

Algeria intensifies efforts to adopt IPSAS standards: Concrete steps and future prospects

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Abstract---This study aims to conduct an in-depth analysis of Algeria's journey towards adopting International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). It seeks to understand the motivations behind this shift, evaluate the efforts made so far, and identify the challenges facing Algeria, such as resistance to change, lack of qualified personnel, and difficulty adapting to new requirements. The study employs a comprehensive research methodology to highlight the importance of this transformation in enhancing transparency and accountability in public financial management and to provide practical recommendations to support it. Adopting IPSAS represents a significant shift in public accounting in Algeria, contributing to the establishment of a more sustainable and transparent financial system. It is expected to enhance trust between the government, citizens, and international entities, thereby supporting economic stability and sustainable development in Algeria.

Keywords---international accounting standards (IPSAS), public accounting, transparency and accountability, public financial management, accounting reforms.

Introduction

Algeria has issued the National Plan for the Adoption of IPSAS Standards with the aim of improving the quality of financial information and enhancing transparency and credibility in public sector financial reports. This is in line with international guidelines and aims to achieve sustainable development goals. The plan aims to establish comprehensive stages and mechanisms for adopting IPSAS in all government entities.

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IPSAS standards are a key tool for improving the quality of financial reports and increasing transparency in the public sector. This paper reviews Algeria's efforts in adopting these standards, the concrete steps taken so far, future prospects, and the challenges associated with implementing these standards in the Algerian public sector.

Algeria has made significant progress in this field, enhancing its capacity to prepare financial reports according to IPSAS requirements, and increasing oversight and accountability in the management of financial resources. Algeria must continue to adhere to international standards and address challenges to achieve the highest levels of transparency and credibility. Efforts will continue to promote the use of IPSAS, build technical capacities of staff, enhance institutional governance, and provide continuous training in preparation for a more transparent and credible financial future.

The study's problem lies in determining the effectiveness of Algeria's efforts in adopting IPSAS standards, the factors influencing the success of this transition, as well as the benefits and challenges arising from it. In a study published in 2020 by Amer Mariam and Taouil Mohamed (Amer and Touileb, 2020), the extent of alignment between the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and the Algerian Public Accounting Standards Project was measured, particularly regarding the presentation of financial statements. The study found a partial alignment between the international standards and the Algerian project. The study used a comparative analytical approach to analyze the gaps and alignment between the standards, identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the Algerian project compared to the international standards.

The study by Khalaf Allah Ben Youssef and Maash Kouider (Ben Youssef and Mashat, 2019), examines the requirements for reforming Algeria's public accounting system to align with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The study focuses on both technical and organizational aspects and employs a critical and comparative analysis approach of current accounting standards and international practices. The results emphasize the need for ongoing training and updates to financial systems to ensure compliance with these standards.

Algeria has embarked on a journey to adopt the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) by implementing various regulatory and institutional reforms aimed at aligning its public sector accounting practices with international norms. The expected benefits of adopting IPSAS include enhanced transparency, improved financial reporting, and increased accountability in the management of public funds. However, Algeria faces several challenges in this endeavor, such as the need for capacity building, resistance to change, and the complexity of transitioning from existing accounting systems. To overcome these challenges, Algeria can focus on comprehensive training programs for public sector accountants, gradually phasing in the new standards, and fostering a culture of compliance and continuous improvement in financial management practices.

The study relies on an analytical descriptive methodology that includes a review of the literature and previous studies related to the adoption of IPSAS standards in Algeria and other countries. It also involves analyzing official documents and national plans for adopting IPSAS in Algeria. Additionally, the methodology includes conducting interviews with experts and specialists in the fields of accounting and finance.

The hypotheses suggest that adopting IPSAS standards in Algeria will enhance the quality of financial reports, leading to greater transparency and accountability in the public sector. However, the country is likely to encounter significant challenges, particularly in areas such as legislation, infrastructure, and human resources. Continuous training and technical support are anticipated to be crucial in overcoming these obstacles. Furthermore, the adoption of IPSAS is expected to result in better financial resource management and foster increased trust between the government and its citizens, as well as between the government and donors.

1. **The theoretical perspective**

The IPSAS standards consist of a set of guidelines and principles that define internationally recognized accounting principles and procedures (Christiaens and Neyt, 2014). These standards aim to standardize accounting practices in the public sector globally and improve the quality of financial information (Berger, 2018). They include a broad range of accounting rules and standards that address all potential financial and accounting transactions in the public sector.

2. ***The Concept of IPSAS Standards***

IPSAS (International Public Sector Accounting Standards) are a set of internationally recognized accounting guidelines for the public sector (Toudas et al., 2013). They aim to standardize and coordinate accounting practices across government entities globally, enhancing the quality, transparency, and credibility of financial information (Galera and Bolívar, 2012). These standards contribute to consistency and comparability among public entities and support trust and sustainable investments.

3. ***History of IPSAS***

IPSAS standards are the result of international collaborative efforts to unify accounting standards in the public sector. These efforts began to enhance international financial reporting standards for governments and public institutions in the late 1990s (Schmidhuber and Hilgers, 2019). The International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board made significant progress in developing and adapting these standards to meet the needs of the public sector (Christiaens and Neyt, 2014). Many countries have adopted these standards, and their application has increasingly expanded across governments and public agencies in recent years (Brusca et al., 2018).

4. ***Importance of IPSAS in Algeria***

IPSAS standards are of significant importance in improving the quality of financial reporting for government entities in Algeria (Boumediene and Benramdane, 2024, Barir and Seddiki, 2023). They enhance transparency and accountability, provide a stable financial environment, and stimulate economic development. The effectiveness of improving transparency and credibility in public sector reports relies on these standards, which boost trust and economic stability by providing accurate and reliable information.

The national plan for adopting IPSAS aims to establish a timeline and identify the necessary resources for comprehensive and organized implementation to ensure effective achievement of goals (Mohammed et al., 2022). IPSAS also contributes to standardizing accounting models, facilitating the analysis and comparison of financial data between governments, and improving the efficiency of public financial management.

One of the key benefits of adopting IPSAS is the enhancement of transparency and credibility (Boumediene and Benramdane, 2024), enabling governments to improve the clarity of financial operations and provide accurate and reliable information to the public and investors, thereby enhancing government credibility and increasing confidence in its financial management and economic performance.

5. ***Benefits of adopting IPSAS***

The benefits of adopting IPSAS include providing standardized and transparent accounting standards for the public sector, which improves the quality of financial information and offers accurate and reliable data to users (Opanyi, 2016). These standards also enhance accountability and transparency in the management and use of public financial resources, which builds trust between the government, citizens, and donors (Brusca and Martínez, 2016). Consequently, adopting IPSAS strengthens transparency and accountability in public financial management and boosts confidence in the overall financial system.

One of the potential benefits of adopting IPSAS in Algeria is the unification and coordination of accounting rules and practices in the public sector, leading to improved quality of financial reports and

accounting information. Transitioning to IPSAS represents an important step towards enhancing transparency and credibility in government financial reports, which increases the trust of beneficiaries and the public in financial results and the efficiency of public resource management.

6. Materials and methods

2.1 *Issuance of the National Plan for Adopting IPSAS*

One of the most significant achievements in Algeria's efforts to adopt IPSAS standards is the issuance of the National Plan for their adoption. This plan includes clear phases and a specific timeline for implementing the standards across all government agencies. It also involves providing the necessary resources to ensure the success of this transition, as Algeria aims to achieve a gradual and effective shift towards a new accounting system aligned with international standards. Announced in late 2019, the plan consists of four phases: the first (2019 - 2020) focuses on planning and awareness through analyzing the current system, identifying gaps, developing action plans, and organizing training sessions; the second (2021 - 2022) involves development and building by updating accounting systems and creating new tools; the third (2023 - 2024) covers gradual implementation by starting a pilot application and expanding it progressively; and the fourth (2025 - 2026) aims at review and evaluation to identify areas for improvement and make necessary adjustments to achieve the desired objectives.

The schedule includes deadlines for each major activity and specific tasks that must be completed on time. Regarding financial resources, a specific budget amount has not been announced, but the Algerian government has allocated significant financial resources to ensure the success of the transition. Additionally, Algeria has received support from the World Bank and some international financial institutions to cover

R training and system development costs. In terms of training and development, approximately 1,000 government employees were trained in IPSAS standards during the first phase, and over 50 workshops and training sessions were organized during the first three years of the plan's implementation.

During the pilot phase, 20 government agencies were selected to apply IPSAS standards on a trial basis, with periodic evaluations conducted every six months to ensure progress according to the plan. A specialized committee of accounting and financial experts from both the public and private sectors has also been formed to provide guidance and oversee the implementation of IPSAS standards, as well as to recommend necessary adjustments to legislation and financial systems. This step is essential for leveraging available expertise and providing the necessary technical support. Finally, setting clear objectives and timelines is crucial in issuing the national plan, as precise goal-setting and timeframes are required to ensure the effective and timely implementation of the standards.

2.2 *Initial Steps for Adoption*

Algeria has started taking initial steps towards adopting IPSAS standards by issuing a legislative framework and reviewing government accounting laws to align them with these standards. There has also been a focus on training and qualifying the relevant personnel and raising awareness among concerned parties about the importance of adhering to international standards. These initial steps are crucial for enhancing transparency and credibility in government financial reports and achieving the targeted financial reform objectives.

Training and Qualification of Personnel: Training programs that Algeria should adopt for IPSAS compliance should involve intensive and comprehensive training covering various aspects of the standards and their applications. These programs must be carefully designed to ensure a thorough understanding and application of the standards, including both technical and practical aspects. Additionally, these programs should be available to all relevant parties and officials responsible for implementing the standards in both the public and private sectors, thus building strong and specialized capabilities.

Communication and Awareness: To enhance awareness and communication about the IPSAS adoption process in Algeria, effective communication strategies should be developed for all stakeholders, including government employees, officials, and the general public. This involves using various media platforms, such as social media, seminars, and workshops. Special awareness efforts should also be directed towards groups that may face difficulties in understanding and effectively applying the new standards.

Media Campaigns: Media campaigns are an effective tool for raising awareness about IPSAS and supporting its adoption in Algeria. These campaigns should include the creation and dissemination of educational and informative materials that explain the potential benefits of adopting international standards and highlight the key steps the government will take in this regard. Media campaigns should be comprehensive and well-rounded, based on accurate data and facts to ensure the reliability of the information provided.

Review and Evaluation: Review and evaluation are crucial steps in the process of adopting IPSAS in Algeria. This phase involves examining all accounting and financial processes to ensure they align with the standards and verifying compliance. The review includes assessing current accounting and financial systems and their suitability for IPSAS standards, requiring a specialized team to ensure accurate assessments and reliable conclusions.

Results Evaluation: After completing the review and evaluation process, the results are assessed to verify the extent of adherence to IPSAS standards and their correct application. This involves reviewing financial and accounting data post-implementation to ensure accuracy and compliance with requirements. The evaluation also includes assessing the performance of the teams responsible for implementing the standards to ensure the quality and effectiveness of the work done.

2.3 Algeria's remaining challenges

Capacity Building: Despite the tangible efforts made by Algeria, there are still significant challenges in the field of capacity building. Adopting IPSAS standards requires specialized skills and a deep understanding of international accounting standards. Therefore, Algeria needs substantial investment in training and professional development for financial sector employees. This includes providing continuous training programs and internationally recognized certifications to ensure that personnel are ready to handle the new accounting system.

Legislative Amendments: Algeria also faces a significant challenge in amending existing financial legislation and regulations. National laws must align with IPSAS requirements to ensure proper and effective implementation. This necessitates a comprehensive review of financial legislation and the introduction of necessary amendments to create a legal environment supportive of the new standards. This challenge may be complex due to the multiplicity of laws and regulations governing the financial system in Algeria.

2.4 Practical Challenges in Implementation

Resistance to Change: Any large-scale change process often encounters resistance from stakeholders. In Algeria, there might be resistance from certain government entities or financial sector employees who may be reluctant to adapt to the new system. This resistance could hinder efforts to effectively implement IPSAS standards.

Technological Infrastructure: Implementing IPSAS standards requires advanced technological infrastructure to ensure the accurate and efficient collection and processing of financial data. In some areas, there may be challenges related to providing this infrastructure, affecting the ability to fully apply the standards.

Lack of Training and Expertise: Implementing IPSAS standards requires specialized skills and a deep understanding of international accounting standards. Therefore, Algeria needs significant investment in training and professional development for employees in the financial sector.

7. Results

In Algeria, a set of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), known as the National Accounting Standards for the State (NCE), has been adopted to modernize the public accounting system. These standards include a mix of international standards and French standards adapted to the local context. Algeria adopted the National Accounting Standards for Public Entities (NCE) as part of financial and accounting reforms to improve financial transparency and accountability. Algeria has systematically adopted these standards by adapting the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) to fit the local environment and the Algerian accounting framework.

Table n o1. Comparison of Algerian Standards with International IPSAS Standards

Name of the standard	International Standard Number	Algerian Standard Number
Presentation of Financial Statements	IPSAS 1	NCE1
Cash flow statements	IPSAS 2	NCE2
Revenue from non-exchange transactions	IPSAS 23	NCE3
encumbrances	French 02	NCE4
State treasury	FRENCH 10	NCE5
Debt and term financial instruments	French 11	NCE6
Investments in associates	IPSAS 7	NCE7
Presentation of budget information in the financial statements	IPSAS 24	NCE8
Tangible assets	French 06	NCE9
Intangible assets	IPSAS 31	NCE10
Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets	IPSAS 19	NCE11
Revenue from exchange transactions	IPSAS 9	NCE12
Inventories	IPSAS 12	NCE13
Leases	IPSAS 13	NCE14
Impairment of non-cash generating assets	IPSAS 21	NCE15
Accounting policies, accounting estimates and errors	IPSAS 3	NCE16
Rights over current assets	French 09	NCE17

The table illustrates the relationship between Algeria's National Accounting Standards for Public Entities (NCE), the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and French standards. It is evident that Algeria has adopted a mix of international and French standards to modernize its accounting system.

The presentation of financial statements aligns with IPSAS 1, indicating a strong compliance with the international standard in presenting and displaying financial data.

NCE 2 (IPSAS 2) - Cash Flow Statements: Fully complies with IPSAS 2, enhancing transparency in reporting cash flows.

NCE 3 (IPSAS 23) - Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions: Adopts the international standard IPSAS 23, contributing to improved transparency and accountability in non-exchange revenues such as taxes and grants.

NCE 4 (French 02) - Expenses: Relies on the French standard, indicating an adaptation of local standards suitable for the Algerian context.

NCE 5 (French 10) - State Treasury: Follows the French standard to enhance state treasury management.

NCE 6 (French 11) - Debts and Financial Instruments: Aligns with the French standard for managing debts and financial instruments.

NCE 7 (IPSAS 7) - Investments in Associates: Adopts IPSAS 7, ensuring proper disclosure of investments in associate entities.

NCE 8 (IPSAS 24) - Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements: Aligns with IPSAS 24, enhancing transparency in presenting budget information.

NCE 9 (French 06) - Physical Assets: Follows the French standard for managing and valuing physical assets.

NCE 10 (IPSAS 31) - Intangible Assets: Complies with IPSAS 31 for valuing and managing intangible assets such as software and copyrights.

NCE 11 (IPSAS 19) - Provisions, Liabilities, and Contingent Assets: Adopts IPSAS 19 to ensure transparency in reporting provisions, liabilities, and contingent assets.

NCE 12 (IPSAS 9) - Revenue from Exchange Transactions: Aligns with IPSAS 9 to improve disclosure of revenues from exchange transactions.

NCE 13 (IPSAS 12) - Inventories: Adopts IPSAS 12 for managing and valuing inventories.

NCE 14 (IPSAS 13) - Leases: Complies with IPSAS 13 to ensure transparency in reporting lease agreements.

NCE 15 (IPSAS 21) - Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets: Aligns with IPSAS 21 for valuing and reporting impairment of non-cash-generating assets.

NCE 16 (IPSAS 3) - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Errors: Adopts IPSAS 3 to ensure the unification of accounting policies, estimates, and error correction.

NCE 17 (French 09) - Rights to Current Assets: Follows the French standard for disclosing rights to current assets.

The table reflects Algeria's efforts to adapt and adopt international accounting standards to suit the local context. By adopting IPSAS and French standards, Algeria aims to improve transparency and accountability in public sector financial reporting, contributing to the development of a sustainable and stable financial system. The alignment between local and international standards facilitates the comparison and analysis of financial information among different government entities and enhances confidence in the financial information provided.

8. *Algeria's implementation of IPSAS standards*

To calculate the percentage of IPSAS implementation in Algeria, we can use the following formula:

$$\text{Implementation Percentage} = \left(\frac{\text{Total Number of Standards}}{\text{Number of Implemented Standards}} \right) \times 100$$

Number of Implemented Standards: Algeria has implemented 12 standards.

Total Number of Standards: There are 42 IPSAS standards

Implementation Percentage=(4212)×100=28.57%

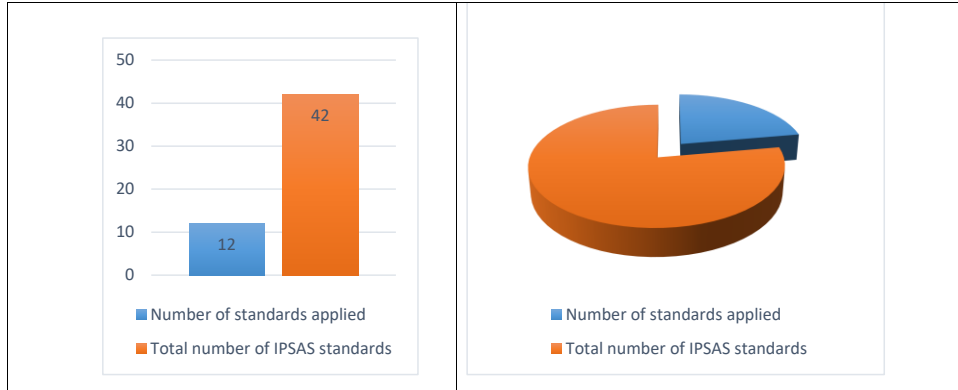


Figure no 1. IPSAS implementation rate in Algeria

The percentage of IPSAS implementation in Algeria is 28.57%, reflecting that Algeria has taken steps towards adopting International Public Sector Accounting Standards but is still in the early stages of fully implementing all standards. This indicates significant opportunities to enhance public sector accounting practices by adopting more IPSAS standards in the future.

9. *Percentage of compatibility between Algerian standards and international standards (IPSAS)*

To calculate the percentage of compatibility, you can use the following mathematical method:

Identify Common and Different Points: Determine the number of common points and differing points between each pair of standards.

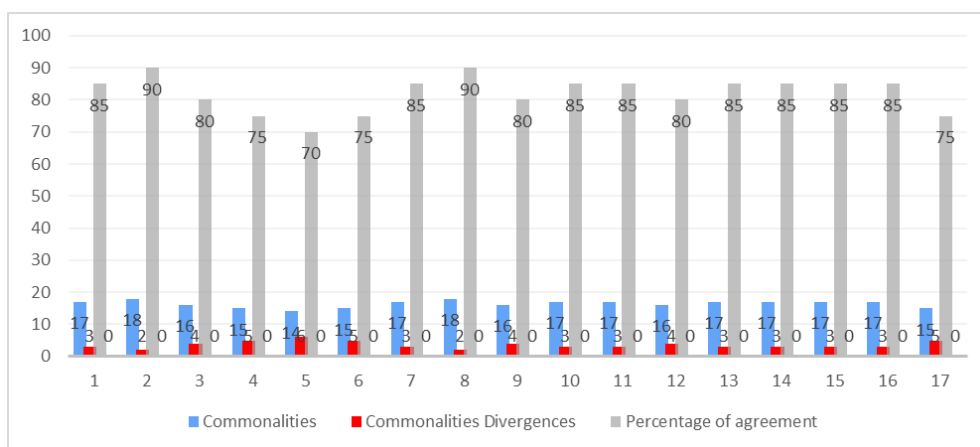
Calculate the Compatibility Percentage: Use the following formula:

Compatibility Percentage=(Common Points+Different PointsCommon Points)×100

Table 2: Compatibility Analysis Between Algerian Standards (NCE) and International Standards (IPSAS)

NCE standard	Agreement Rate (%)	Different points	Common points	The corresponding standard from IPSAS	NCE standard	Algerian Standard Number
Financial Statement Presentation	85	3	17	IPSAS 1	Financial Statement Presentation	NCE1
Cash Flow Statements	90	2	18	IPSAS 2	Cash Flow Statements	NCE2
Revenue from non-exchange transactions	80%	4	16	IPSAS 23	Revenue from non-exchange transactions	NCE3
encumbrances	75%	5	15	French 02	encumbrances	NCE4
State treasury	70%	6	14	FRENCH 10	State treasury	NCE5
Debt and term financial instruments	75%	5	15	French 11	Debt and term financial instruments	NCE6

Investments in associates	85%	3	17	IPSAS 7	Investments in associates	NCE7
Presentation of budget information in the financial statements	90%	2	18	IPSAS 24	Presentation of budget information in the financial statements	NCE8
Tangible assets	80%	4	16	French 06	Tangible assets	NCE9
Intangible assets	85%	3	17	IPSAS 31	Intangible assets	NCE10
Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets	85%	3	17	IPSAS 19	Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets	NCE11
Revenue from exchange transactions	80%	4	16	IPSAS 9	Revenue from exchange transactions	NCE12
Inventories	85%	3	17	IPSAS 12	Inventories	NCE13
Leases	85%	3	17	IPSAS 13	Leases	NCE14
Impairment of non-cash generating assets	85%	3	17	IPSAS 21	Impairment of non-cash generating assets	NCE15
Accounting policies, accounting estimates and errors	85%	3	17	IPSAS 3	Accounting policies, accounting estimates and errors	NCE16
Rights over current assets	75%	5	15	French 09	Rights over current assets	NCE17



**Figure no 2. Percentage of alignment between international and national standards
Presentation of Financial Statements (IPSAS 1):**

Common Points (17): Basic structure of financial statements, overall presentation, basic disclosure requirements.

Differences (3): Terminology used, some additional disclosure requirements that may not be present in Algerian standards.

Compliance Rate (85%): A high level of compliance indicating that Algeria has adopted most of the basic requirements of IPSAS 1.

Cash Flow Statements (IPSAS 2):

Common Points (18): Cash basis for cash flows, classification of activities into operating, investing, and financing.

Differences (2): Presentation method and some additional disclosure requirements.

Compliance Rate (90%): Significant compliance reflecting a broad adoption of IPSAS 2 standards.

Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (IPSAS 23):

Common Points (16): Recognition of non-exchange revenue, timing.

Differences (4): Terminology used, some disclosure requirements.

Compliance Rate (80%): A good rate but reflecting some variations in terminology and disclosure requirements.

Expenses:

Common Points (15): General terminology for expenses, basic accounts.

Differences (5): Detailed classification of expenses.

Compliance Rate (75%): Reasonable compliance, but showing differences in the detailed classification of expenses.

Treasury:

Common Points (14): Cash management, bank balances.

Differences (6): Internal classification of treasury.

Compliance Rate (70%): The lowest compliance rate reflecting greater differences in how treasury is managed and classified.

Debt and Financial Instruments:

Common Points (15): Recognition of debt, measurement.

Differences (5): Some disclosure requirements, terminology.

Compliance Rate (75%): Reasonable compliance with some differences in disclosure and terminology.

Investments in Associates (IPSAS 7):

Common Points (17): Recognition of investments, measurement methods.

Differences (3): Terminology, some disclosure requirements.

Compliance Rate (85%): High compliance reflecting good adoption of IPSAS 7 standards.

Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements (IPSAS 24):

Common Points (18): Comparison of actual budget and actual amounts.

Differences (2): Terminology, presentation method.

Compliance Rate (90%): Significant compliance reflecting broad adoption of IPSAS 24 standards.

Property, Plant, and Equipment:

Common Points (16): Recognition of property, plant, and equipment, measurement.

Differences (4): Terminology, some disclosure requirements.

Compliance Rate (80%): Good compliance reflecting the adoption of most relevant IPSAS standards for property, plant, and equipment.

Intangible Assets (IPSAS 31):

Common Points (17): Recognition of intangible assets, measurement.

Differences (3): Terminology, some disclosure requirements.

Compliance Rate (85%): High compliance reflecting good adoption of IPSAS 31 standards.

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets (IPSAS 19):

Common Points (17): Recognition of provisions, measurement, disclosure.

Differences (3): Terminology, some disclosure requirements.

Compliance Rate (85%): High compliance reflecting good adoption of IPSAS 19 standards.

Revenue from Exchange Transactions (IPSAS 9):

Common Points (16): Recognition of exchange revenue, timing.

Differences (4): Terminology, some disclosure requirements.

Compliance Rate (80%): Good compliance but reflecting some variations in terminology and disclosure requirements.

Inventories (IPSAS 12):

Common Points (17): Recognition of inventories, measurement.

Differences (3): Terminology, some disclosure requirements.

Compliance Rate (85%): High compliance reflecting good adoption of IPSAS 12 standards.

Leases (IPSAS 13):

Common Points (17): Recognition of leases, measurement.

Differences (3): Terminology, some disclosure requirements.

Compliance Rate (85%): High compliance reflecting good adoption of IPSAS 13 standards.

Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets (IPSAS 21):

Common Points (17): Recognition of impairment losses, measurement.

Differences (3): Terminology, some disclosure requirements.

Compliance Rate (85%): High compliance reflecting good adoption of IPSAS 21 standards.

Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Errors (IPSAS 3):

Common Points (17): Guidelines for choosing and changing accounting policies, handling errors.

Differences (3): Terminology, some disclosure requirements.

Compliance Rate (85%): High compliance reflecting good adoption of IPSAS 3 standards.

Rights on Current Assets:

Common Points (15): Recognition of rights, measurement.

Differences (5): Terminology, some disclosure requirements.

Compliance Rate (75%): Reasonable compliance reflecting some differences in terminology and disclosure requirements.

Discussion:

High Compliance Levels (80%-90%): Indicate that Algeria has adopted most of the IPSAS requirements, reflecting strong efforts to improve transparency and accountability in the public sector.

Differences: Reflect variations in terminology and specific disclosure requirements for each country, which may be related to local legal and regulatory environments

Areas for Improvement:

Some standards, such as "Treasury" and "Expenses," can be enhanced to improve alignment with international practices.

The implementation of 12 IPSAS standards is a positive step towards improving transparency, accountability, and the quality of financial statements in Algeria. However, to assess whether this implementation is sufficient to achieve these goals, several factors should be considered:

- **Coverage of Key Areas:**

It is important to know which of these 12 standards have been implemented. If these standards cover core areas such as financial statement presentation, cash flow, and disclosure of important information, they may provide a strong foundation for achieving transparency and accountability.

- **Overall Impact of the Applied Standards:**

Some standards may have a greater impact on transparency and accountability compared to others. For example:

IPSAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements – Defines the structure and basic content of financial statements, which is fundamental for transparency.

IPSAS 2: Cash Flow Statements – Provides information on cash flows, enhancing financial understanding.

IPSAS 24: Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements – Links the budget with actual financial performance, enhancing accountability.

- **Application of Additional Standards:**

Standards related to disclosures about assets, liabilities, and commitments (such as IPSAS 19 and IPSAS 31) are also important for ensuring the overall quality of financial statements. Standards covering topics like financial instruments, investments, and natural resources can be essential for further transparency and accountability in institutions dealing with these elements.

- **Continuous Improvement:**

Even if the applied standards are sufficient to provide a certain level of transparency and accountability, continuous improvement and full compliance with all IPSAS standards will further enhance these objectives.

- **Local Challenges:**

The local context must be considered, as Algeria may face unique challenges that require additional accounting standards or modifications to the application of certain international standards to suit the local environment.

Conclusion:

Algeria is among the countries striving to adopt IPSAS standards to bring about radical improvements in its public sector accounting system. These efforts include issuing a national plan for IPSAS adoption, forming a specialized committee to oversee the implementation process, setting goals and timelines, reviewing laws and regulations, training accounting staff, and developing accounting systems.

Challenges faced by Algeria include resistance to change, a lack of qualified personnel, and difficulty adapting to new requirements. However, the government's commitment to achieving transparency and credibility in financial reporting serves as a strong motivator to overcome these challenges.

Looking ahead, the adoption of IPSAS is expected to enhance trust between the government and citizens as well as with international entities, thereby supporting economic stability and fostering sustainable development in Algeria.

Applying 12 IPSAS standards is an important step toward enhancing transparency, accountability, and the quality of financial statements in Algeria. However, to achieve these goals comprehensively and sustainably, Algeria needs to progressively adopt additional standards, taking into account local needs and challenges. This includes training accountants and auditors on IPSAS standards, strengthening accounting infrastructure, and regularly assessing performance to ensure compliance and improve outcomes.

General Recommendations for Implementing IPSAS Standards:

✓ **Develop a Comprehensive Implementation Plan:**

Accurate Assessment of the Current Situation: Conduct a thorough evaluation of the existing accounting system to identify strengths, weaknesses, and gaps that need to be addressed.

Set Clear and Measurable Objectives: Define the desired goals of implementing IPSAS and establish performance indicators to measure progress.

Define Timelines: Break down the implementation process into specific phases, with deadlines for each phase.

Allocate Necessary Resources: Ensure sufficient financial and human resources are available for plan execution.

✓ **Build Institutional Capacity:**

Comprehensive and Specialized Training: Design training programs covering all aspects of IPSAS implementation, including theoretical and practical components.

Develop Ongoing Training Programs: Ensure employees receive continuous updates on developments in IPSAS.

Encourage Professional Certification: Support employees in obtaining professional certifications in international accounting.

✓ **Improve Technological Infrastructure:**

Develop an Integrated Accounting Information System: Build an accounting information system capable of supporting all IPSAS requirements.

Update Hardware and Software: Ensure that the hardware and software used are compatible with the new system.

Ensure Data Security: Implement measures to protect financial data from breaches and corruption.

✓ **Revise Legislation and Regulations:**

Conduct a Comprehensive Review of Legislation: Review financial legislation and laws to identify necessary amendments.

Coordinate with Relevant Authorities: Work with legislative and judicial bodies to ensure the necessary amendments are approved.

Develop a Supportive Legal Framework: Establish a clear and supportive legal framework for IPSAS implementation.

✓ **International Cooperation and Learning from Experiences:**

Leverage the Experience of Other Countries: Study the experiences of countries that have successfully implemented IPSAS and identify lessons learned.

Build Partnerships with International Institutions: Collaborate with international organizations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund for technical and financial support.

Participate in International Forums: Engage in international forums and seminars to discuss challenges and solutions related to IPSAS implementation.

✓ **Establish a National Committee for IPSAS Implementation:**

Define Committee Tasks: Outline the main tasks and responsibilities of the committee, including overseeing the implementation process, coordinating efforts among stakeholders, and resolving any issues that arise.

Form a Diverse Committee: Ensure the committee includes representation from various stakeholders, including accounting experts, government representatives, and private sector representatives.

Provide Necessary Resources: Allocate sufficient financial and human resources to enable the committee to perform its duties effectively.

✓ **Build Awareness and Communication:**

Organize Awareness Campaigns: Conduct broad awareness campaigns to inform all stakeholders about the importance and benefits of IPSAS.

Provide Effective Communication Channels: Establish effective communication channels between stakeholders for information and feedback exchange.

Encourage Community Participation: Foster community involvement in decision-making processes related to IPSAS implementation.

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