

*The effect of factors related to the characteristics of the office on the quality of the audit: view of the authors of financial statements.*

تأثير العوامل المتعلقة بخصائص المكتب على جودة التدقيق: من وجهة نظر معدي القوائم المالية

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**Abstract:**

This study focuses on identifying factors that affect the auditor's efficiency associated with the audit conducting, knowing the perspective of the financial auditors on the nature and degree of this effect.

To achieve our study objectives, 80 questionnaires were distributed to a number of institutions and accounting offices in the City of Sidi Bel Abbas, and the results of the study found a positive relationship between the factors related to the audit function management and the audit quality as it helps the auditor to perform his tasks effectively and quality.

**Keywords:** Audit quality; Factors Affecting; Financial statement's.

**Jel Classification Codes:** M410, M420, M480.

**ملخص:**

تركز هذه الدراسة على تحديد العوامل التي تؤثر على كفاءة المدقق المرتبطة بتسيير مهمة التدقيق، ومعرفة وجهة نظر معدي القوائم المالية حول طبيعة ودرجة هذا التأثير.

لتحقيق أهداف دراستنا تم توزيع 80 استبيان على عدد من المؤسسات ومكاتب المحاسبة على مستوى ولاية سيدي بلعباس، وتوصلت نتائج الدراسة إلى وجود علاقة إيجابية بين العوامل المتعلقة بتنظيم وتسيير مهمة التدقيق وجودة التدقيق لأنها تساعد المدقق على أداء مهامه بفعالية وبجودة.

**كلمات مفتاحية:** جودة تدقيق، عوامل مؤثرة، معدي قوائم مالية.

تصنيف JEL : M410، M420، M480.

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## 1.INTRODUCTION:

The development of financial markets, requires the provision of high quality financial information, given its direct and indirect impact on investors' rights and decisions, and independent auditors play An important role in assessing the credibility, transparency and reliability of financial information for organizations, therefore the financial auditor is subject to a set of fundamental principles such as integrity, objectivity, efficiency, care, confidentiality and professional conduct. However, the context in which financial auditors operate exposes them to many threats and factors that threaten compliance with these principles and thus the quality of their mission (IFAC, 2010), among these Factors associated with the conduct of the mission, such as the size, legal and regulatory nature and activity of the audited institution, planning audit work, studying and examining the strengths and weaknesses of internal control systems and Assess the risks of oversight, collect and verify evidence, and detect accounting errors and deviations, as well as report and disclosure .

All this has led to a pause by professional organizations for government and non-governmental accounting and auditing to review the standards of the audit profession, with the aim of improving the quality and quality of auditing services to narrow the gap Expectations among the business community parties, and Algeria was not immune to these changes and transformations, as in recent years it has sought to increase the audit quality, so the Algerian legislator supported the audit profession legislation with an arsenal of regulated and controlled laws, which aims to enhance the reliability and credibility of financial information while emphasizing the importance of the audit quality.

Although the audit quality is one of the most important current topics in the world, it has not received enough attention locally, from research and scientific study, so we will try through this study to collect, inventory and tab Factors affecting the audit quality related to the task management, to facilitate its understanding and study, and to determine the nature and extent of their impact on the audit quality according to the vision of the financial statements' authors; Therefore, the study problem can be formulated in the following question: **What are the factors affecting the audit quality from the point of view of the financial statement prepared?**

To answer the study problem, we have developed the following hypotheses:

- The audit quality depends primarily on the structuring of audit and

the control of the task file, according to the financial statements' authors .

- The auditor's commitment to the terms of the contract that binds him to the institution, evidence of the performance of audits effectively and of high quality.

- The financial statement considers that the nature of the audit team's relationship with the management and staff of the organization affects the effectiveness and quality of the audit process.

### **Theoretical Background:**

Many researchers have done studies on the subject: Amjed Kareem Ghadhab and Al Study (2019) by which he tried to provide a clear understanding of the factors that affect the quality of the performance of the external auditor working in audit firms in Iraq, the study came to a number of conclusions the most important "need to strengthen the role of the external audit through the issuance of instructions and guidelines and controls to develop a career in the field of accounting and auditing".

The Hailey I & Ghandari Y study(2019) found that the quality of legal review is a complex, abstract and multidimensional concept that is difficult to define, assess and evaluate.the audit quality is determined primarily by the auditor's characteristics, client characteristics, audit function characteristics and audit environment characteristics .

The study of Nathalie Gonthier-Besacier and al (2012) analysing the criteria affecting the audit quality on the basis of three groups: The professional team / office and the laws, the results indicate that preparers are taking into account all the standards provided, by giving a large portion of those related to the profession and legislation.

Domestically, the Study of Mayde Hamad Faisal (2018) is the only one that addressed the role of the effectiveness of the internal control system to raise the performance quality of the accounts governor, where it concluded the great role-played by the internal control system To preserve the assets of the institution, the accounting portfolio must ensure its efficacy because it is evidence of the financial information quality.

Our study aims to identify the factors associated with the conduct of the task, to know its importance, and to understand the nature and degree of its impact according to the financial information' authors knowledge on the audit quality, and this by following the steps Next: The first part of the theoretical framework of this

study by identifying the criteria that affect the quality and importance of the audit through the analysis of the literature and regulations, in the second part the practical framework of this study: quantitative measures, by analysing the study sample members, and knowing the importance of these criteria to them, through a typical analysis of a group of financial information' authors with different perceptions, and then presenting the results related to these Analytics.

## **2. Factors Related To The Conduct Of The Audit Task:**

### **2.1. Customer size and financial position:**

The size of the client is a factor affecting the audit quality, and increases the need for the auditor as a neutral part to reduce the conflict of interest between the parties involved in the joint stock companies, for the separation of ownership and the large size of the Agency conflicts and mandatory scrutiny of this type of company (Gaddour, 2016, p. 157), several researchers have tried to analyse the relation between the size of the organizations and the external audit quality, and have therefore used several indicators measuring the size of the company (total value Revenue, number of employees...etc), but these studies have reached contradictory results (Nathalie Gonthier Besacier, and al, 2012, p. 56), where some have concluded that there is a negative relation between the audit quality and the large size of the client and his financial strength; Donald and Giroux which study indicated that the large size of the client and the strength of his financial position make pressure on the auditor to violate professional standards, as confirmed by study of Reynolds and Jere 's, while some see a positive relation between the audit quality and the size and financial strength of the client, such as Krishnan and Schauer, as Hay and Davis concluded that large companies choose an auditor from the big audit offices because they are considered high quality offices. (Haïly Issam, 2019, p. 231)

Professional organizations have therefore found ways to avoid this impact, including creating a competitive environment for the profession on the basis of quality, checking the results and audit papers by a third part (peer control), professional penalties for non-compliance with professional standards, client audit committee to support auditor's independence (Gaddour, p. 157).

### **2.2. Structuring and planning, auditing work:**

The structure of the audit process is to follow audit offices a systematic and structured method of performing tasks, because auditing is a process that can be formulated in the form of programs that explain the procedures followed by

auditors and mechanisms and tools Used to collect and evaluate evidence, help to identify the expected objectives of the audit process, and take into account the physical and human potential available as well as the time it takes to implement Mission (IFAC, 2010).

International Audit Standard (IFAC) stipulated that auditing steps should be carried out as follows: compiling information, assessing the risk of fundamental irregularities of the Financial reports , development of comprehensive answers and the development of a human resources plan, as this criterion has shown the benefits of planning audit work from paragraph 1 to 3: give team members the expertise of the person in charge of the task, The task is to be organized, framed and marched, to focus attention on important matters, identify potential problems and solve them in a timely way, review the work documents in a timely way, coordinate work with the authorities. Concerned with the audit. (IFAC, 2009)

Planning and structuring the audit function is the right start to the audit process, because they have a positive impact on the audit efficiency and the auditor's professional performance quality.

### **2.3. Study and examination the internal control system and risk assessment:**

The regulatory structure according to the AICPA is the regulatory plan and methods used by the organization to protect its assets and control and audit data Accounting and ensuring reliability and encouraging employees to adhere to the administrative policies established, that's why the auditor collects facts and information about the system to form an overview and comprehensive overview of Internal control and its systems, and tests the existence and conformity of the procedures and policies mentioned in the guide with reality, to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the system, than make sure of the actual and permanent application of the strengths reached in the initial evaluation in order to identify the imbalances in the system and their impact on financial information and to also suggest solutions. (Nathalie Gonthier Besacier, and al, 2012, p. 57).

Due its importance, IFAC has issued ISA 400: Risk Assessment and Internal Control which aims to set standards and provide guidance for obtaining an understanding of the accounting system and the system Internal oversight and audit risks and their components, (Gaddour, p. 159);

Many researchers have study and determine the impact of the internal control structure on the quality of external audit and have concluded that internal

control systems is one of the factors affecting Positively on the quality of external audit (Amjed Kareem Ghadhab, 2019, p. 7).

#### **2.4 Adequacy of evidence:**

Obtaining sufficient and appropriate evidence through previous audit, as well as information from other sources inside and outside the organization, and drawing conclusions on the basis of which to consolidate The auditor's report and his honesty, an urgent need for the requirements of the implementation of audit procedures, ISA 500 in paragraph 4 that the abundance of evidence does not compensate for its quality and reliability; As stipulated in paragraphs 26/33, the auditor must ensure the appropriateness and reliability of the information he uses as evidence, and in paragraph 52 Provides that the most effective selection elements for evidence gathering must be considered (IFAC, 2009).

As ISA 200: provided the volume of evidence required depends on the risk assessment errors, and the greater the risk, the more need to gather more evidence with the need for the quality of this evidence, and from it whenever the auditor gets sufficient and appropriate evidence, the more guarantees he receives to reduce the risk of auditing, and the greater the rate of reliance on them to support his opinion, so that this reflects on the quality of his performance by emphasizing errors and irregularities that were discovered (IFAC, 2009).

#### **2.5 Respect the timing needed to perform the task: (Nathalie Gonthier Besacier, and al, p. 54)**

The time factor is a measure of the quality of the profession, because it is the biggest challenge facing the auditors to maintain the quality it is the most important pressure to be exposed to the audit offices for the need to finish the process of checking the timing Specifically, these restrictions are normal in large audit offices due to the nature of the circumstances, so they resort to the development of a time plan that ensures the efficiency and effectiveness of performance, and contributes to the reduction of the cost of auditing, and therefore affects the performance of Checker.

#### **2.6 Maintaining the confidentiality of information and the degree of disclosure of the auditor: (Gaddour, p. 156)**

The auditing profession has two conflicting characteristics, the first of which is the maintenance of the professional secret, which is an obligation on the auditor under the contract with the institution under scrutiny and professional standards of audit due to his right Free access to the confidential documents and

information of the institution in order to be able to perform its work, the second is the duty to disclose in his report all the information necessary for users of the financial statements, because the report is the result of the audit process, where it gives the impression to the financial statement reader that it has been examined and audited, and is also a formal communication tool between him and the external parties, so it must be meaningful and understandable, which reflects positively on the quality of the auditor's performance.

### **2.7 The efficiency of the client's governance system:**

The Board and the Internal Audit Committee are components of the governance system, which are among the most important factors affecting the quality of the auditor's performance, and these elements have received great attention from researchers and organizations Professionalism is due to the role it plays in increasing confidence and transparency in financial information disclosed by institutions, as well as its role in supporting the auditor's independence and facilitating his duties. (Nirwana, 2018, p. 35)

### **2.8 Communication between the audit team and the audit client and the good communication of the audit team among them:**

Communication is a bilateral relation whereby ideas and information are transmitted between individuals, and the audit service depends on this bilateral relation between the members of the audit office between them on the one hand and with the clients on the other the more flexible and clear and characterized cooperation and integration will reflect positively on the quality of external audit, as the success of the auditor in creating a language, dialogue, cooperation and awareness by the organization increases the quality of external audit, because good communication between the audit team works to fill gaps in the procedures of the audit process, also helps in obtaining important information and evidence that helps in understanding the nature of the client activity, supports audit procedures, and contributes to increasing the reliability of the data audited. (Hilwani Hariri, 2015, p. 382)

Many studies have found that good communication between the client and the auditor are one of the characteristics that indicates the audit quality, the Sutton and Lamp study, and the Carcello and al study found that frequent communication between The audit team and the organization management is one of the top ten characteristics of audit quality that achieved the highest average rating by analyzing the opinions of interested parties (Lipnická Denisa, 2013, p. 2013).

### 3. Methods and Materials:

In the field study, we relied on a questionnaire, which was designed in the light of the objectives and hypotheses of the research after reviewing most of the previous studies that addressed this topic, the questionnaire included a definitional introduction that showed the nature of the study, as divided into two parts, the first part included general information, and the second part a set of questions (factors influencing) extracted from studies and reference research; Questions were divided to three groups each contained questions for testing a hypothesis of the study, and to ascertain the credibility and stability of the resolution were tested using the Cronbach Alpha, (Kolmogorov-Smirnov test), the value of a correlation coefficient of approximation was 0.87, a value that allows the response of sample members to be relied on and based on the results of statistical analysis, as described in Table 1.

In our analysis, we used descriptive research to describe the characteristics of the tossed and the phenomenon studied through ratios, frequency distributions, computational averages, and standard deviations, depending on the program Statistical analysis (SPSS) as the basis for descriptive analysis, and to know the trends of the opinions of the sample members on all the questions asked we used a measure of the pentagram, and to test the hypotheses of the study we relied on (T-test) by putting Two hypotheses: Zero Hypothesis:  $H_0$  Confirm what is stated in the hypothesis provided, alternative hypothesis:  $H_1$ : Deny the hypothesis provided. To judge the paragraph, we compare the level of morale. (Sig2—tailed) with a moral threshold margin of error of 0.05, if (Sig2 — tailed > 0.05) We accept  $H_0$  reject  $H_1$ ; (Sig2—tailed < 0.05) We reject  $H_0$  accept  $H_1$ .

**Table 1.** Stability of study variables

Variables	Number Of Questions	Value Of Alpha	Kolmogorov Smirnov (Sig)
Structure audits and control the task file.	9	86,79	0,756
The auditor's commitment to the terms of the contract that connects him to the organization.	4	88,74	0,904
The audit team's relationship with the organization.	5	85.77	0,798



Source: Prepared by the Researcher based on SPSS results

**Table 2.** Shows the Like Rt pentagon scale

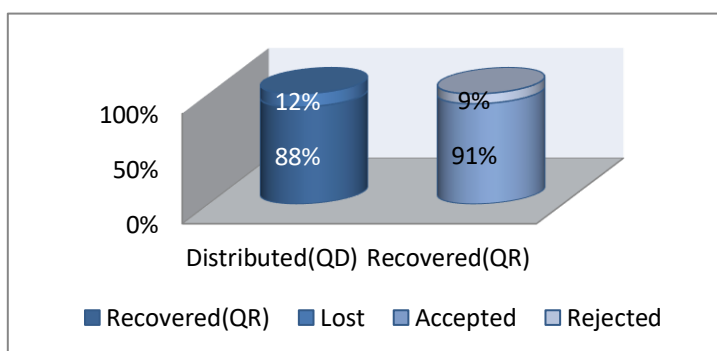
Average computations	Level Questions
0 to 1.00	is totally unapproved
1.01 to 2.00	disapproved
2.01 to 3.00	Neutral.
3.01 to 4.00	OK
4.01 to 5.00	is very OK.

Source: Source: By The Researcher

### 3.1. Study community:

The study community included employees of the Financial and Accounting Department of institutions in The State of Sidi Bel Abbas-Algeria, and in order to reach the goal of the study we focused on a specific sample consisting of 35 institutions and 7 accounting offices as evidenced by fig 1, The number of distributed questionnaires reached 100, 88 of which were recovered, but 80 approved for analysis in the study, after 8 questionnaires were excluded.

**Fig.1.** Resolution distribution



Source: by researcher, based on Excel and SPSS outputs

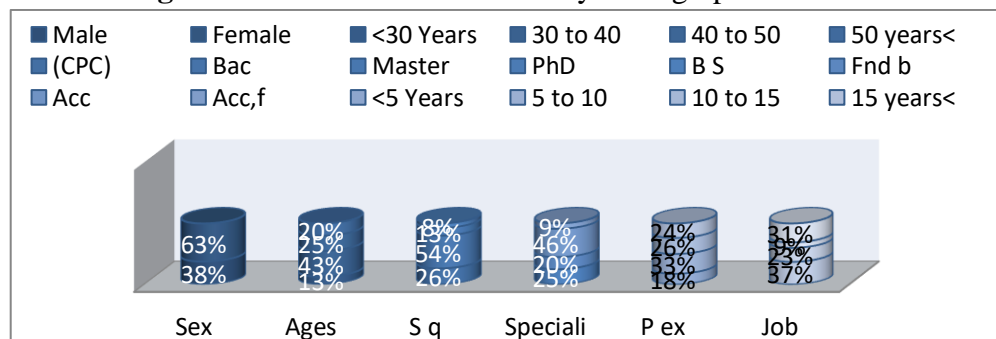
### 3.2. Results and discussion:

#### 3.2.1. Analysis of demographic variables and enterprise characteristic:

Through Figure 2, we note that the proportion of females is twice as high as males, as the youth group accounted for 55%, while the share of the group between the ages of 40 and 50 was 25% and the last group was 20%, which gives The study sample a future prospect and the ability to understand the study problem, as it is clear that 3/2 the sample members of the university degree holders by 73.75%, while the certificate of professional(CPC) competence represented 3/1 by 26.25%, with the certificate dominated 52% of the requirement for this certificate is a minimum to practice accounting by law 10-01, followed by a certificate of professional competence at 27%, while for master's and doctoral degrees it was 20%, The third 3/1 sample seeks to develop its academic scientific level to combine the academic and professional aspect, as the table indicates that 4/3 the study category specializes in finance and accounting by 75%, while the specialization of commercial sciences It was 4/1 by 25%, which gives the study a modern academic dimension that is in line with the recent developments of the profession at the global and Algerian levels.

We also note that 59% of the sample members of the study experienced between 5 years and 15 years, while more than 15 years was 23.75%, and the lowest percentage was less than 5 years by 17.50%, as for the job, we note the consistency of the ratios with the objectives Research where the highest percentage of the profession of accountant at 37.50%, followed by a certified accountant with 31.25% and a total of 68.75% i(3/2) category its tasks are directly related to the number of financial statements, and (3/1) the other is not related to his tasks as a Directly, this guarantees objectivity in the answers.

**Fig.2.** Distribution of individuals by demographic variables

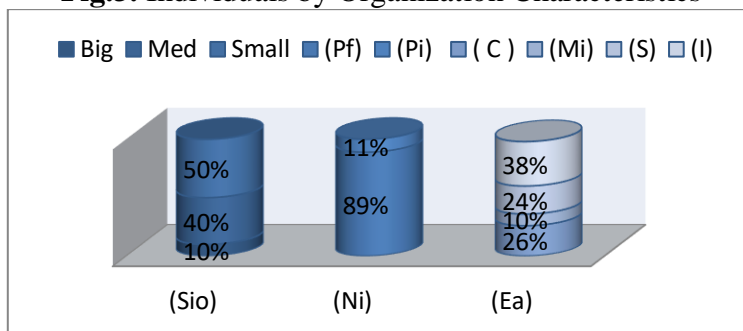


**Source:** by researcher, based on Excel and SPSS outputs

From Figure3, we note that the sample of the study reflects the advantages of the Algerian economic environment, which consists of private enterprises,

mostly small and medium-sized families specializing in a particular activity, and represented these The proportion of enterprises in the study sample was half, the average group accounted for 40%, while the share of the Big enterprise category was 10%, and private enterprises(Pf) dominated by 89%, while public institutions (Pi) accounted for 11%. We also note that the proportion of industrial enterprises(I) exceeded (3/1) by 38%, while for commercial(C) and service(S) activity, it was 26% and 24% respectively, while the proportion of mixed (Mi) activity 13%.

**Fig.3.** Individuals by Organization Characteristics



**Source:** by researcher, based on Excel and SPSS outputs

### 3.2.1. Test the first hypothesis

This hypothesis was tested based on the first part questions of the study-9 questions-, the analysis of the sample study opinions on the impact of structuring audit and control of the mission file on the audit quality includes:

**Table 3.** Statistical analysis of the first axis

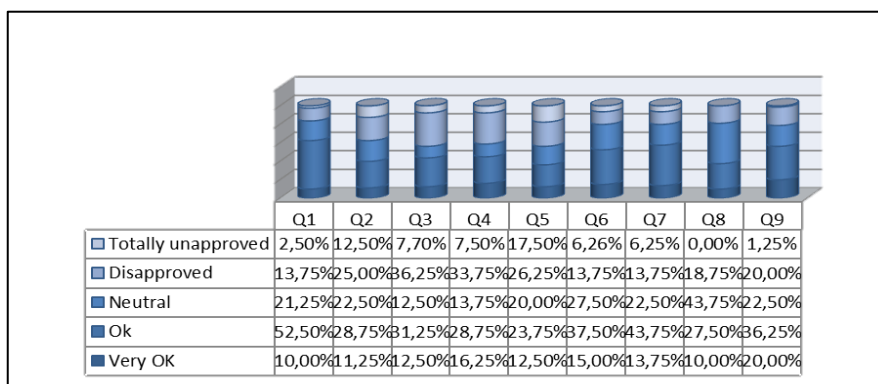
N°	Average arithmetic	Standard deviation	T Value Calculated	The significance of Level	answers direction
1	3,64	0,914	6,249	0,000	Approval
2	3,01	2,025	4,360	0,000	Approval
3	3,82	0,738	4,523	0,000	Approval
4	3,55	0,932	4,530	0,000	Approval
5	3,52	1,004	4,50	0,000	Approval

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6	3,55	0,932	7,393	0,000	Approval
7	3,47	1,058	5,783	0,000	Approval
8	4,5	0,986	6.569	0,000	Approval
9	3,73	0,818	5,109	0,000	Approval
	3,64	1,045	5,446	0,000	Approval

**Source:** by researcher, based on Excel and SPSS outputs

**Fig.4.** Repetition ratios of the first axis



**Source:** by researcher, based on Excel and SPSS outputs

Adopted from table (3) and figure (4) that the questions (1-6) that touched on the impact of the structure of the task on the audit quality, the study sample agreed on the course that these factors play in the audit quality despite not giving them the same importance in its impact, where the corresponding percentage reached 62.50% for the effect of the factor of collecting the necessary information about the institution under scrutiny, while those who disagree amounted to 16.25%, as the average value of my account was 3.64, and deviation Standard 0.914, the percentage of approvals and disapprovers in relation to the planning of an audit and the development of a program for the task reached 40% who agree and 37.50% disapprove, with an average calculation of 3.01 and a standard deviation of 2,025, and a check and study And assess the effectiveness of the internal control system and its role in quality assurance we note that the

percentage of approvals is 52.50%, 20% for those who do not agree and with an average calculation of 3.55 and a standard deviation of 0,932, which confirms their agreement the importance of evaluating the control system, The audit team's use of statistical methods when carrying out the audit task was less than 36.25%, while those who disagreed 43.75%, the average account value was 3.82 and a standard deviation of 0,738. The auditor obtained sufficient and appropriate evidence to enable him to reach reasonable results that approached the percentage of approvals and disapprovers by 43% for both, and with an average account and deviation of 3.52 and 1,004 respectively, which confirms their agreement on the importance of this factor, and this is confirmed by the results of the factor Documenting all the documents of evidence using technology in documentation was 42.50% approval rate, 20% disapproval with a mathematical medium and a standard deviation of 3.55 and 0,932.

It also adopts from the table that the questions (7-9) that touched on the role of control of the mission file, the percentage of approvals increased by 57.5% and disapproved by 20%, with an average calculation of 3.47 and a standard deviation of 1,058 for the impact of repeated visits to the institution The audit team is audited on the quality of the audit, but for the effect of the period spent by the audit team in the same institution you get the highest value for the neutrals by 43%, and the percentage of 37.50% for the approved and did not Exceed 18.75% for non-approved and with an average calculation of 4.5 and a standard deviation of 0,986, these results proved that the quality of the audit is influenced by the extent to which the auditor knows his client and the circumstances in which he works, indicating the agreement of sample units The study that the auditor's knowledge of the institution and its environment increases the quality of the profession and the effectiveness of the auditor, as regarding the question that addressed the impact of the use of modern software during the audit process on the quality of the audit reached The total approval rate is 56.50%, while those who disagree amounted to 21.25%, the average value was 3.73, and standard 0,818.

First axis questions get averages ranging from 3.01 Lowest value to 4.5 as the highest value and 3.64 per axis, and standard deviations limited to between 0,738 as the lowest value and 2,025 as the highest value, and at 1,045 For the axi The calculated T value, which ranged from 4,360 to 7,393 and 5,446 for the axis, all values greater than the t-scale value, and the non-existent Sig indication level, indicates that the study units have the same view on the effect of structuring

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Auditing and controlling the file of the task and giving them great importance to this factor due to the environment surrounding the profession locally and therefore accept the first hypothesis depends the quality of the audit mainly on the structuring of audits And control the task file, as the financial statement prepared sees it.

**3.2.2. Test the second hypothesis**

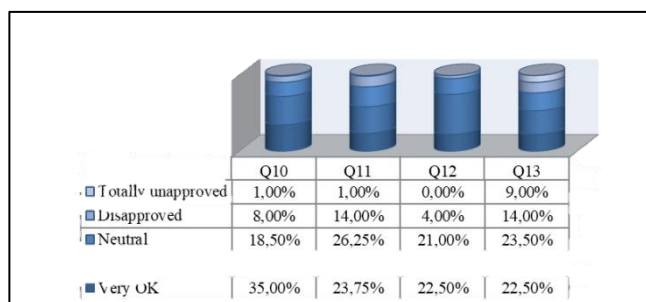
This hypothesis was tested based on the four questions of the second part of the study, to find out the opinions of the sample study on the impact of the auditor's commitment to the terms of the contract that connects him to the institution on the quality of the audit as Follows:

**Table 4.** Statistical analysis second axis

N°	Average arithmetic	Standard deviation	T Value Calculated	The significance of Level	answers direction
10	4,66	0,923	5,387	0,000	Approval
11	3,95	0,941	7,450	0,000	Approval
12	3,40	0,928	4,325	0,000	Approval
13	4,20	0,918	6,659	0,000	Approval
	4,05	0,927	5,955	0,000	Approval

**Source:** by researcher, based on Excel and SPSS outputs

**Fig.5.** Repetition ratios of second axis



**Source:** by researcher, based on Excel and SPSS outputs

We notice from Table (4) and Figure (5) that Question (10): Carrying out audit tasks and submitting the report according to the time and date set for it, you get a percentage of approval who amounted to 72.5% and the percentage of those who do not agree did not exceed 9%, with an average of 4.66 and a standard deviation of 0.923, This confirms the positive impact of the auditor's commitment to complete the audit process and submit the report according to the time and date set for it on the quality of the audit, as it is found to us through the sample responses on questions (11-13) the auditor formulates his opinion clearly, taking into account the awareness, understanding, awareness and expectations of the users of the financial statements when summarizing The results and the audit team are restricted to the professional secret, as the percentage of the approvers reached 78.75%, the rejectionists are 15%, and with an average arithmetic and deviation of 3.95 and 0.941, respectively for question (11), 75% for agreeers and 4% for those who refuse, and with an average score and deviation of 3.4 and 0.928, respectively, for the question (13) This confirms the positive impact of these two factors on the quality of the audit, but regarding the question that addressed the impact of the audit office's affiliation with a client whose management lacks the integrity and reputation represented in question (10), the ratio of the approval reached 54.50%, while those who do not agree, they reached 23% How many If the mean value is 4.20, and with a standard deviation of 0.918, the results confirm that there is a negative impact of this factor on the quality of the audit.

From the foregoing, it becomes clear to us the direction of the opinions of the study sample units for the parts of the second axis of the study, where all questions obtained the mean of the calculation with a value between 3.4 as a minimum value and 4.66 as the highest value and by 4.05 for the axis, and with standard deviations between 0.918 as the lowest value and 0.941 as the highest value, And by 0.927 for the second axis, this is confirmed by the calculated value of T that ranged between 4.325 and 7.450 and by 5.955 for the second axis which are all values greater than the value of the tabular T, and the level of significance Sig is absent, which indicates that the views of the study units have the same direction which is approval and therefore The second hypothesis is accepted: the auditor's commitment to the terms of the contract that links him to the institution, evidence of the performance of the audits in an effective and high quality.

### **3.2.2. Test the third hypothesis**

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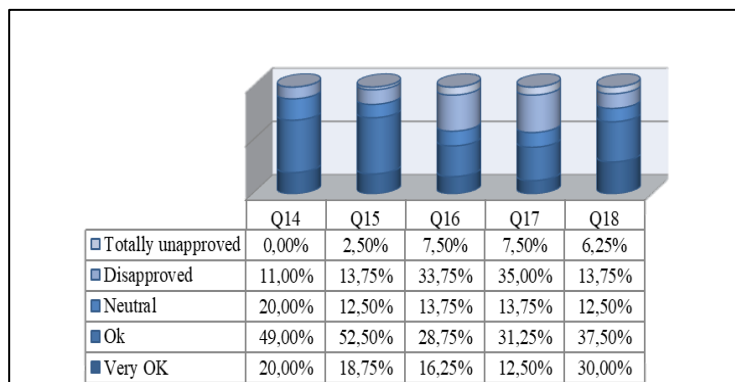
This hypothesis was tested based on the questions of the third part of the study, which includes five questions, to find out the opinions of the study sample about the impact of the relationship of the audit team in the institution on the quality of the audit on the quality of the audit as follows:

**Table 5.** Statistical analysis third axis

N°	Average arithmetic	Standard deviation	T Value Calculated	The significance of Level	answers direction
14	3,88	0,874	4,956	0,000	Approval
15	3,64	0,914	6,249	0,000	Approval
16	3,55	0,932	4,530	0,000	Approval
17	3,52	1,004	4,50	0,000	Approval
18	3,55	0,932	7,393	0,000	Approval
	4,05	0,927	5,525	0,000	0,000

**Source:** by researcher, based on Excel and SPSS outputs

**Fig.6.** Repetition ratios of second axis



**Source:** by researcher, based on Excel and SPSS outputs

Through Table 5 and Figure 6 for the questions that addressed the idea of the auditor's relationship with the governance of the institution represented by the questions (14-15), where the total approval was 69% for the impact of the method



of appointment and isolation of the auditor and coordination of work Between him and the internal audit cell, those who disagree amounted to 11%, the average value of my account was 3.88, and the standard deviation was 0.874, as for the effect of the auditor's cooperation with the internal auditor on the quality of the audit, the percentage of approvals was close to 72%, the non-approved 17%, the average account of 3.64 and a standard deviation of 0.914, from the results we note that the study sample agrees on the role-played by these two factors and their significant importance in the quality of the audit.

As for the role of communication policies between the members of the audit team and the institution, which were addressed by questions (16-17) we note that the percentage of approvals and disapproves is equal to the need for constant contact with the auditor with the organization's directors. They were well treated, 45% for question 16 and 44.75% for question 17 for consenters, while those who disagreed 41.25% and 42.5% respectively, and the average account value was 3.55 and 3.52 respectively and a standard deviation of 0.932 and 1.004 Successively for the two questions, this confirms their agreement on the impact of the communication factor and good handling on the quality of the audit, but the question (18) provide the audit office with its clients with bulletins, instructions and amendments issued by Specialized ministries and professional bodies, the percentage of approvals is close to 67.5% and the disapproved 20%, with an average calculation and deviation of 3.55 and 0.932 respectively, which confirms their agreement that providing the auditor with bulletins, instructions and modifications is evidence of his seriousness and integrity and this is an impact on the audit quality.

Through the above we adopt a positive direction of the study sample opinions units for the parts of the third axis of the study, to get all the questions for the averages of arithmetic between 3.52 Lowest value and 3.88 k the highest value and by 3.62 for the axis, with standard deviations between 0.874 and 1.004 as the highest value, and at 0.931 per axis, this is confirmed by the calculated T value of 4.5 to 7.393 and b5.525 for the axis, which are all values greater than the value of t table, and the level of sig indication is non-existent, indicating that the opinions of the study units have the same direction regarding their view on the impact of communication between the auditor and all those who link with the organization, and therefore accept the third hypothesis: The financial statement prepared persons believe that the nature of the audit team's relationship with the

management and staff of the organization, helps to increase the effectiveness and quality of the audit.

#### **4. CONCLUSION:**

Our goal of this study was to verify an empirical link between the factors associated with the task and the audit quality, the understanding of the point of view of the financial statement' authors and the importance given to these factors that contribute to the success of the legal audit mission in Algeria, this requires the identification of these factors and to do this we have surveyed most of the previous studies, where it was found that the factors associated with the conduct of the task can be Distributed in four groups:

- Structuring audits is: collecting the necessary information about the audited institution, planning an audit process and developing a comprehensive program in accordance with professional standards and requirements, examining, studying and evaluating the Internal control system, use of statistical methods when carrying out the audit task, obtaining sufficient and appropriate evidence, documenting evidence related to the task, using technology in documenting Audit documents.
- Control of the mission file is: frequent visits by the audit team of the audited institution, the experts gain experience in the use of modern software, the number of years spent by the audit team in Same institution.
- The auditor's commitment to the terms of the contract that binds him to the institution is: the auditor's obligation to complete the audit process according to the date specified, the audit office does not associate with a client whose management lacks integrity, confidentiality. Professional, the auditor clearly formulates his opinion.
- The audit team's relation with the organization is: its relationship with the Board of Directors, constant contact with the employees of the organization, especially the facilitators, good dealing and respect with the employees of the organization, providing customers with bulletins Instructions and amendments issued by professional bodies.

The study allowed us to reach the following conclusions:

- The majority of financial statement' authors are aware of the importance of measuring the audit quality and support the proposed indicators for measuring in Algeria associated with the conduct of the audit function.

- Most financial issuers agree on the importance of studying the nature of the work of the audited institution in order to plan the job well in order to increase the audit quality.
- Most financial statement' authors have agreed on the contribution of the use of electronic systems in audit offices to facilitate the registration, preservation of operations and report on results and thus increase the performance quality.
- The study sample members confirmed that there are no statistically significant differences to the proposed indicators to measure the audit quality due to the structuring of audit and control of the mission file, which allowed us to confirm our hypothesis. First, since most respondents agree that these are two criteria for assessing the quality of legal audit, The auditor's commitment to the terms of the contract that binds him to the institution. It has a relatively positive effect resulting in an increase in the quality of the audit process, which justifies the confirmation of the second research hypothesis .
- This study confirms that most respondents note that the quality of the audit is influenced by the audit team's relationship with the institution determined by the professional audit criteria.
- This study confirms that most respondents note that the audit quality is affected during the audit team's relation with the institution established by the professional audit standards.

This paper constitutes a contribution to the limited literature dealing with the factors affecting audit quality in the context of emerging countries such as Algeria. However, like all research, our study has many limitations. First, the usual associated with any data collection by the investigation, the method of distribution of questionnaires do not make it possible to know the response rate of the materials from which it was obtained or described the sample as "random", leading to caution in generalizing the results obtained, in addition, We can mention the approximation used to understand variables related to audience behavior, and, finally, The audit quality measures that were taken in this study are just a simplification, but they may not give an accurate idea about the actual audit quality; To confront this deficiency, it prompts us to consider using the theoretical framework to complete this study to highlight the perceptions of all stakeholders who are directly related to the audit quality in order to better understand the impact of new systems on audit quality.

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