



Impact of Commitment on Improving Efficiency and Effectiveness of Government Units

Abdulmahdi Abdulhusein Idan AlMansori^a, Ahmed Mohsen Hassan Al-Shammri^{b*}, Azdehar J. Mohammed^c, ^{a,b} Babylon University, ^c College of Administration and Economics, Banking and Finance Department, Babylon University-Iraq, Email: ^{a*}mahhusin@uobabylon.edu.iq

The objective of this research is to demonstrate the efficiency and effectiveness of the accounting system when applying the basis of commitment in recording and presenting financial statements of government units in light of the current national situation and the need for these units to continue carrying out their projects in accordance with their annual plans of the Ministry of Planning, as well as its financial allocation being included in the previous periods, which arranged contractual obligations for these units with implementing agencies. Due to the non-rotation of allocations, most of these projects were stopped due to the austerity conditions experienced by the country, and not completed. The research sample was selected in a comprehensive survey method with a total of 30 people. To achieve the objectives of the research, the researchers prepared, developed and used a questionnaire. The questionnaire included 15 items distributed on three axes, distributed to a group of specialists. The questionnaire was validated by a number of arbitrators to express their opinions and observations. The researchers then calculated an alpha coefficient and the results were suitable for the purposes of the research. The research found sets of results, including that the basis of commitment is appropriate for accounting work in government units under the current circumstances. This is confirmed by the responses of the majority of the sample. The basis of the commitment facilitates government units to obtain reports and accounting information that helps decision makers from different categories to make decisions in an efficient and effective manner. Finally, the research concludes by presenting some general recommendations, including applying the basis of commitment as an alternative to the rest of the foundations at the present time to meet the requirements of government units and entities contracting with them. Also, the accounting system should include a set of financial reports



and lists that meets the need of financial and non-financial information for decision makers.

Key words: *Plan projects, Public sector units, Government expenditures, Financial performance, Central financial*

Introduction

Accounting principles used in accounting systems in government units are indicators that show the efficiency and effectiveness of the performance of these units for the purpose of making sound decisions. The basis of obligation is one of the bases used to demonstrate financial events within government accounting systems, which constitute an accounting information system that reflects the result of the financial activity of non-profit meat sector units.

The technical aspect of government accounting focuses on the procedures for proving and restricting financial events in the accounting records and in the preparation of reports and government financial statements to show the results of government unit compliance with the provisions and instructions of exchange in the Federal Budget Regulations. The accounting system should take into account the characteristics of the activities of non-profit units.

The importance of the system of government accounting in government units is due to the significance of the government accounting system. As a result of the nature of its activity, it is required to enter into financial commitments at the end of the financial year, especially those that may start quarterly. Due to the nature of the distribution of its activity at the end of the financial year and the beginning of another financial year, such as educational units of Ministry of Higher Education and the Ministry of Education. This provides protection and guarantee for contractors to collect their money by recycling financial balances of their activities in a financial period to a subsequent financial period, which would enable them to benefit from those funds' continuity in the exercise of their activities and not be linked to those commitments and activities on and off until the adoption of the federal budget.

First Chapter

Research Methodology

Research Problem

The research problem consists of failure to apply the basis of commitment in the implementation of the federal budget which has an impact on the completion of obligations contracted within the federal budget, affecting the efficiency and effectiveness of the performance of government units and meeting the requirements of users of accounting



information that covers all revenues and expenditures in government departments through real life of financial events concerning the Fiscal year.

Research Objective

The research aims to:

- 1-Clarify the effect of the obligation basis as a tool for recording financial events in ensuring that the revenue and expenditure realities of the financial period are closely related.
- 2-Determining the importance of the impact of applying the basis of commitment in the efficiency and effectiveness of the performance of government units.
- 3-The implications of the implementation of commitment to provide some of the recommendations of the contribution to improve the functioning of government units and the continuity of the fulfillment of their obligations in the implementation of contracted projects .

Importance of Research

The importance of the research appears in:

- 1 - Statement of the impact of the basis of commitment as an accounting measure in guaranteeing the rights of contractors and financial statements that appear in the financial statements in government units to show the extent of commitment to implement the federal budget.
- 2 -Improve the sense of contractors with the institutions of the government sector in securing their financial rights at the end of the fiscal year.
- 3- Address the negative and enhance the positive aspects of government units' financial performance.

Research Hypothesis

The research is based on the premise that the application of the basis of obligation to establish revenue and expenditure in centrally funded government units would improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the performance of those units and meet the requirements of users of accounting information, and that there is a link between the application of this basis and the efficiency and effectiveness of performance in government units.

Research Methodology

For the purpose of achieving the objective of research and testing the hypothesis put forward, the research was based on the descriptive approach through the study of deductive reasoning



and inductive input on the subject of research in books and sources of Arabic and foreign scientific research and messages, periodicals and publications related to the subject.

Limitations of Research

The research includes all government units, also called central finance units, according to the government accounting system.

Chapter Two: Theoretical Framework

Accounting System in Government Units

It is difficult to imagine the existence of a government accounting system without covering the general budget in practice (Sultan, Abu Malakaram, p. 98, 1990). It is also difficult to imagine the existence of a government accounting system without a general budget.)

The relationship between the governmental accounting system and the general budget of the state as a relationship is overlapping and synchronised. As an approved plan that includes work programs and estimates of the revenues and expenses required to implement these programs during the next financial period, the budget the main pillar of the government accounting system. The programs and activities that follow them are the scope of applying this system, o provide reports and lists containing information on those programs for use in the administrative and financial areas (Hammad and the Sea, 31-33, 1990).

The Basis for Measuring Financial Events in Government Units

Government units follow different accounting principles to record transactions or financial events, and the selection of the appropriate basis in government accounting goes through two stages: (Redo, 2003, 150)

- First: choose the measurement basis, which is the dimension or property of the element to be measured.
- Second: the selection of the unit of cash that reflects the first stage in accounting books. This choice is limited to the currency of the State itself.

The process of linking the preparation of t financial statements and their objectives requires the basis of accounting measurement. It is not possible to use more than one measurement basis at the same time to serve all types of financial statements. Monetary basis is first and followed by full maturity to maturity of rate.



Importance of Accounting Basis

The importance of choosing the accounting basis is that the accounting basis controls the timing of the accounting process (Abdelkarim, 2005, p. 3) and it is important in determining the accounting basis for accounting procedures. “The importance of the accounting basis stems first from the development of a guide to accounting or accounting policies from the fact that it is the frame of reference governing the process of classification, recording and measuring the recognition of operations and financial events carried out by any economic unit. This is precisely the foundation that controls not only the nature of the accounting treatment of operations, but also the timing of such treatment.”

Cash Basis

Cash accounting basis means recording transactions only when cash is received, it simply proves the cash transactions that occur at the time, (Short & Welsch, 1990, p140). Revenue is recognised when it is received and expenses are recorded when disbursed, regardless of the financial period. The timing measures the recording of income and expenditure, and excludes non-cash financial operations. In tracing different accounting principles historically, the accounting basis “is considered one of the oldest bases used in recording accounting data and measuring the results of government activity” (Hijazi, 1997, p. 42).

The cash basis does not address any rights or obligations arising during the year. Cash is the amount of currency held by a government unit and does not recognise debtors, creditors, inventory, receivables, amounts paid or received in advance. In this case, the application of the monetary basis does not entail any financial rights or obligations in the process of prepayment (prepaid expenses), delay in payment or collection of services or goods used. The financial position statement does not include prepayments or receivables for the monetary basis of the accounting system.

Basis of Merit

This basis is different from the monetary basis in the recording of expenses and revenues, where the accounting period is uploaded in respect of expenses and revenues without regard to the time of payment or collection of the financial process, with the application for the accounting period loaded by expenses and real revenues that belong to them. This excludes expenses and income that have not been expended and are incurred for past financial periods. On an accrual basis, revenue is recognized when expenses and expenses are earned and recorded when used. Based on the application of the accrual basis (Williams, & Others, 2005, 102), “the effects of transactions and other events are recognized when they occur and not when cash is received or paid (and recorded in the accounting records) and reported in the financial statements for the



relevant periods.” They are recognized as the accrual basis of assets, liabilities, net assets / equity, income and expenses (International Standards for Public Sector Accounting, 2002, p. 10).

The Basis of Obligation

The practical concept of the above-mentioned basis shows the loading of the fiscal year related to the expenses that have been committed by government units regardless of the actual payment or maturity. Which is intended to avoid the problem of the cancellation of approved funds for units in the budget at the end of the financial year?

- Helps ensure the rights of third parties when contracting to provide services or goods to the state.
- Also provides information on the activity of units in the implementation of the commitments contained in the general budget.

The above basis requires qualified cadres at a technical level to take responsibility for the accounting organisation of state units (Salloum, 994, 16). The basis of commitment lies between the monetary basis and the basis of full merit. The sources differ, and they are a combination of the characteristics of these two methods (monetary and accrual) (Ahmro, 2003, 140).

The basis of obligation addresses income and expenditure in two different ways: Hilali, 2002, 48

- Revenue is treated according to cash basis, so that receipts and receivables are not taken into account, only actual and realized revenues .
- The expenses to be paid in the contracts under which services, materials, furniture and spare parts are obtained on an accrual basis, without consideration at the time of payment, taking into account the advances and receivables, which in turn requires the adjustment of the inventory of expenses.
- This modified basis is applied to certain cases in government accounts, such as the transfer of certain credits from one year to the next, by the account of secretariats, although the cash basis allows for the preparation of estimated budgets and the final account based on actual cash flows to and from the government administrative unit (Zaki, and Abutbul, 184: 183).



Benefits of the Basis of Commitment

The basis of commitment is characterized by a set of advantages which can be explained as follows (Hijawi, 1999, 34):

- It is possible to easily compare public expenditure and public revenues for various years .
- Provides financial data to assist in financial analysis.
- It is possible to show the final accounts of government units in a realistic way.
- It is possible to provide the necessary funds to pay for obligations incurred by government units and pay them to beneficiaries when the services or supply of materials or supplies are carried out.
- It is considered suitable for the treatment of large projects that last for more than one year so that the necessary provisions can be reserved for the implementation of these contracted projects upon commitment.

Basis of Obligation

The basis of obligation, like other accounting principles, is not flawed (Hajjawi, 1999, 34):

- Use of this basis requires people with scientific knowledge and practical accounting.
- Use of this basis leads to the loading of the financial year in amounts not related thereto, where services may be committed not to be carried out during the fiscal year to which they have been charged.
- The use of this basis requires the treatment of public revenues in a manner different from the treatment of public expenditures, which leads to uncontrolled cash flows of government units.

The researchers believe that these defects can be avoided or their impact reduced by following or issuing instructions that limit them by:

- 1- The amounts allocated for the expenses required to cover the contracted projects limiting their expenditure only to those projects and the methods of documents and the underlying documents proving it. In case of a certain period specified by the Ministry of Finance, they are either returned to the treasury or transferred to the budget of the governmental institution funding for the current year.
- 2 -According to current directives. the Ministry of Finance and Planning has opened axes or a people concerned with project budget and planning for each department that can select these people with experience, in addition providing training courses to develop their expertise.
- 3- Expenditures incurred for a particular year may be addressed by means of issuing instructions not to contract for the execution of projects at the end of the financial year. At least



a certain percentage may not be started, for example at least (20%) during the same year to ensure that such projects if already started belong to that year.

4-The opening of public accounting for the implementation of these projects and expenditures would reduce the subject of variation in the treatment of expenditures and revenues for the fiscal year.

It is understood from the practical understanding of the said basis that the financial year concerned is the expenditure that has been committed by the units regardless of the actual payment or maturity. This requires that the capped adjustments be made at the end of the period to transfer the amounts due from the units in light of the obligation to intermediate accounts for later payment. Revoking funds approved for units in the budget at the end of the fiscal year helps ensure the rights of third parties when contracting them to provide services or goods to the state. It also provides information on the activities of the units in the implementation of commitments contained in the general budget (Al-Mahayni and Saloum, 2007, 15).

Therefore, in the light of the economic crisis and challenges facing countries, as well as the country's exceptional circumstances in the country's dependence on the source (oil), which represents about 96% of the revenue of the federal budget and fluctuations in prices due to the above conditions, the researchers believe that the government needs to find a genuine guarantee for the realisation of its two-pronged government program, that is, achieving security, stability and providing public service with the sustainable development of service and economic projects. In order to enhance confidence with the parties working to implement these projects (guaranteeing the rights of others), the basis of the obligation provides such confidence in the transfer of the allocations of those projects for subsequent years and not being returned to the Treasury as they are therefore included in the income of that year which also applies to new projects that may affect and be affected by those transferred assignments.

The Role of Accounting Bases in Improving the Efficiency and Effectiveness of the Performance of Government Units

The process of establishing standards for measuring the efficiency of performance is not an easy task. It needs a real and complete understanding of the work environment or activity. (Al-Hawari, 2008): "It is a measure used to measure actual results. It is a means by which something is compared to something else. A goal which is sought to be achieved.

As defined by Mohamed Abbas Hijazi in 1977: Standards and rates to be determined in advance based on engineering specifications use the scientific method to determine both the quantities and prices of services, labour rates and other burden rates required for a particular product to be fully described.



It is clear from the above definitions that the performance measures are criteria that have been determined in advance by those who have experience in the field according to scientific methods to be the measure by which the actual performance of any activity is compared with those standards through some indicators to identify positive or negative deviations. The most important of these criteria or indicators are:

Efficiency Indicators

These indicators aim to evaluate the process of using available resources and turning them into outputs. According to Bahaa Eddin Fawzi, (1991), the most important indicators in government units are (): productivity indicators that are concerned with measuring exploited energy, economic indicators, which aim to evaluate the process of obtaining various government unit resources in terms of price, quantity and quality so that resources are available for production activities or to perform functions.

Effectiveness Indicators

These indicators are concerned with measuring the extent to which the objectives identified for the government units have been met and the relative success of a particular program or activity in reaching those predetermined goals.

The money in government units is public money so that the owner has the right to know where to go and spend it, as a result of which the government accounting tries to adopt accounting principles which are accurate in the statement of efficiency of financial performance, and the accounting data and financial statements provide a clear picture and express the efficiency of the financial performance of government units. Therefore, when selecting the accounting basis, the following should be considered:

1. Financial information, is one of the most important problems experienced by the government accounting systems, which is the result of the fact that reliable and appropriate information for decision-making and monitoring as well as evaluation of performance of government units is distorted by the Department in order to avoid its use as a measure to assess the efficiency of its performance. At the same time, the use of the compliance basis will place the accounting information within the period of time achieved, thereby generating sufficient assurance of reliability and appropriateness of the information for monitoring and evaluating performance.
2. The selection of the accounting policy of the Government and Institutional Unit is often linked to the objectives set by the Government in its interest and in view of its consideration to achieve those objectives, regardless of whether the accounting policy and basis satisfy the actual need to cover the financial operations of those units, while the basis of the obligation



takes into account the obligations of the accounting unit, especially those at the end of the financial period.

In order to carry out the evaluation process, there must be a mechanism whereby the process can be conducted so that it can be adopted by the evaluator at work, which includes steps to reach the final result of the performance of the evaluation process. This process is governed by several rules and general principles, including the following (Muayad al-Douri, 2006, 11):

- Determine the goal of evaluating the performance of the Institution so that the necessary data can be collected in light of the target.
- Determine the time period for the performance evaluation process as it should be consecutive periods.
- Identify the data required to reach performance evaluation goals.
- Choose appropriate performance evaluation methods for the Organisation that can be used.
- Use information and measurements gathered by the evaluator for decision-making or appropriate action.
- Choose the appropriate standard to measure the results and not provide a choice to choose more than one standard.
- Identify deviations during the evaluation years, whether positive or negative.
- Identify appropriate conclusions and recommendations reached at the end of the evaluation process.

It is clear that the performance evaluation process is positively affected by the accounting information. It is possible to measure the evaluation of the performance of management in the Institution and assess the performance of employees, according to the objectives set out for the Institution that works to achieve them.

General Information

Two methods are used to obtain information that can enhance the theoretical aspect of the research and test the research hypothesis referred to in the first axis :

1. Conducting some interviews with a group of employees in educational units and academics in the field of specialization, as well as a meeting and personal interview with a group of directors and departments, divisions and accounting and auditing as well as axes that oversee the service and engineering projects and committees the work of which is related to the subject.
2. The questionnaire includes three axes related to the research problem and its hypothesis. The first relates to the basis of the commitment and the second axis relates to the performance efficiency of the Institution while the third consists of effectively applying the basis of commitment in the Institution.

3. Reliability of questionnaire and results:

Alpha testing is performed to verify the stability of the search tool and demonstrate the correlation strength between the scales. The alpha values for the research axes are as follows:

The first axis	0.953
The second axis	0.935
The third axis	0.919
Total axes	0.969

Case Processing Summary			
		N	%
Cases	Valid	30	100.0
	Excluded	0	.0
	Total	30	100.0
a. Deletion based on all variables in the procedure			

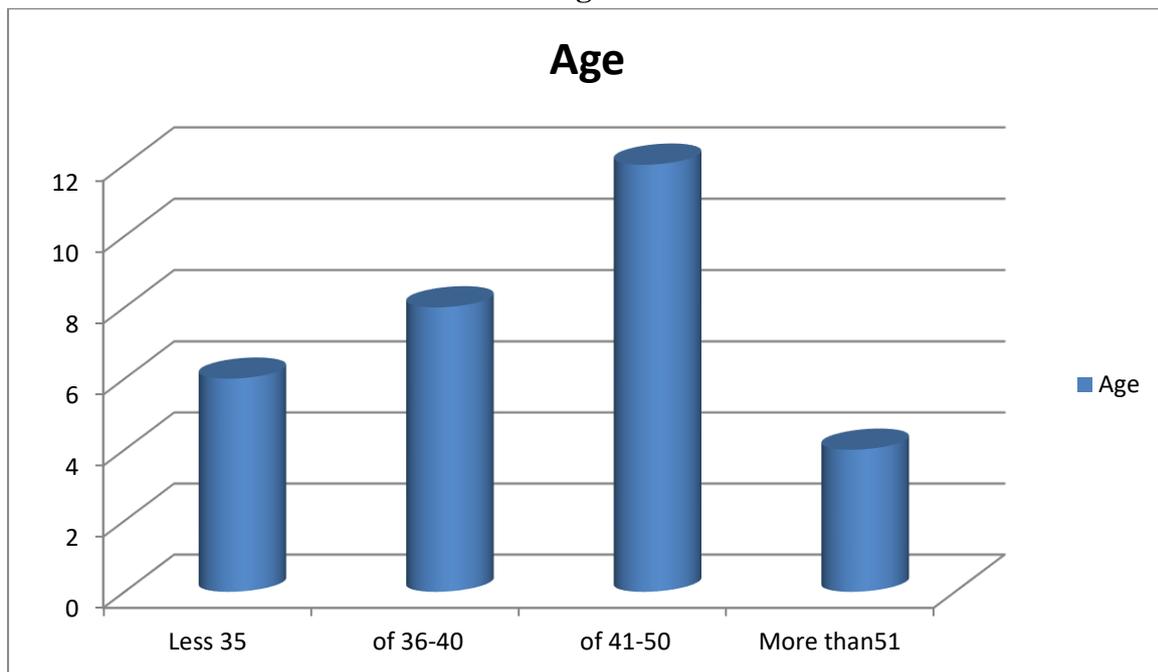
Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.969	15

Item-Total Statistics				
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
First indicator 1	61.467	65.637	.839	.967
Second indicator 1	61.167	68.075	.726	.968
Third indicator	61.067	66.409	.792	.967
Indicator IV 1	61.133	65.499	.831	.967
Indicator 5	61.100	68.714	.710	.969
First indicator 2	61.433	61.633	.859	.967
Indicator 2	61.133	66.395	.811	.967
Third indicator	60.867	66.878	.909	.966
Indicator IV	61.100	64.093	.889	.966
Indicator 5	61.100	67.266	.786	.968
First indicator 3	60.767	69.013	.705	.969
Indicator 2	60.933	63.513	.926	.965
Third indicator	60.833	67.178	.886	.966

Indicator 4	61.100	66.300	.810	.967
Indicator 5	61.333	62.989	.824	.968

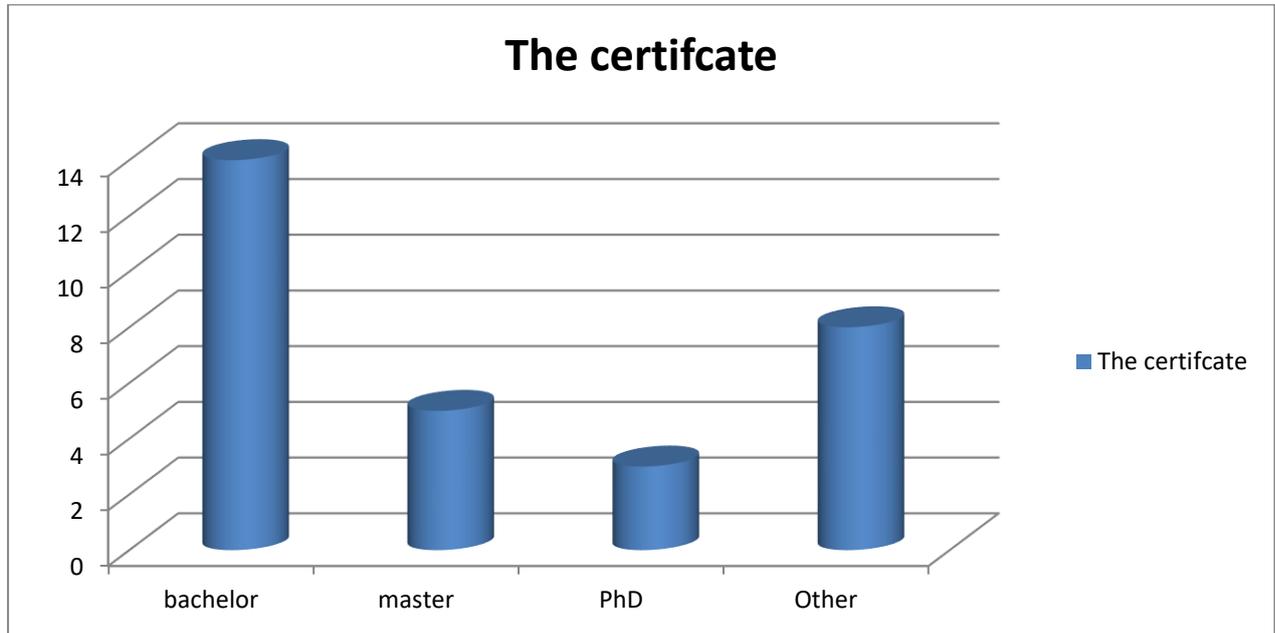
The following figure shows the age groups of the sample in which the questionnaire was distributed, noting that approximately 66% of the sample was aged between 36 and 50. Therefore, they had the experience and ability to respond to the questionnaires objectively in that they were able to understand the problem and hypothesis provided.

Figure 1.



The following figure shows the scientific qualifications possessed by the sample and note that the questionnaire focuses on the holders of Bachelor degrees as the category with the most work experience and that most of the financial and supervisory staff in the units consists of the holders of this qualification, representing 47% of the sample.

Figure 2.



The tables below show the percentage of results of sample responses on the questionnaire questions that were prepared to demonstrate the importance and role of the basis of commitment in raising the efficiency and effectiveness of institutional performance.

The first axis consists of application of the commitment basis in government units:

Questions	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Not agree	Not Strongly Agree
1.The application of the basis of commitment shall affect the implementation of the general budget.	17%	73%	3%	7%	0%
2.The objective of applying the basis of the obligation to achieve fairness in the presentation of financial statements.	37%	57%	7%	0%	0%

3. The application of the basis of commitment enhances the capacity of the performance of the governmental institution.	47%	50%	0%	3%	0%
4. Application of the basis of commitment contributes to the efficiency of government units.	43%	50%	3%	3%	0%
5. Finance has the capacity to apply the basis of obligation.	40%	57%	3%	0%	0%
	37%	57%	3%	3%	0%

The Second Axis: Performance of Government Units

First: Efficiency

Questions	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Not agree	Not Strongly Agree
1 - The application of the basis of commitment in the decision affects the planning of the federal budget for government units.	30%	57%	3%	7%	3%
2. The application of the basis of the obligation shall affect the measurement of the efficiency of the governmental institution.	40%	57%	0%	3%	0%
3. The management shall not apply the basis of obligation in financial transactions.	63%	33%	3%	0%	0%

4 - The application of the basis of commitment reflects the interest of financial management to raise the efficiency of performance.	50%	40%	7%	3%	0%
5. Application of the basis of commitment enhances the ability of financial statements to communicate the information desired by the decision maker.	43%	50%	7%	0%	0%
	45%	47%	4%	3%	1%

Second: Effectiveness

Questions	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Not agree	Not Strongly Agree
1. The administration in government units pays close attention to financial activities.	73%	23%	3%	0%	0%
2. The governmental institution shall make changes and improvements in its performance.	63%	23%	7%	3%	0%
3. The Government Corporation shall develop the capacity to expand its revenues.	67%	30%	3%	0%	0%
4 - Government	43%	53%	0%	3%	0%

units are interested in the effectiveness of financial obligations in raising their performance.					
5. There is possibility of applying the basis of commitment in government units.	37%	50%	3%	10%	0%
	57%	36%	3%	3%	0%

Analysis of the Results of the Above Questionnaire

1-(57%) of respondents agreed that applying the basis of commitment contributes to the fairness of the presentation of the financial statements and enhances the performance of the governmental institution. The Finance Axis has the capacity to apply this basis to government units.

2 - (73%) of respondents agree that the application of the basis of commitment affects the implementation of the federal budget in line with the requirements of the current situation regarding government units.

3- (57%) of respondents agree that applying the basis of commitment affects the decision when planning the federal budget for government units and measuring the efficiency of the governmental institution.

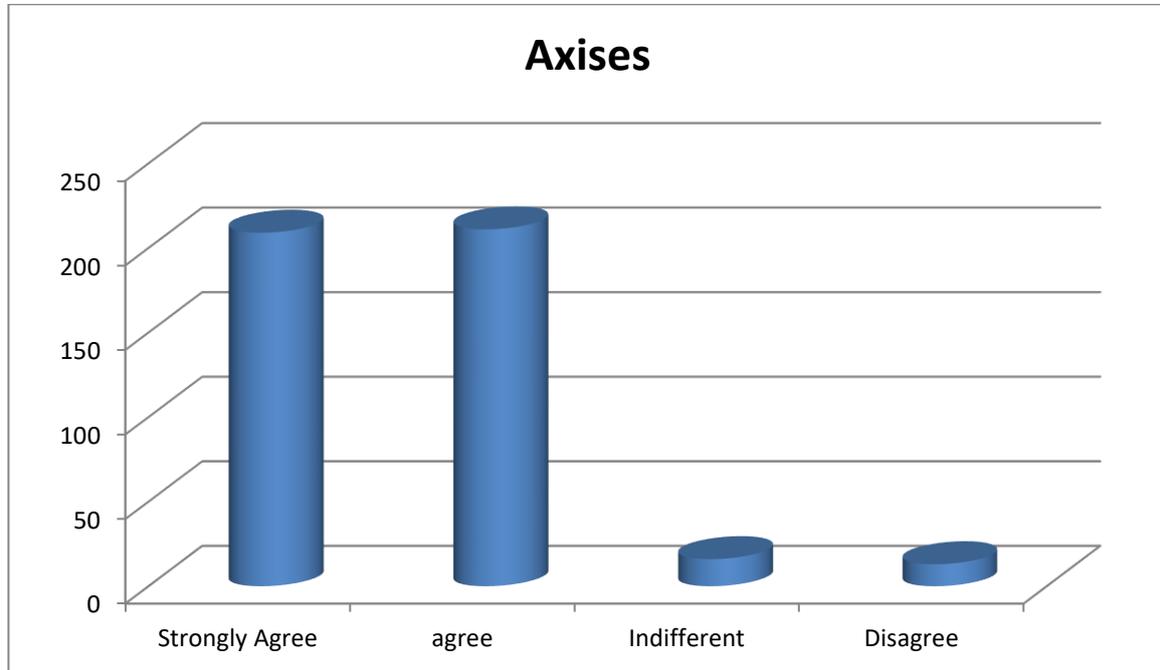
4-(50%) of respondents strongly agree and (40%) agree that applying the basis of commitment reflects the interest of financial management in raising performance efficiency.

5-(43%) of respondents strongly agree and (50%) agree to apply the basis of commitment, enhance the ability of financial statements to communicate the information desired by the decision maker.

6-(37%) of respondents strongly agree and (50%) agree that there is a possibility of applying the basis of commitment in government units, which contributes to raising performance efficiency of government units and their ability to meet their obligations.

The majority of respondents agreed that applying the compliance basis would increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the accounting information system in State Institutions and

create a margin of safety for those with whom they will have financial commitments at the end of the financial year.



Statistics

Valid	30	30	30	30
Missing	0	0	0	0
Mean	21.400	21.700	22.367	65.47
Std. Error of Mean	.5437	.5914	.5560	1.587
Median	20.000	22.000	23.000	69.00
Mode	20.0	25.0	25.0	60 ^a
Std. Deviation	2.9781	3.2393	3.0454	8.693
Variance	8.869	10.493	9.275	75.568
Range	13.0	14.0	13.0	40
Minimum	12.0	11.0	12.0	35
Maximum	25.0	25.0	25.0	75
Sum	642.0	651.0	671.0	1964

A. Multiple Modes Exist. The Smallest Value is shown

The link between the three axes

Correlations				
	1	2	3	Total
Correlation	1	.735**	.755**	.881**
Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
N	30	30	30	30
Correlation	.735**	1	.966**	.963**
Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
N	30	30	30	30
Correlation	.755**	.966**	1	.969**
Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000
N	30	30	30	30
Correlation	.881**	.963**	.969**	1
Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
N	30	30	30	30

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the table above we observe the relationship between the three axes in the research and the results of the questionnaire distributed to the sample in question. We find that the correlation between them is as follows:

- The first axis is the correlation between the basis of commitment and the efficiency of performance (0.735), and between the basis of commitment and the effectiveness of the accounting system (0.755). This indicates a positive relationship between these axes.
- Regarding the second axis when measuring the correlation coefficient of effectiveness with the other two axes, we note that the correlation between efficiency and the basis of commitment is (0.735), between efficiency and effectiveness is (0.966), and amongst the elements of hypothesis the basis of commitment, effectiveness and efficiency in total is (0.963).
- Furthermore, when measuring the correlation coefficient of efficiency with the other two axes, we note that the correlation between efficiency and the basis of commitment is (0.755), between efficiency and effectiveness it is (0.966), and amongst the elements of the hypothesis the basis of commitment, effectiveness and efficiency in total is (0.969).

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions



1. The application of the basis of the obligation contributes to the fairness of the presentation of the financial statements and enhances the performance of the public Institution.
2. The application of the basis of commitment affects the implementation of the federal budget in line with the requirements of the current situation regarding government units.
3. The basis of commitment affects decision-making when planning the federal budget for government institutions for the purpose of measuring the efficiency of the government institution.
4. The application of the compliance basis reflects the interest of financial management in raising the efficiency of performance. It enhances the ability of financial statements to communicate information that helps to make the right decision, which contributes to achieving effectiveness in achieving objectives and efficiency in the optimal use of resources.
5. Through what has been achieved, working as a basis of commitment in government institutions contributes to raising the efficiency of the performance of government units and their ability to meet their obligations.
6. There is a correlation between the basis of the obligation and the efficiency of the performance and effectiveness of the accounting system.

Recommendations

1. The principle of commitment should be applied to achieve fairness in the presentation of financial statements and to enhance the performance capacity of the public institution.
- 2 –The need to act as the basis of commitment in the implementation of the federal budget to meet the requirements of the current situation of government units.
3. Supporting the implementation of the basis of commitment to improve performance efficiency. Enhancing the ability of financial statements to communicate information that helps to make sound decisions in preparation for the application of IFRS.
- 4 Providing programs and training courses to apply the basis of commitment in government institutions to raise the effectiveness of the performance of government units and their ability to meet their obligations.



REFERENCES

- Abed, Nawaf,(1999): Lectures in Government Accounting, Al-Azhar University, Gaza.
- Al-Mahayni, Mohammed Khaled, Al-Khatib, Khaled Shehadeh,(2006): Miala, Boutros (Government Accounting), Publications University of Damascus, Faculty of Economics.
- Al-Hijjawi, Hossam Abu Ali,(1999): The Scientific and Practical Origins of Government Accounting and its Applications in Jordan, I.
- Al-Mahayni, Mohammed Khaled, Salloum, Hassan Abdul Karim, (2007):Implementation of The Budget and its Relationship to The Accounting System, Journal of Administration and Economics, p. 65.
- Al-Zafin,(2006): The Transformation to Accounting Maturity Project, Second Edition ,Amman.
- Badawi, Mohamed Abbas, Abdel Wahab Nasr, (2003): Government and National Accounting between Theory and Practice, Modern University Office / Alexandria.
- Hammad, Ahmed Hani Bahiri, Hessa Mohammed Ahmed(1990): "The assets of government accounting" Dar Series – Kuwait.
- Hijazi, Mohamed Ahmed,(1997):Government Accountability and Public Financial Management, I, 3.
- Hilali, (2002): Government Accounting, 1, Dar Safa Publishing and Distribution / Amman, Jordan.
- Ismael Hussein Ahmro,(2009): Government Accounting from Tradition to Modernity, I 1, Dar Al Masirah for Publishing and Distribution / Amman.
- Journal of the Faculty of Management and Economics, Mustansiriya University,(1994): Government Accounting Institute, Iraq, Issue No. 18.
- Massad, Mohamed Fadl, et al., (2011): Government Accounting, I 1, Library of the Arab Society for Publishing and Distribution.
- Othman Ibrahim and Saraya, Mohammed Al-Sar, (1995): Accounting in Government Units and Financial Institutions, the university house for printing, publishing and distribution / Alexandria.



Salloum, Hassan Abdel-Karim, (1994): Theoretical and Scientific Assets of Government Accounting with Applications to The Republic of Iraq / National Library.

Salloum, Hassan Abdel-Karim ,(Accounting Principles and their Impact on The Calculation of The Outcome Measurement in The System).

Short, Daniel & Welch, Glenn,(1990): Fundamentals of Financial Accounting, sixth edition, Irwin.

Sultan Abu Makarem, (1990): Accounting in Government Units and Other Social Organizations, Dar Al-Marikh / Riyadh.

Williams, Jan, Haka, Susan, Bettner, mark,(2005): Financial & Managerial Accounting, The Basis for Business Decisions, Boston, Mcgaw-Hill.

Zaki, Osama, Abu Talib, Ahmed, Fundamentals of Government Accounting and Localities, Dar Al Arabiya for Publication and Distribution.