

## دوافع ومبررات التحريفات في القوائم المالية للشركات

### دراسة ميدانية في البيئة الليبية

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#### Abstract :

Misstatement of Financial statements to form misgiving to any economic society. The Libyan society is one of those societies, especially in this period of time, which characterized by extension of the private sector in comparison with the public sector, through the establishment of private companies and it was the last transforming establishing Libyan stock market to support the national economy. This leads to a separation of the ownership from the management, therefore the management became the unique resource of accounting information through the financial statements which it provides. This makes the owners and beneficiaries looking for audition of these statements by external auditors in order to decide whether they are reliable or they are affected by material misstatement To support the reliability and genuineness of the financial statements, the profession had to provide the successful means to explore the misstatement in the financial statements through the standards adopted. The profession provided a concept called (Fraud Triangle) to determine the main the reasons of misstatement, which are: incentives, rationalizations, and opportunities. This concept considered to be a support to the concept of the audition risk The aims of this study is to determine the main factors of fraud triangle in the Libyan environment especially in the aspects of incentives and rationalizations, and to check the ability of the external auditors who work for themselves, or who work in the department of financial auditing to assess those misstatements In order to achieve the goals of this study, the researcher has used the inductive and deductive approach as a mean to collect date, then he prepared a questionnaire using samples of studies from the cities (Tripoli, Misurata, and Benghazi). The researcher has used Alpha cronbach equation to test sincerity of the questionnaire, and the descriptive statistics to recognize the general attitude of the participants in the study. He also used (T-test) to test study's hypothesis, and (Independent Samples Test) to test the meaningful differences between two samples. The results of this study were as follows:

- The scientific researches and the professional reports agreed that the material misstatement in the financial statement of the companies is a result of fraud process which intended by the management, and it occurs if there are three main factors: incentives to commit fraud; opportunities that permit fraud; and rationalization to commit fraud.
- The study confirms that there are indicators generate the incentive, and encourages the management to commit misstatement in the financial statements. The study also confirms that there are indicators generate rationalization for the management to misstate the financial statements of the companies in the Libyan environment.
- Although the standards of audition provide enough practical procedures to prevent and detect the material misstatement in the financial statements of the companies, we find that the external auditors in the Libyan environment do not pay enough attention to these procedures. As a result of that, the accounting out puts become less objective.

According to the previous results, the study presents the following recommendation:

- Paying more attention to the scientific and practical qualification of the external auditors, particularly in the external auditors, particularly in the field of prevention and detection the misstatement of the financial statements. This can be achieved by continuous and intensive training courses to improve their performance, which will be reflected positively on the quality of auditing and reduce its risks.
- The external auditor has to consider the intensives and rationalization which are presented in this study, and take them as indicators which could lead to misstatement in the financial statements.
- Determining the responsibility of the management and the external auditors towards protecting the funds of shareholders and creditors through developing the professional legislation and reorganizing the profession in Libya in order to know exactly that responsibility.
- It's necessary to put national standards for audition, or adopting the international standards, and neither learning the profession practicing to the personal guessing work of the accountants and auditors.