

Reforming Public Accounting in the Context of Adopting International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) – A Field Study of a Sample of Employees in Public Administration –

TOUAT Nasr Eddine^{1*}, ZERROUT Ridha²

¹ University of Blida 2, Ali Lounici (Algeria)

n.touat@univ-blida2.dz

² University of Blida 2, Ali Lounici (Algeria)

redhaigg@gmail.com

Received: 20/11/2025; **Accepted:** 28/12/2025; **Published:** 31/12/2025

Abstract: This study aims to examine the extent to which adopting IPSAS contributes to improving the public accounting system and enhancing financial management effectiveness in Algeria. The research relies on a descriptive methodology and analytical tools for the theoretical component, while the case study employed a structured questionnaire. Data collected from public administration employees were analyzed using SPSS to test the study's objectives and hypotheses. Results indicate that the majority of respondents are experienced, well-educated, and positioned to adopt accounting reforms. Adoption of IPSAS improves governance, transparency, accountability, citizen trust, and financial comparability. Updates to public accounting laws are positively received, enhancing transparency, cost accounting, performance budgeting, revenue/expenditure classification, and the transition to the accrual basis. Regression analysis confirms a significant positive effect of IPSAS on public accounting reform, explaining 28.7% of the changes. Recommendations focus on training, digitalization, curriculum alignment, and internal control improvements.

Keywords: Public Accounting; IPSAS; Financial Management; Governance.

Jel Classification Codes : M40 ; H83

*Corresponding author

Introduction:

The public accounting sector in Algeria is undergoing significant transformations aimed at enhancing transparency, accountability, and the quality of financial reporting, making the adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) a crucial step to align with international practices. This study aims to highlight the extent of IPSAS implementation in public institutions and assess employees' ability to adapt to modern accounting reforms. It also seeks to evaluate the impact of these standards on financial management quality and internal efficiency within government bodies. Through a field study of a sample of public administration employees, the research provides a clear picture of the current state of reform and its future prospects.

❖ Problem Statement:

The central question this study raises is: **To what extent does the adoption of IPSAS contribute to improving the public accounting system and enhancing the effectiveness of financial management in Algeria?**

❖ Main Hypothesis:

There is a statistically significant effect between the adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and the reform of public accounting in Algeria at a 5% significance level.

❖ Importance of the Study:

The importance of this study lies in its examination of a key issue directly linked to the management of public funds and the quality of government performance in Algeria. Public accounting is a cornerstone for ensuring transparency and accountability, and with the ongoing transformations in the public sector, adopting IPSAS has become essential for aligning the national accounting system with international best practices. The topic gains further significance as the government moves toward modernizing public administration, improving financial reporting, and strengthening internal control. Moreover, the growing awareness among employees about the relevance of these standards makes assessing the current state of reform and its future prospects particularly crucial.

❖ **Methodology:**

We relied on the descriptive method and analytical tools for the theoretical component, while the case study was based on a questionnaire. The collected data were processed using the SPSS program to address the study's objectives and test its hypotheses.

❖ **Previous Studies:**

- 1) **Bouabbana Fethia (2020):***Project of Modernizing the Public Accounting System in Accordance with the International Accounting Standards for the Public Sector (IPSAS) in Algeria, Between Reality and Challenge. Journal of Economic Sciences Institute, Vol. 32, No. 02, 2020.*

This study explores IPSAS's role in modernizing Algeria's public accounting, identifying reform drivers and key adaptation requirements. It finds that despite efforts by the Ministry of Finance, implementation is slow due to limited readiness. Adopting IPSAS is concluded to enhance transparency, accountability, and comparability of financial statements.

- 2) **Beladjal Nesrine & Ghorzi Salima (2024):***Modernization of the Public Accounting System in Algeria in Accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) International Journal of Economic Perspectives, Vol. 18, No. 10, 2024.*

This study examines Algeria's adaptation to IPSAS by analyzing reform motives and modernization efforts. Findings indicate the project is still developing due to practical challenges. Full implementation requires completing expenditure restructuring procedures and establishing an advanced automated information system. Strengthening technical infrastructure is recommended to support reform.

- 3) **Widad Benzine (2024):***Evaluating the Reality and Prospects of IPSAS Implementation in Algeria. Finance, Accounting and Business Analysis, Vol. 6, No. 2, 2024.*

This study evaluates public sector accounting in Algeria and the prospects of adopting IPSAS, focusing on implementation challenges and benefits. Data were collected from 163 employees across five

provinces using questionnaires and analyzed with PLS-SEM. Results show that international harmonization, organizational changes, and employee skills significantly affect IPSAS adoption, while transitioning to the accrual basis faces skill gaps. The study recommends strengthening regulations, enhancing staff training, and implementing IPSAS gradually to ensure a smooth transition.

I- Conceptual Framework of the Study

I.1. Theoretical foundation of IPSASs

A. Origin of IPSASs

The origins of international public sector accounting standards trace back to the establishment of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in 1984 under the supervision of the Financial Accounting Foundation (FAF). The Board was created to address issues related to financial reporting at the central and local government levels. The primary motivation behind its creation was to assess the comparability of government financial statements with the financial reports prepared by economic enterprises, especially after several U.S. cities faced the threat of bankruptcy. The first mandatory official standard, applicable to all governmental accountants and auditors, was issued in July 1984. (Khabiti &Mouna, 2016 p 99)

On November 10, 2004, the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) was established, replacing the former GASB committee. IPSASB operates as a committee under the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). Its mission is to serve the public interest by developing high-quality financial reporting standards for the public sector and promoting convergence between international and national standards. (Abdous,2022, p25)

The development of these standards occurred in two phases:

- 4) **1996–2002:** IPSASs were largely aligned with International Accounting Standards/International Financial Reporting Standards (IAS/IFRS), with only minor changes in terminology, definitions, and explanatory notes.

- 5) **Since 2003:** IPSASB shifted its focus toward issues unique to the public sector, such as non-exchange transactions and the budgetary impact on financial reporting. (Benzine, 2024, p. 121)

According to the most recent IPSASB report issued in 2025, there are currently 50 standards, following the inclusion of IPSAS 50: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources in November 2024. (International Federation of Accountants, 2025, p. 18)

B. Definition of IPSASs

International Public Sector Accounting Standards are a set of rules and accounting principles governing financial operations and accounting practices within the non-profit public sector. Their purpose is to guide practices, ensure uniform treatment of similar issues, and create a consistent basis for comparing the performance of public sector entities. (Ben Faradj & Rabii, 2018, p205-206)

The IPSASB defines IPSASs as standards that specify the requirements for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of transactions and events in general-purpose financial statements. (Benrahou, 2022 , p52)

I.2. Theoretical foundation of Public Accounting

A. Definition of Public Accounting

Public accounting, as defined in Law 23-07, is a system that organizes financial information through the entry, classification, recording, and monitoring of various budgetary, accounting, and treasury operations. Its purpose is to produce reliable and compliant accounts, present financial statements that reflect a true and fair view of assets, financial position, and results at the end of the fiscal year, and contribute to calculating the cost and evaluating the efficiency of activities or services. These data are subsequently processed by national accounting authorities. (Law 23-07,2023, p10)

B. Reform of Public Accounting in Algeria

Algeria has adopted several legal reforms aimed at modernizing public accounting, including:

- **Organic Law 18-15 (September 2, 2018)** on finance laws, replacing Law 84-17, which no longer met the financial and economic requirements imposed by recent developments.
- **Law 23-07 (June 21, 2023)** on public accounting and financial management rules, replacing Law 90-21 on public accounting.

Additional regulatory texts include:

- Executive Decree 20-353 (30/11/2020) defining the components of state revenue classifications.
- Executive Decree 20-354 (30/11/2020) defining the components of expenditure classifications in the state budget.
- Executive Decree 24-90 (22/02/2024) outlining the content and modalities of implementing public accounting.
- Ministerial Order (09 January 2025) defining the format and content of the State's general account (Official Gazette No. 9, 11/02/2025).
- Ministerial Order (09 January 2025) defining the format and content of general accounting documents (Official Gazette No. 9, 11/02/2025).

C. Integration of IPSAS in Public Accounting Reforms in Algeria

Law 23-07 (21/06/2023) explicitly refers to the State's accounting framework, which includes a conceptual framework for general accounting, accounting standards, and a chart of accounts enabling the preparation of financial statements. (Law 23-07, 2023, p10-11)

⇒ **Public accounting** defines the concepts forming the basis for developing accounting standards, interpreting them, and selecting appropriate accounting treatments when specific events are not covered. The accounting framework specifies:

- Scope of application
- Accounting principles
- Assets, liabilities, net position, revenues, and expenses

- ⇒ **State accounting standards** are inspired by IPSAS and aim to ensure financial transparency, accountability, and improved financial management in public entities. They specify:
 - Rules for valuing and recording assets, liabilities, expenses, and revenues
 - Content and format of financial statements
- ⇒ **The chart of accounts** is a document that outlines the rules and principles for valuation and accounting records necessary for maintaining accounts. It supports management, reporting, control, and analysis of financial operations, and allows for the preparation of financial statements.

II– Methods and Materials:

The author of the article in this section explains clearly how to select the sample, determine the variables and how to measure them, how to collect the data and describe how the data are summarized (average, percentage, ...), Statistical and standard tools used in data analysis, hypothesis testing and statistical significance. Sometimes it may be necessary to mention the programs used in the calculation. When using a method previously used and published by another researcher, must be referred to as marginalization without being re-described, Though There are changes in the method, which must be explained and explained¹.

II.1. Study Population, Sample, and Data Collection Instrument

First: Study Population

The study population consists of a group of elements that share one or several common characteristics distinguishing them from other elements, and upon which the study is conducted. The study population is composed of all employees working in the various administrative, financial, and logistics departments who are directly involved in public accounting across different public administrations in the Wilaya of Blida. What unites them is that they are all concerned with the same reforms related to public accounting.

Second: The study sample

It is a subset of the study population that accurately represents its elements, allowing the results to be generalized to the entire population. The study sample is purposive and was directed toward employees working in the field of public accounting within public administrations in the Wilaya of Blida. An electronic questionnaire was distributed to 120 individuals .

Table (1) : Distribution and Collection of the Questionnaire

Description	Number	Percentage (%)
Number of distribute questionnaires	120	100
Number of collected questionnaires	120	100
Number of invalid (excluded) questionnaires	0	00
Number of valid questionnaires	120	100

Source: Prepared by the researcher

Third: Study Instrument

To examine the adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and its effect on public accounting in Algeria, the questionnaire was employed as the primary tool for collecting the study's data. The questionnaire consisted of the following sections:

Section One: Included preliminary (personal) information as follows: Gender, Age group Educational level, Professional category, Years of experience.

Section Two: Study dimensions

- **Dimension One:** Related to the adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), consisting of 13 questions.
- **Dimension Two:** Related to the updating of laws governing public accounting in Algeria, consisting of 14 questions.

In formulating the questionnaire statements, care was taken to present them in a way that allows respondents to answer clearly by using the five-point Likert Scale. Each statement is accompanied by the following options: *Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly Disagree*, which are represented numerically as(1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

To develop an approval index for analyzing the responses of the study sample to the questionnaire items, the following statistical tools were used: range, arithmetic mean, and standard deviation. This procedure is applied across all levels of agreement and helps determine the collective position of the respondents on each item and each dimension of the questionnaire.

The above can be illustrated in the following table:

**Table (2) : Likert Scale Levels and Direction Determination According to
Weighted Mean Values**

Code / Rating	Level of Agreement	Arithmetic Mean Range	Evaluation Level
1	Strongly Disagree	From 1.00 to 1.80	Very Low
2	Disagree	From 1.81 to 2.60	Low
3	Neutral	From 2.61 to 3.40	Moderate
4	Agree	From 3.41 to 4.20	High
5	Strongly Agree	From 4.21 to 5.00	Very High

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the five-point Likert Scale.

II.2. Testing the Distribution of Sample Data and the Statistical Tools Used in the Study

First: Test of Normality for the Data (Tests of Normality)

It is necessary to determine whether the responses of the sample members on the study variables follow a normal distribution or another type of probability distribution. Several statistical methods are available to detect the distribution type of questionnaire data, including: the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test, the calculation of skewness and kurtosis coefficients, and the Shapiro–Wilk test, using the SPSS software.

When examining the type of data distribution, the *Tests of Normality* procedure provides outputs for both the Kolmogorov–Smirnov and Shapiro–Wilk tests in a single table. In general, the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test is applied when the sample size is 50 or more, while the Shapiro–Wilk test is used when the sample size is less than 50.

The following table presents the results of the normality test:

Table (3) : Results of the Tests of Normality for the Sample Responses

Study Dimension	Kolmogorov–Smirnov			Shapiro–Wilk			Distribution Type
	Statistic	Df	Sig.	Statistic	Df	Sig.	
Dimension One: Adoption of IPSAS	0.295	120	0.000	0.797	120	0.000	Normal
Dimension Two: Updating Public Accounting Laws	0.198	120	0.000	0.893	120	0.001	Normal

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on SPSS V22 outputs

From the table above, since the study sample consists of more than 50 individuals, the results of the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test are used. The significance level (*Sig.*) for Dimension One: Adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) is 0.000, which is less than 0.05. Similarly, for Dimension Two: Updating Public Accounting Laws in Algeria, the significance level is 0.001, also less than 0.05. This indicates that the responses of the sample to all questionnaire items follow a normal distribution.

Second: Validity and Reliability of the Questionnaire

Psychometric properties refer to a set of indicators or numerical measures that reflect the quality of the study instrument (the questionnaire) and its ability to accurately measure what it was designed to assess. The most important of these indicators are **reliability** and **validity**.

a) Expert Validity (Judgment of the Questionnaire by Experts)

After preparing the initial version of the questionnaire, it was submitted to a group of specialists in the field of public accounting to refine and confirm its validity and comprehensiveness regarding the study topic. This process aimed to ensure the overall quality of the questionnaire in terms of wording, clarity, objectivity, and the appropriateness of the instrument for its intended purpose.

b) Expert Validity (Judgment of the Questionnaire by Experts)

Reliability of the questionnaire refers to the ability of the instrument to consistently produce the same results if it is applied two or more times to the same group. There are several formulas and statistical methods to measure questionnaire reliability. In this study, the reliability of the questionnaire items was verified using **Cronbach's Alpha**, which is one of the most commonly used reliability measures by researchers. It assesses the consistency of the questionnaire items, indicating the extent to which the same results or conclusions would be obtained if the instrument were re-administered under similar conditions.

Table (4): Cronbach's Alpha Values for the Study Instrument

Study Dimension	Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
Dimension One: Adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)	0.760	13
Dimension Two: Updating Public Accounting Laws in Algeria	0.818	14
Overall Reliability of All Questionnaire Items	0.863	27

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on SPSS V22 outputs.

The Cronbach's Alpha value for Dimension One is 0.760, indicating that some items -or possibly all- do not measure the same underlying construct consistently (inter-item consistency). In contrast, the value for Dimension Two is 0.818. The overall reliability for all questionnaire items is 0.863, which demonstrates the stability of the study instrument. It is worth noting that the closer the Cronbach's Alpha value is to 1, the higher the reliability of the instrument.

c) **Construct Validity of the Questionnaire**

Construct validity is a measure of the extent to which the study instrument achieves its intended objectives. It is assessed by examining the correlation between the total score of each dimension and the total score of the corresponding overall dimension. Statistically, construct validity is expressed using the **Pearson correlation coefficient**, as illustrated in the following table.

Hypotheses:

- **H₀:** *Sig.* ≥ 0.05 - There is no statistically significant difference between the dependent and independent variables at the 0.05 significance level.
- **H₁:** *Sig.* ≤ 0.05 - There is a statistically significant difference between the dependent and independent variables at the 0.05 significance level.

Table (5): Construct Validity of the Study Instrument

Questionnaire Dimensions and Axes	Correlation with the Total Questionnaire Score			
	Pearson Correlation	Sig.	Result	Strength of Correlation
Dimension One: Adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)	1	0.000	Significant	Strong
Dimension Two: Updating Public Accounting Laws in Algeria	0.457	0.003	Significant	Moderate
<i>Statistically significant (Sig.): Indicates a meaningful correlation between each item and the total score of its corresponding dimension.</i>				

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on SPSS V22 outputs.

From the table above, the Pearson correlation coefficients between each dimension of the questionnaire and the total score of all dimensions ranged from 0.457 to 0.911. These values are statistically significant, as the *Sig.* values for all correlations are below the 0.05 significance level. Therefore, the questionnaire dimensions are considered valid and consistent in measuring what they were designed to assess.

III- Results and discussion :

III.1. Description of the Characteristics and General Trends of the Study Sample Responses

This section aims to identify some personal and professional characteristics of the study sample, consisting of 120 individuals, as well as to examine the general trends of their responses based on the arithmetic mean and standard deviation.

First: Description of the Sample Characteristics

Table (6): Specifications of the Study Sample

	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	76	63.33%
	Female	44	36.66%
Age Group	Less than 25 years	11	9.16%
	26 to 40 years	49	40.83%
	41 to 55 years	45	37.5%
	Over 55 years	15	12.5%
Educational Level	Secondary or less	0	0%
	High School	17	14.16%
	Bachelor's Degree (License)	73	60.83%
	Master's Degree and Postgraduate	30	30%
Professional Category	Head of Department	21	17.5%
	Office Manager	19	15.83%
	Accountant/Financial Administrator (non-executive position)	68	56.66%
	Financial Officer (Director)	12	10%
Years of Experience	Less than 5 years	20	16.66%
	6 to 10 years	33	27.5%
	11 to 20 years	43	35.83%
	More than 20 years	24	20%

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on SPSS V22 outputs.

Based on the table above and considering the frequency distribution of the sample consisting of 120 individuals, it is observed that males constitute the majority with 76 respondents, representing 66.33%, compared to 36.66% for females. This indicates that employees working in the field of public accounting are predominantly male compared to other professional sectors.

Regarding the age distribution, the sample is mainly concentrated within the 26–40 age group, which includes 49 individuals (40.83%), followed by the 41–55 age group with 45 individuals (37.5%). The category of employees aged over 55 years accounts for 15 individuals (12.5%), while those under 25 years old represent only 9.16%. These figures suggest that the field of public accounting in public institutions is largely occupied by age groups with substantial work experience,

while newly recruited younger employees are rarely assigned to positions involving direct responsibility.

The educational background of the respondents shows that the majority hold university degrees. Holders of a Bachelor's degree constitute 73 individuals (60.83%), followed by those with a Master's degree or postgraduate qualifications (30 individuals, 25%), while respondents with a secondary-level qualification represent 14.16% of the sample. This distribution aligns with the nature of work in public accounting, which requires qualified and specialized personnel with higher education credentials.

Furthermore, the results indicate that the majority of respondents occupy non-managerial accounting positions, representing 56.66% of the sample. As for managerial positions, Heads of Departments constitute 17.5%, followed by Heads of Offices at 15.83%, while Managers/Directors represent 10%. These proportions are consistent with the characteristics of the selected research sample.

Finally, the distribution of professional experience shows that the 11–20 years of experience category is the most represented with 35.83%, followed by the 6–10 years group with 27.5%. Employees with more than 20 years of experience account for 20%, while those with less than 5 years represent 16.66%. This indicates that nearly half of the employees are either newly recruited or have moderate experience, which may facilitate the reform of the public accounting system and the integration of IPSAS standards, given their lower tendency to resist organizational change.

Second: Presentation and Analysis of the Sample Responses for Dimension One: Adoption of (IPSAS)

This section examines the trends in the responses of the study sample to the items of the study dimensions. The analysis is conducted using the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and ranking according to the Likert scale.

Table (7): Results of the Analysis of Sample Responses for First Axis

No.	Statements	Mean	Std. Dev	General Trend
1	The application of IPSAS helps unify accounting concepts and terminology in the public sector, reducing discrepancies in financial reporting and improving its quality.	4.10	0.890	Agree
2	Applying IPSAS standards contributes to overcoming disclosure and measurement problems, thereby revealing the institution's true financial position.	3.91	1.077	Agree
3	IPSAS standards serve as an important tool in supporting the transition toward good governance by providing the necessary information for sound decision-making.	4.40	0.504	Strongly Agree
4	IPSAS enhances the comparability of governmental financial data with that of other governments.	4.37	0.621	Strongly Agree
5	Adopting IPSAS contributes to strengthening Algeria's image and credibility with international financial organizations and improving international financial ratings, thereby supporting the attractiveness of the investment climate.	3.97	0.698	Agree
6	IPSAS contributes to improving accountability and transparency in financial reporting by enhancing the quality of financial information available to decision-makers and the public.	4.47	0.517	Strongly Agree
7	Applying IPSAS strengthens monitoring and evaluation mechanisms within public institutions by linking results to actual financial performance.	4.22	0.533	Strongly Agree
8	Adopting IPSAS promotes and develops partnerships between the public and private sectors by harmonizing their accounting frameworks, thus enhancing integration in the preparation of national accounts.	4.08	0.622	Agree
9	Implementing IPSAS improves the budgeting process by providing more comprehensive and reliable financial data.	4.39	0.390	Strongly Agree
10	IPSAS provides a reference framework for unifying accounting policies across various public administrations and institutions, facilitating audit and control processes.	4.18	0.510	Agree
11	Applying IPSAS standards enhances the technical and administrative capabilities of human resources through continuous training and professional updating.	3.81	0.941	Agree
12	IPSAS contributes to strengthening citizens' trust in the state by improving financial disclosure and the credibility of official figures.	4.50	0.485	Strongly Agree
13	Integrating IPSAS into training and academic programs enhances the competence of human resources and increases the readiness of staff to implement the standards.	4.40	0.454	Strongly Agree
Respondents' opinions and attitudes regarding the 1 axis		4.24	0.391	Strongly Agree

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on SPSS V22 outputs.

Based on the table above, the overall mean score of the respondents' answers regarding the statements of the axis related to the adoption of

IPSAS standards reached **4.24**, with a standard deviation of **0.391**. This mean value falls within the range of (**4.21 to 5.00**), indicating that the respondents **strongly agree** with the use of IPSAS standards in the institutions under study. This reflects a **high level of approval** from the employees, as most of their responses to the dimension's statements ranged between "**strongly agree**" and "**agree.**" This suggests that employees are, to a large extent, satisfied with these standards.

It is also noted that the standard deviation values for most items were relatively small, which indicates a **low level of dispersion** and that the respondents' answers were **highly consistent**. This supports the existence of concrete steps toward adopting the **International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)** within public administration.

Third: Presentation and Analysis of the Respondents' Answers to the Statements of the Second Axis: Updating Laws Related to Public Accounting in Algeria

Table (8): Results of the Analysis of Sample Responses for Second Axis

No	Statements	Mean	Std. Dev	General Trend
14	The Organic Law No. 18-15 of 20 September 2018 on Finance Laws has addressed the shortcomings found in Law No. 84-17 regarding the public budget cycle: preparation, formulation, implementation, and control.	4.05	0.810	Agree
15	Organic Law 18-15 has strengthened the principle of transparency in preparing and implementing finance laws at the national level.	4.79	0.491	Strongly Agree
16	The introduction of new principles such as financial balance and sustainability within this law represents a qualitative step toward reforming the public finance system in Algeria.	4.10	0.701	Agree
17	The updates introduced in Law No. 23-07 of 21 June 2023 on the rules of public accounting and financial management addressed the deficiencies of Decree 90-21 on public accounting, particularly regarding the responsibilities of the public accountant and the authorizing officer.	3.80	0.765	Agree
18	The provisions of Law 23-07 are aligned with modern approaches to public finance management based on performance and results.	3.83	0.355	Agree
19	Organic Law 18-15 and Decree 23-07 constitute an adequate legal framework for transitioning toward the adoption of international public sector accounting standards (IPSAS) by improving the quality of public financial reports and the level of financial disclosure.	4.00	0.901	Agree
20	The shift from traditional public accounting to the three-accounting system (budgetary accounting, general accounting, and cost accounting) represents a qualitative leap in the development of public	3.95	0.836	Agree

Reforming Public Accounting in the Context of Adopting International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), P (127-146)

	accounting (particularly Executive Decree 24-90).			
21	Activating budgetary accounting contributes to improving control over the execution of appropriated funds and ensuring compliance with the objectives set in the Finance Law.	4.10	0.823	Agree
22	The adoption of cost accounting in public administration is an effective tool for determining the efficiency of public spending and measuring the performance of government programs and activities.	4.63	0.248	Strongly Agree
23	Amending the format and content of general accounting documents and the State's general account under the decision of 9 January 2025 contributes to standardizing and regulating public accounting at the national level.	3.68	1.250	Agree
24	The unification of the components of the State revenue and expenditure classification (Executive Decree No. 20-353 and Executive Decree No. 20-354 issued on 30 November 2020) facilitates the oversight of various budgets.	4.48	0.491	Strongly Agree
25	Transitioning to the accrual basis is more effective than the previously used cash basis in providing information on the financial position and the performance of officials.	4.45	0.788	Strongly Agree
26	Strengthening the independence of the public accountant within the new legislative framework enhances the transparency of financial operations and reinforces the principle of accountability.	3.42	1.271	Agree
27	Integrating the digital dimension into legal texts related to public accounting is a strategic step toward promoting digital governance in public financial management.	4.63	0.340	Strongly Agree
	Respondents' opinions and attitudes regarding the second axis	4.09	0.512	Agree

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on SPSS V22 outputs.

Based on the table above, the overall mean score of the respondents' answers regarding the statements related to the update of public accounting laws in Algeria reached **4.09**, with a standard deviation of **0.512**. This mean value falls within the range of **3.41 to 4.20**, indicating that the respondents **agree** with the reforms introduced to public accounting legislation. The results show a high level of agreement from the employees, as most of their responses were rated "**Agree**" or "**Strongly Agree**". This reflects a substantial level of satisfaction among employees regarding the recent updates and reforms affecting public accounting in Algeria.

III.2 Presentation and Analysis of the Main Study Hypothesis Test Results

In this section, we aim to test the study hypotheses and analyze their results using **simple regression analysis** to determine whether

there is a statistically significant effect at the level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) of adopting **International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)** on public accounting in Algeria.

To test this hypothesis, we rely on **Simple Regression Analysis**. The hypothesis is formulated statistically at a significance level of 0.05 as follows:

- **Null Hypothesis (H_0):** There is no statistically significant effect at the level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) of adopting IPSAS on public accounting in Algeria.
- **Alternative Hypothesis (H_1):** There is a statistically significant effect at the level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) of adopting IPSAS on public accounting in Algeria.

Table (9): Summary of Simple Linear Regression

Beta Coefficient	Significance Level (Sig)	Coefficient of Determination (R^2)	F Value	Significance Level (Sig)
1.152	*0.000	0.2870	21.014	*0.000
Simple Regression Model Equation:			$Y = -0.2 + 1.152X + \varepsilon$	

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on SPSS V22 outputs

It is evident from the above table that there is a positive and significant effect of adopting the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) on the reform of the public accounting system in Algeria. This is based on the positive Beta coefficient ($\beta = 1.152$), which is statistically significant at a level below 0.05. The coefficient of determination (R^2) was 0.287, indicating that adopting IPSAS in the studied institutions explains approximately 28.7% of the reforms in the Algerian public accounting system, while the remaining 71.3% is attributable to other factors. The F-value was estimated at 21.014, also with a significance level below 0.05.

Based on these results, the decision regarding the hypothesis test is that there exists a statistically significant relationship with a meaningful effect between the studied variables. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted: there is a statistically significant effect at the level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

of adopting the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) on public accounting in Algeria.

Conclusion:

The analysis of the sample data and hypothesis testing demonstrates that the reform of public accounting in Algeria is progressing significantly through the adoption of IPSAS and the modernization of relevant legislation. The results show strong agreement among respondents regarding the importance of these reforms in enhancing transparency, governance, and the quality of financial reporting. The study confirms that adopting IPSAS has a positive and statistically significant impact on public accounting reform, reinforcing the need to sustain this reform path.

Through our study, we have reached the following results :

- *Personal Data:* The majority of the sample are males (63.33%), aged between 26–55 years, with a high educational level (90.83% hold a Bachelor's degree or higher). Most occupy non-managerial positions and have 6–20 years of experience, indicating employees' ability to adopt accounting reforms.
- *Dimension One – Adoption of IPSAS:* Mean response = 4.24 , high satisfaction; results show that IPSAS enhances governance, transparency, accountability, citizen trust, and financial comparability between governments.
- *Dimension Two – Updating Public Accounting Laws:* Mean response = 4.09 , employees are satisfied with legal reforms; key results include enhanced transparency, adoption of cost accounting and performance budgeting, unification of revenue and expenditure classification, and transition to the accrual basis.
- *Regression Equation and Hypothesis Testing:* $\beta = 1.152$ (significance < 0.05), $R^2 = 0.287$, $F = 21.014 \rightarrow$ indicates a positive and significant effect of adopting IPSAS on public accounting reform, confirming the validity of the alternative hypothesis H_1 and rejecting the null hypothesis H_0 . In other words, adopting IPSAS explains 28.7% of the reforms in public accounting in Algeria.

Based on the previous results, we propose the following recommendations:

- ⇒ Strengthen training and development programs on IPSAS standards, given the high level of employee acceptance.
- ⇒ Accelerate the digitalization of public accounting procedures to enhance transparency and reduce errors, especially in light of the strong acceptance of legislative reforms.
- ⇒ Develop career pathways for newly recruited employees to ensure the renewal of competencies and prepare them for future responsibilities.
- ⇒ Reassess university accounting curricula and better align them with IPSAS standards to enhance professional readiness.
- ⇒ Reinforce internal control mechanisms and link them to international standards to ensure higher quality of financial reporting.
- ⇒ Investigate other factors (representing 71.3% of the variation) affecting public accounting reform that were not covered in this study.

Referrals and references:

- 1) Benzine, W. (2024). Evaluating the Reality and Prospects of IPSAS Implementation in Algeria., *Finance, Accounting and Business Analysis* , 6 (2), pp. 120-135.
- 2) International Federation of Accountants. (2025). *HANDBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS- Volume I*. New York: IFAC.
- 3) Law 23-07 (June 21, 2023) on public accounting and financial management rules, replacing Law 90-21 on public accounting
- 4) Abdous Iman,(2022) “The Role of Adopting International Accounting Standards in Developing the Public Accounting System in Algeria and Its Impact on the Quality of Government Financial Reporting,” Doctoral Thesis,Audit and Management Control specialization, University of Algiers 3,
- 5) Khabiti Khodir & Mouna Younes, (2016) “Prospects of Adopting International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and Their Role in Developing the Algerian Public Accounting System,” *Algerian Journal of Accounting and Financial Studies*, No. 2.
- 6) Zouina Ben Faradj & Rabii Mariem, (2018), “International Accounting Standards as a Mechanism for Rationalizing Public Expenditure,” *Journal of Studies in Economics and Business Administration*, No. 02.
- 7) Benrahou Kada, “Adoption of International Accounting Standards in the Public Sector as a Tool to Improve the Quality of Accounting Measurement and Disclosure in Algeria: A Case Study of Sidi Bel Abbes Municipality,” (2022), Doctoral Thesis, Accounting, Control, and Auditing specialization, University of Sidi Bel Abbes,