
			P.H.D	0	11	0	4	7
	female	Bachelor degree	Bachelor	3	46	8	4	53
		Bachelor degree	MA	0	28	6	7	27
			P.H.D	1	22	0	4	19

The first hypothesis: (1) the political school of thought governing the civil society of the countries has a significant impact on the development of its accounting standards.

Figure 3: Differences between national and international accounting standards in terms of political perspectives

The name of the school of thought	characteristics of the schools of thought	countries	Standards used by countries
Communist	An economic and political military system based on an ideology which, based on the common ownership of methods and means of production, and in the absence of private ownership, depicts a socially anti-socialist socialist organization without a social class, the complete elimination of individual ownership in the field of "production" and "Consumption" is one of its characteristics. This system advocates the induction of individual ownership in all fields, not only the sources of production (including land, water, mines, factories, workshops, agricultural equipment and other means of production) from any kind Public property knows, but also believes that life, agricultural products, livestock and industry are also Public property. The features of this economic and political system include the elimination of individual property, the elimination of the relationship between labor and income, and the elimination of government.	China, Cuba, Vietnam	China (nationally and somewhat internationally) accepted 2006 IFRS and in 2005 ISA, Cuba and Vietnam a little international
Capitalism	The economic and political military system based on the private ownership of means of production and the acceptance of	US,UK	US National and Planning for the Application of

The name of the school of thought	characteristics of the schools of thought	countries	Standards used by countries
	individual liberties in economic activity includes the following features of this economic and political system: 1. Ownership and control of private means of economic production, ie capital; 2. Carrying out economic activities for the purpose of studying profits; (3) a market that regulates these activities; (4) the acquisition of interests by the owners of capital (subject to the payment of taxes to the government); Delivering work by workers as free social elements.		International and British Standards (National and International)
Liberalism	The economic and political military, which is based on (1) the School of Personal Freedom, considers the most important political goal2 - the rights of individuals and equal opportunities. 3. The expansion of freedom of thought and expression 4. Limiting the power of governments 5. The role of law, the free exchange of ideas and ideas from the main principles of liberalism.	France, Germany, Netherlands	International Accounting Standards
Socialism	An economic and political military system based on human-centeredness, its main emphasis is on more freedom and attention to the natural rights of individuals. The characteristics of this economic and political system of dinner: 1. Complete elimination of classes by creating a society in which there is no work of the two "exploiting" and "exploited" groups. 2. The distribution of wealth based on the principle of everyone, as much as his talent. It must work and give everybody the same amount of work. 3. To nationalize all production, including factories, land, water and minerals, etc., to create a regime of dictatorship of the proletariat and, in other words, a workers' government. Portugal, India (national and international), Portugal international and national	Portugal, India	India (National and International), Portugal International and National

The two hypothesis 2) the political school of thought governing Iranian civil society has a significant impact on its accounting standards.

**Figure 4: Differences between Iranian and International Accounting Standards**

Subject	International Financial Reporting Standards	The viewpoints of the political school	The viewpoints of the political school	The viewpoints of the political school
1. Financial Statement	Does not prescribe a specific form. As long as it does not provide information that is more relevant and reliable, assets and liabilities are presented as current and non-current ones. The lowest possible figures in the text are financial statements.	Liberalism	Business units should present a statement of financial position classified as current and non-current and in order of cash-flow. Minor items are not included in the text of the financial statement.	Capitalism
2. Financial Performance Facts	It does not prescribe a specific form, although costs are presented in one of the operational and general forms. Specific small items in the text are presented as financial performance.	Liberalism	Provides a one-step form. Costs are divided into operational and general based on their performance.	Capitalism
3. Exceptional items (Important)	It does not use this title, but separate disclosure requires items with this nature, size, and tax conditions that are required to disclose their separate disclosures in order to describe the		Exceptional items under this heading are disclosed separately and preferably in the context of financial statement disclosure.	Capitalism

Subject	International Financial Reporting Standards	The viewpoints of the political school	The viewpoints of the political school	The viewpoints of the political school
	business unit's performance.			
4-Face changes in equity	This represents transactions with owners, changes in the accumulated gain (loss), and other adjustments to equity components. Except in cases where income and recognition costs are presented, the form of changes in equity is presented as a basic financial statement. In this case, only disclosure is included in the explanatory notes.		Part of the change in equity is included in the statement of cash flows directly in the form of financial statements as well as other changes, including legal reserve accumulation, optional reserve accounts, and accounts relating to items that are accounted for directly in accordance with the owners' equity Changes due to increase or decrease in capital should be disclosed in the related explanatory notes.	
. 5. Cash flow statement	There are standard titles but there are more guidelines for content. Direct or indirect methods are used.	Liberalism	Cash flows are presented in the form of 5 headings, including operational activities, returns on investments and financing payments, income taxes, investment activities and financing activities. Cash flow statements from operating activities are directly and indirectly authorized.	Communist
. 6. Cash Flow Statement - Definition of cash and cash equivalents	Cash comprises cash equivalents with a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition and may include bank overdrafts.	Liberalism	Cash, cash and deposit accounts with banks and financial institutions, including Rials and foreign currencies (including short-term investment deposits with no maturity) are deducted from overdrafts that are required without prior notice. Consequently, it does not include cash equivalent.	Capitalism
. 7- Combination type	Based on the level of control that powers the financial and operational policies. It is assumed that there is control that the parent company has more than half the voting rights of the business unit, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries. It also controls when the parent company owns half or less of the voting rights but has the right to control by law or contract or informally (in rare circumstances). There is also the existence of a potential applicable voting right.	Liberalism	Based on the level of control, which is the power of the financial and operating policies, and the basic assumption is that if more than half of the voting shares are held, they will be obtained. Otherwise, one of the following conditions should be met: A) Dominate more than half the other unit's voting rights by agreeing with other equity holders. B) the ability to direct the other financial and operational policies through law or agreement. C) the ability to install and dismiss the majority of board members	Capitalism
. 8. Providing joint control units (special partnerships)	Each of the two methods of relative integration and special value is allowed.	Liberalism	Particular participation in jointly controlled entities should be reflected in the consolidated financial statements of a specific partner, based on gross value method.	Capitalism
. 9. Purchasing method - Fair value of education	The probable assets and liabilities of the acquired entity are fair value. Goodwill is recognized as a residual (difference) for the payment and the fair value percentage of the acquired business entity. Research and development are generally capitalized in the process of		There are no specific guidelines for probable assets and liabilities of a well-trained business entity, but in practice, like the accepted accounting principles of the United States, this issue is addressed. Goodwill is recognized as a residual (difference) for the payment and the fair value percentage of the	Capitalism



Subject	International Financial Reporting Standards	The viewpoints of the political school	The viewpoints of the political school	The viewpoints of the political school
	completion. Obligations for rebuilding activities are only recognized when the business entity acquired in the history of education has a debt to that effect. Commitments related to future losses or other expenses that are expected to be sustained through a commercial venture. Not recognizable.		acquired business entity. Research and development are generally capitalized in the process of completion. Such as International Financial Reporting Standards.	
. 10-Purchase Procedures - Intangible Assets with Good-Ledger and Goodwill	There are no specific guidelines for probable assets and liabilities of a well-trained business entity, but in practice, like the accepted accounting principles of the United States, this issue is addressed. Goodwill is recognized as a residual (difference) for the payment and the fair value percentage of the acquired business entity. Research and development are generally capitalized in the process of completion. Such as International Financial Reporting Standards.	Liberalism	Intangible assets are reflected in fair value, which are determined on the basis of active market prices.	Capitalism
. 11. Negative goodwill purchase method	Identification and measurement of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired entity are subject to reassessment. Any surpluses arising from the revaluation are recorded immediately in the profit and loss account.		The excess of the share of the unit of interest from the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquired entity over the cost is shared between recognizable non-monetary assets in proportion to their fair value and are not recognized as earnings.	Communist
. 12-Combined business units under common control	Exactly not addressed to this title. Business units vote and consistently use one of the accounting methods of buying or uniting interests for such transactions.	Liberalism	Particular participation in joint venture units should be reflected in the consolidated financial statements of a specific partner, based on the specific gross value method.	Capitalism
. 13. Biological assets	Estimated fair value after deduction of estimated costs at the point of sale is measured by changes in the diagnostic evaluation in the form of profit and loss.	Liberalism and Capitalism	Productive biomaterial assets should be identified and reported on an accrual basis at amortized cost, accumulated depreciation, or revaluation amount, as an alternative to authorized operation. With the exception of non-productive biological assets that are only identified at the time of initial recognition at initial cost, non-productive biological assets, except in special cases, must be recognized in the initial recognition and at the balance sheet date at fair value after deduction of estimated costs of sales time Take place.	Communist
. 14. Income Tax (Transition to Future Period) General Approach	The complete save method with some temporary differences (a series of exceptions) is used in the balance sheet. Instrument tax assets, if discovered, are likely to be detected and swapped (high probability)	Liberalism	An estimate is required if the outflow of benefits is probable and can be reliably measurable. However, the amount of ambiguity with respect to performance tax is far less than reserves. An estimate of the required performance tax is made.	Capitalism
. 15. Long-term leases - Accounting for	Financing leases and obligations related to future leases are registered as assets and are depreciated over the useful life	Liberalism	Capital lease payments should be reflected in the balance sheet of the leaseholder under the title "Assets and	Capitalism

Subject	International Financial Reporting Standards	The viewpoints of the political school	The viewpoints of the political school	The viewpoints of the political school
leaseholder offices (tenants)	of the asset. Rental payments are allocated to obtain a permanent interest rate for deferred obligations. Lease payments are made on line-based operating systems.		liabilities" at an amount equal to the fair value of the leased asset at the beginning of the lease or at the present value of the minimum lease payments, each less. In operating leases, lease payments should be based on the straight line during the lease period as the cost of the course.	
. 16. Long-term leases - Accounting for leaseholder offices: Sale and lease transactions	The proceeds from sale and lease financing are transferred to future periods and are amortized. If this is done for operating rentals, the recognition of income is subject to fair value trading. The content of the trades is considered.	Liberalism	If the sale and lease transaction is of a capital lease, the surplus should be identified as income during the lease period. If the transaction of sale and lease is of a type of operating lease and it is determined that the transaction is performed on the basis of fair value. Profits or losses should be recognized promptly. If the sale price is less than the fair value of the asset, the loss should be recognized. If the sale price is more than fair value, the surplus amount should be deducted during the period in which the leased asset is expected to be used.	Capitalism
. 17-Capital instruments - Treasury stocks (open stock purchases)	It is shown as a diminutive of equity.	Capitalism	Companies admitted to the stock exchange or outside markets may, subject to the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Organization, purchase a maximum of 10% of their registered shares and keep them under the title of Treasury stocks.	Communist
. 18. Derivative tools	Derivative instruments that do not meet the requirements for accounting for protection are measured at fair value with changes in the fair value of the recognition in the profit and loss account. Immunization accounting is allowed provided that strict criteria are met.	Capitalism	Derivative instruments that do not qualify for accounting for immunity are also not eligible for assimilation accounting.	Communist
. 19. Decreased profit for each share	International Accounting Standard 33 is based on the process and methods used to determine whether potential stocks are decreasing. The Treasury stock method is used to secure the purchase of shares.	Liberalism	Potential ordinary shares should only be considered as reductive if converted into ordinary shares, increase the profit of each share from continuing operations, or increase the loss of any share resulting from ongoing operations.	Capitalism
. 20. Stopped operation- Definition	Operations and cash flows that are clearly distinct for financial reporting, representing a huge business line or a separate geographic area. Or a subsidiary entity that has been imposed for resale purposes.		A section of an entity that is assigned, disposed of, or classified as held for sale, and represents a major or separate business or geographic area of operations, is part of a coordinated plan for the assignment or omission of a business activity Or the geographic area is a major and separate operation, or a unit unit that has been purchased solely with the intention of reselling.	Capitalism

The three hypothesis 3) The pattern of compiling accounting standards in Iran is based on the

intellectual-political school governing the civil society of Iran among accounting standards and users with significant gaps.

To examine the relationship between the school of thought and the civic group, the Chi-square test and

variance analysis were used. The following table lists the cross-over frequency table for the two groups.

Figure 5: Crossover table is a lot of mode for the gender variable versus the school of thought

	group					Chi-square test group	Sig
	Managers	Accountants	auditor	Compilers	Investors		
	number	number	number	number	number		
Communist	2	2	2	1	3	2.341	.999
Liberalism	2	1	2	2	3		
Capitalism	12	9	9	12	19		
Socialism	15	19	19	17	30		

In the table below, the Chi-square test (independence) is presented to examine the independence of the two variables. As we can see, the significance level obtained for sig is more than the alpha level. Therefore, it can not be said that these variables are independent of each other.

**The study of the relationship between the school of thought and the history of accounting standards**

To test the relationship between the school of thought and the history of remote accounting standards, the Chi-square test and variance analysis have been used. The following table lists the cross-over frequency table for the two groups.

Figure 6: The Crossover table is a great deal for the variable of the history of accounting standards versus the school of thought

		doctrine								Chi-square test statistic	Sig.
		communism		liberal		capitalist		socialism			
		number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent		
Bac kgro und	Compilation	1	0.6%	4	2.2%	9	5.0%	12	6.6%	21.240	.002
	Editing	2	1.1%	6	3.3%	49	27.1%	23	12.7%		
	Others	8	4.4%	0	0.0%	40	22.1%	27	14.9%		
	lecturer	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		

In the table below, the Chi-square test (independence) is presented to examine the independence of the two variables. As can be seen, the significance level obtained for sig is lower than the alpha level. Therefore, it can be said that these variables are independent of each other.

To test the difference in mean in different groups of accounting standards, the following table lists the descriptive indexes for accounting standard accounting groups by type of school.

Figure 7: Quantitative Quality Indicators

A record of accounting standards		N	Average	Standard deviation	standard error	minimum	Maximum	F	Sig.
Compiler	communism	1	3.7500	.	.	3.75	3.75	2.932	.056
	Liberalism	5	3.5000	.00000	.00000	3.50	3.50		
	Capitalism	17	3.2059	.33349	.08088	2.75	3.63		
	Socialism	3	3.5417	.07217	.04167	3.50	3.63		
	Total	26	3.3221	.31657	.06208	2.75	3.75		

A record of accounting standards		N	Average	Standard deviation	standard error	minimum	Maximum	F	Sig.
Compilers	communism	2	3.8750	.00000	.00000	3.88	3.88	1.717	.171
	Liberalism	7	3.3750	.23936	.09047	3.13	3.63		
	Capitalism	43	3.4273	.29785	.04542	2.88	4.00		
	Socialism	28	3.4196	.28098	.05310	3.13	4.00		
	Total	80	3.4313	.28952	.03237	2.88	4.00		
Others	communism	8	3.6875	.17678	.06250	3.50	3.88	1.399	.253
	Capitalism	48	3.4792	.39134	.05649	3.00	4.13		
	Socialism	19	3.4605	.24669	.05659	3.13	3.75		
	Total	75	3.4967	.34569	.03992	3.00	4.13		

In the table below, an analysis of variance is presented to examine the mean scores of questions about the school of thought between different groups of accounting standards. As can be seen, the obtained sig value for the analysis of variance for all groups is more than 0.05, indicating that there is no difference in meanings in different schools.

**The main hypothesis 4) The model of compiling accounting standards in Iran is based on the**

**intellectual-political school governing civil society in Iran among users of accounting standards with a significant gap.**

The study of the relationship between the school of thought and gender To investigate the relationship between the school of thought and gender, the Chi-square test and analysis of variance have been used. The following table lists the cross-over frequency table for the two groups.

Figure 8: Crossover table is a lot of mode for the gender variable versus the school of thought

Chi-square test statistic	Sig	doctrine								Gender	
		Social		capital		liberal		communism			
		percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number		
8.190	.042	20.4%	37	35.9%	65	4.4%	8	2.2%	4	male	Gender
		13.8%	25	18.2%	33	1.1%	2	3.9%	7	female	

In the table below, the Chi-square test (independence) is presented to examine the independence of the two variables. As can be seen, the significance level obtained for sig is lower than the alpha level. Therefore, it can be said that these variables are independent of each other.

To test the mean difference in different gender groups, the following table lists the descriptive indexes for different groups of gender divided by the type of school.

Figure 9: Descriptive index values

Gender		N	Mean	standard deviation	standard error	min	max	F	Sig.
male	Communism	4	3.8438	.06250	.03125	3.75	3.88	3.752	.013
	Liberalism	10	3.4875	.13756	.04350	3.25	3.63		
	Capitalism	73	3.3716	.34104	.03992	2.75	4.13		
	Socialism	27	3.3519	.19927	.03835	3.13	3.75		
	Total	114	3.3936	.30584	.02864	2.75	4.13		
female	Communism	7	3.6607	.17252	.06521	3.50	3.88	1.463	.233
	Liberalism	2	3.1250	.00000	.00000	3.13	3.13		
	Capitalism	35	3.5071	.37737	.06379	2.88	4.13		
	Socialism	23	3.5489	.28389	.05920	3.13	4.00		
	Total	67	3.5261	.33182	.04054	2.88	4.13		

In the table below, the analysis of variance for analysis of the average scores of questions related to the school of thought between different groups is presented separately. As it can be seen, the sig value obtained for the female group is less than 0.05, indicating a difference in the mean of the schools between the groups and in the men sig for the analysis of variance was more than 0.05, indicating no difference in mean in Schools are different.

**Check the difference between school grades between different groups**

An analysis of variance was used to examine school grades among different groups of society, including (non-managers, managers, auditors, accountants and investors). The mean scores and descriptive indexes are presented in the table below.

**Figure 10: Descriptive Indicators for School Score**

	number	Average	standard deviation	standard error	min	max	F	Sig
Managers	31	3.6129	.26878	.04827	3.13	4.38	4.385	.002
Accountant	31	3.4556	.31049	.05577	2.88	4.13		
Auditor	32	3.3945	.36355	.06427	2.75	4.13		
Compilers	32	3.6523	.28879	.05105	3.13	4.38		
Investors	55	3.4477	.31429	.04238	2.75	4.13		
Total	181	3.5041	.32299	.02401	2.75	4.38		

As shown in the table below, the result is a spatial representation of the mean scores. Sig <0.05

The following table shows the result of the 1 st test to follow the Anise test and the Arizona test.

**Figure 11: Output of the lsd follow-up test**

title	groups	the difference in mean	standard error	Sig.	Test with a significant level of 95%	
					min	max
Compilers	Managers	0.03944	0.0785	0.616	-0.1155	0.1944
	Accountant	.19670*	0.0785	0.013	0.0418	0.3516
	Auditor	.25781*	0.07787	0.001	0.1041	0.4115
	Investor	.20462*	0.06925	0.004	0.0679	0.3413
Managers	Accountant	.15726*	0.07912	0.048	0.0011	0.3134
	Auditor	.21837*	0.0785	0.006	0.0635	0.3733
	Investor	.16518*	0.06996	0.019	0.0271	0.3032
Investor	Auditor	-0.06111	0.0785	0.437	-0.216	0.0938
	Investor	-0.0532	0.06925	0.443	-0.1899	0.0835
Accountant	Auditor	0.06111	0.0785	0.437	-0.0938	0.216

**The study of the relationship between the school of thought and the field of study**

To examine the relationship between the school of thought and the field of study, the Chi-square test and

analysis of variance have been used. The following table lists the cross-over frequency table for the two groups.

**Figure 12: Crossover table is a great deal for the variable of the field of study versus the school of thought**

		doctrine								Chi-square test statistic	Sig
		Communism		Liberalism		Capitalism		Socialism			
		number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent		
field	other	3	1.7%	2	1.1%	21	11.6%	7	3.9%	.654	.884
	Accounting	8	4.4%	8	4.4%	77	42.5%	55	30.4%		

In the table below, the Chi-square test (independence) is presented to examine the independence of the two variables. As we can see, the significance level obtained for sig is more than the alpha level. Therefore, it cannot be said that these variables are independent of each other.

To test the average difference in different groups of study, the following table lists the descriptive indexes for different groups of post offices, broken down by type of school.

Figure 13: test the average difference in different groups of study

Field of study		N	Average	Standard Deviation	standard error	min	max	F	Sig.
other	communism	3	3.6250	.12500	.07217	3.50	3.75	2.373	.091
	Liberalism	2	3.1250	.00000	.00000	3.13	3.13		
	Capitalism	19	3.5724	.25109	.05760	3.13	3.88		
	Socialism	9	3.5417	.22535	.07512	3.25	3.75		
	Total	33	3.5417	.24738	.04306	3.13	3.88		
Accounting Course	communism	8	3.7656	.16953	.05994	3.50	3.88	3.592	.015
	Liberalism	10	3.4875	.13756	.04350	3.25	3.63		
	Capitalism	89	3.3820	.36848	.03906	2.75	4.13		
	Socialism	41	3.4207	.26333	.04112	3.13	4.00		
	Total	148	3.4206	.33221	.02731	2.75	4.13		

In the table below, the analysis of variance test is presented for the purpose of checking the mean scores of questions related to the school of thought between different groups of the field of study. As can be seen, the sig value obtained for the accounting discipline group is less than 0.05 which indicates that there is a difference in the average of schools between groups and in the men's sig group for analysis of variance more than 0.05, indicating no difference in mean in different schools.

**The study of the relationship between the school of thought and organizational posts**

To investigate the relationship between the school of thought and the organization of post office, the Chi-square test and analysis of variance have been used. The following table lists the cross-over frequency table for the two groups.

Figure 14: Crossover table A lot of mode for the organizational post versus the school of thought

		doctrine								Chi-square test statistic	Sig
		communism		Liberal		capital		Social			
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
title	Master	5	2.8%	2	1.1%	35	19.3%	9	5.0%	5.768	.763
	Accountant	3	1.7%	4	2.2%	14	7.7%	25	13.8%		
	Manager	3	1.7%	3	1.7%	16	8.8%	26	14.4%		
	Financial expert	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	33	18.2%	2	1.1%		
	Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		

In the table below, the Chi-square test (independence) is presented to examine the independence of the two variables. As we can see, the significance level obtained for sig is more than the alpha level.

Therefore, it cannot be said that these variables are independent of each other.

To test the average difference in different groups of organizational posts, firstly, in the following table, the

descriptive indexes for different groups of post offices are presented separately from the type of school.

Figure 15: To test the average difference in different groups of organizational posts

Organizational position		N	Average	Standard deviation	standard error	min	max	F	Sig.
master	communism	5	3.8500	.05590	.02500	3.75	3.88	3.554	.021
	Liberalism	2	3.1250	.00000	.00000	3.13	3.13		
	Capitalism	30	3.4917	.35800	.06536	2.88	4.13		
	Socialism	14	3.4464	.17482	.04672	3.13	3.75		
	total	51	3.5000	.31820	.04456	2.88	4.13		
auditor	communism	3	3.5000	.00000	.00000	3.50	3.50	.168	.918
	Liberalism	4	3.4063	.18750	.09375	3.25	3.63		
	Capitalism	25	3.3800	.44704	.08941	2.75	4.13		
	Socialism	14	3.3393	.25678	.06863	3.13	3.75		
	total	46	3.3777	.35987	.05306	2.75	4.13		
Managers	communism	3	3.7500	.12500	.07217	3.63	3.88	3.471	.024
	Liberalism	3	3.5417	.07217	.04167	3.50	3.63		
	Capitalism	28	3.3393	.28435	.05374	2.88	4.13		
	Socialism	14	3.5625	.30520	.08157	3.13	4.00		
	total	48	3.4427	.30066	.04340	2.88	4.13		
Financial Expert	Liberalism	3	3.5417	.07217	.04167	3.50	3.63	.218	.806
	Capitalism	25	3.4450	.32692	.06538	2.75	4.13		
	Socialism	8	3.4063	.25661	.09073	3.13	3.75		
	total	36	3.4444	.29647	.04941	2.75	4.13		

In the table below, the ANOVA test is presented for the purpose of checking the mean scores of questions related to the school of thought between different groups of the field of study. As we can see, the sig value obtained for the group of professors and managers is less than 0.05 which indicates the difference between the schools' average among the groups and in the other groups sig for the analysis of

variance was more than 0.05, indicating no difference in mean in different schools.

**Studying the relationship between the school of thought and membership in the forums**

Chi-square and ANOVA were used to examine the relationship between the school of thought and membership in the associations. The following table lists the cross-over frequency table for the two groups.

Figure 16: Crossover Table Frequency mode for membership variable in forums vs. school of thought

		doctrine								Chi-square test statistic	Sig.
		communism		Liberalism		Capital		Socialism			
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Join the forums	Iranian Certified Accountants Association	2	1.1%	0	0.0%	17	9.4%	10	5.5%	22.305	.034
	Iranian Certified Accountants Association	6	3.3%	10	5.5%	36	19.9%	29	16.0%		
	Iranian Accounting Management Association	3	1.7%	0	0.0%	14	7.7%	8	4.4%		
	Iranian Accounting Society	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	21	11.6%	7	3.9%		
	other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	5.5%	8	4.4%		

In the table below, the Chi-square test (independence) is presented to examine the independence of the two variables. As can be seen, the significance level obtained for sig is lower than the alpha level. Therefore, it can be said that these variables are independent of each other.

To test the average difference in the different groups of membership in the associations, first in the table below the values of descriptive indexes for different groups of membership in the associations are presented by the type of school.

Figure 17: test the average difference in the different groups of membership in the associations

Join the forums		N	Average	Standard deviation	standard error	min	max	F	Sig.
Iranian Certified Accountants Association	communism	2	3.5000	.00000	.00000	3.50	3.50	2.088	.144
	Capitalism	19	3.2039	.32062	.07355	2.88	3.75		
	Socialism	8	3.4219	.24944	.08819	3.13	3.75		
	total	29	3.2845	.30782	.05716	2.88	3.75		
Iranian Certified Accountants Association	communism	6	3.7500	.15811	.06455	3.50	3.88	4.475	.006
	Liberalism	12	3.4271	.18813	.05431	3.13	3.63		
	Capitalism	41	3.3537	.25449	.03975	3.00	4.00		
	Socialism	22	3.3920	.28162	.06004	3.13	4.00		
	total	81	3.4043	.26463	.02940	3.00	4.00		
Iranian Accounting Management Association	communism	3	3.8333	.07217	.04167	3.75	3.88	1.537	.237
	Capitalism	17	3.5221	.39090	.09481	3.00	4.00		
	Socialism	5	3.7250	.05590	.02500	3.63	3.75		
	total	25	3.6000	.34233	.06847	3.00	4.00		
Iranian Accounting Society	Capitalism	19	3.5461	.44529	.10216	2.75	4.13	2.735	.110
	Socialism	9	3.2917	.15309	.05103	3.13	3.50		
	total	28	3.4643	.39213	.07411	2.75	4.13		
other	Capitalism	12	3.6042	.33640	.09711	3.13	4.13	.084	.775
	Socialism	6	3.6458	.12290	.05017	3.50	3.75		
	total	18	3.6181	.27942	.06586	3.13	4.13		

In the table below, an analysis of variance is presented to examine the mean scores of questions about the school of thought between different groups of accounting standards. As can be seen, the obtained sig value for the analysis of variance for all groups is more than 0.05, indicating that there is no difference in meanings in different schools.

**The study of the relationship between the school of thought and work experience**

The Chi-square test and variance analysis were used to examine the relationship between the school of thought and the long-standing career. The following table lists the cross-over frequency table for the two groups

Figure 18: Crossover table the frequency mode for the work experience variable versus the school of thought

		doctrine								Chi-square test statistic	Sig.
		communism		Liberalism		Capital		Socialism			
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
work experience	Less than 10	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.7%	9	5.0%	28.256	.000
	10 to 20	9	5.0%	5	2.8%	86	47.5%	51	28.2%		
	more than 10	2	1.1%	5	2.8%	9	5.0%	2	1.1%		



In the table below, the Chi-square test (independence) is presented to examine the independence of the two variables. As can be seen, the significance level obtained for sig is lower than the alpha level. Therefore, it can be said that these variables are independent of each other.

In order to test the average difference in different working groups, the following table lists the descriptive indexes for different groups of work histories, broken down by type of school.

**Figure 19: test the average difference in different working groups**

work experience		N	Average	Standard deviation	standard error	min	max	F	Sig.
Less than 10 years	Capitalism	6	3.3333	.17078	.06972	3.13	3.50	3.913	.076
	Socialism	6	3.5833	.25820	.10541	3.25	3.75		
	total	12	3.4583	.24618	.07107	3.13	3.75		
. 10 to 20 years	communism	9	3.6944	.16667	.05556	3.50	3.88	2.361	.074
	Liberalism	6	3.2917	.17078	.06972	3.13	3.50		
	Capitalism	94	3.4508	.35032	.03613	2.88	4.13		
	Socialism	42	3.4315	.25928	.04001	3.13	4.00		
	total	151	3.4536	.31873	.02594	2.88	4.13		
More than 20 years	communism	2	3.8750	.00000	.00000	3.88	3.88	7.293	.004
	Liberalism	6	3.5625	.06847	.02795	3.50	3.63		
	Capitalism	8	3.0625	.36596	.12939	2.75	3.63		
	Socialism	2	3.2500	.00000	.00000	3.25	3.25		
	total	18	3.3403	.38061	.08971	2.75	3.88		

In the table below, the analysis of variance tests is presented to examine the mean scores of questions related to the school of thought between different groups of work experience. As it can be seen, the obtained sig value for a work experience group of more than 20 years was less than 0.05, indicating a difference in mean of schools between groups, and in other groups the obtained sig for analysis of variance was greater than 0.05, indicating the lack of There is a difference in meanings in different schools.

## Conclusion

Once upon a time, accounting was considered a non-political issue. Although accounting, such as mathematics and astronomy, has never been separate from politics, it has had fewer political aspects than some disciplines. Today, according to recent discussions of the standardization process, accounting can no longer be considered a non-political process. This research addressed the issue of the impact of political views and its impact on the development and application of accounting standards and in this regard, 4 main hypotheses were proposed and the above hypotheses were tested. The results of this study

showed that schools of thought Rasta means the school of thought of capitalism, but other statistical communities had different views from the previous two groups. Also, other research findings indicate that the difference in views on education, organizational position, etc. are significantly different from each other, so To reduce these differences, steps should be taken to align different views and consensus during the development and use of accounting standards. Accounting values and practices are also a subset of social, political and cultural values, and accounting values can be derived from cultural and political values. Therefore, it can be said that environmental factors such as culture affect accounting practices. Due to the recent changes in Iranian accounting standards and the move towards international financial reporting, it is expected that the development of standards based on international standards will become more and closer. In fact, the parameters related to the quality of financial statements will have important economic and political consequences for investors. Various factors can overshadow the development, application, and quality of judgments of auditors and users. Aware of the impact of the views of developers and users of accounting standards, the results of this study can

improve the development of standards by examining the level of political views of developers, managers, and users in general. It is suggested that legislators, investors, members of the audit committee and auditors also legislate to monitor and improve the quality of financial statements, the impact of cultural values and political ideology on economic decisions. Consider. One of the main limitations of this research is the inherent limitation of the questionnaire in data collection. According to this limitation, the respondents may not be careful enough when answering the questions of the questionnaire or their circumstances, moods and moods may change under the influence of environmental conditions so that they do not understand the answers correctly; These cases are beyond the control of the researcher. Another limitation of this research is related to random sampling that the sample selected in this way often cannot be a true representative of the community and the results are generalized to the community.

## Reference

- 1) Ang, James. Ding, David. Thong, Tiong Yang (2013). Political connection and firm value. *Asian development review*. Vol. 30, No. 2, Pages 131-166
- 2) Backof, A.G., Bamber, E.M., Carpenter, T.D. (2016). Do auditor judgment frameworks help in constraining aggressive reporting? Evidence under more precise and less precise accounting standards. *Accounting, Organizations and Society*, 51, 1-11
- 3) Boubakri, Narjess, Omrane Guedhami Dev Mishra, Walid Safar (2012). Political connection and the cost of equity capital. *Journal of Corporate Financial* journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/jcorpfin](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jcorpfin)
- 4) Boubakri, N., Claude, J., Saffar, W. (2012). The impact of political connections on firms operating performance and financing decisions, *The Journal of Financial Research* • Vol. XXXV, No. 3 • 397-423
- 5) Boubakri, N., Claude, J., Saffar, W. (2012). The impact of political connection on firm operating performance and financing decisions. *The Journal of Financial Research*. Vol. XXXV, No. 3, 397-423.
- 6) Bischof, J., Daske, H., & Sertroh, A. C. J. (2020). Why Do Politicians Intervene in Accounting Regulation? The Role of Ideology and Special Interests, *Journal of Accounting Research*, vol. 58, issue 3, 589-642
- 7) Braggion, Fabio and Lyndon Moore March (2011). The economic Benefits of Political Connection in Late Victorian Britain. *Journal of Economic History*, 73(1), 142-176
- 8) Brink, G.A., Tang, F., and Yang, L., (2017) The effects of social influence pressure source and reporting consequence on financial statement preparers' fair value estimate choices, *International Journal of Behavioural Accounting and Finance*, 6(2), pp. 168-187
- 9) Braun, G.P., Haynes, C.M., Lewis, T.D., Taylor, M.H. (2015). Principles-based vs. rules-based accounting standards: The effects of auditee proposed accounting treatment and regulatory enforcement on auditor judgments and confidence. *Research in Accounting Regulation*, 27(1), 45-50.
- 10) Cheny, P.K, M. Faccio, and D.C Parpley (2012). The Quality of Accounting Information in Politically Connected Firms. Working paper Vanderbilt University
- 11) European Commission, "What is an SME?" , Small and medium sized enterprises (SME) - Enterprise and Industry, Retrieved June 2015, [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu)
- 12) Cohen, J., Krishnamoorthy, G., Peytcheva, M., Wright, A. (2013). How does the strength of the financial regulatory regime influence auditors' judgments to constrain aggressive reporting in a principles versus rules-based accounting environment? *Accounting Horizons*, 27(3), 579-601.
- 13) Goldman, E., Rocholl, J., & So, J. (2010). Do Politically Connected Boards Affect Firm Value? *The Review of Financial Studies*. 22(6), 2331-2360.
- 14) Goyal, A., Jategaonkar, S.P., Muckley, C.B., (2020) Why do privatized firms pay higher dividends? *Journal of Corporate Finance*, Vol. 60 PP. 1-19
- 15) Hackenbrack, K., Nelson, M.V. (1996). Auditors' incentives and their application of financial accounting standards. *The Accounting Review*, 71(1), 43-59
- 16) IFRS Foundation, International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), "Who we are", IFRS Organization, July 2015, [www.ifrs.org](http://www.ifrs.org)

- 17) IFRS Foundation staff analysis of the SEC Final staff report, "Work Plan for the consideration of incorporating IFRS into the financial reporting system for US issuers", IFRS Foundation, October 22, 2012
- 18) Mihret, D.G Mirshekary, S., Yaftian, A.,(2020) Accounting professionalization, the state, and transnational capitalism: The case of Iran, Accounting, organizations and society, vol. 82, pp. 1-16,
- 19) Notbohm, M., Campbell, K., Smedema, A. R., & Zhang, T. (2018). Management's personal ideology and financial reporting quality. *Review of Quantitative Finance and Accounting*.
- 20) Niessen S. Ruenzi, Y. Political Connectedness and Firm Performance: Evidence From Germany. CFR-Working Paper NO. 07-15
- 21) Ng, T.B., Tan, H.T. (2003). Effects of authoritative guidance availability and audit committee effectiveness on auditors' judgments in an auditor-client negotiation context. *The Accounting Review*, 78(3), 801-81
- 22) Peytcheva, M., Wright, A., Majoor, B. (2014). The impact of principles-based versus rules-based accounting standards on auditors' motivations and evidence demands. *Behavioral Research in Accounting*, 26(2), 51-72.
- 23) Pham, A.V., (2019) Political risk and cost of equity: The mediating role of political Connections, *Journal of Corporate Finance*, Vol.56 : 64-86
- 24) Segovia, J., Arnold, V., Sutton, S.G. (2009). Do principles versus rules-based standards have a differential impact on U.S. auditors' decisions? *Advances in Accounting Behavioral Research*, 12, 61-84.
- 25) Trompeter, G. (1994). The effect of partner compensation schemes and generally accepted accounting principles on audit partner judgment. *A Journal of Practice & Theory*, 13(2), 56