Compliance of Auditors to Ethics and Rules of Professional Conduct and Its Impact on Audit Quality

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Abstract: The aim of this study is to describe and analyze the correlation between the commitment of the auditor to ethics and rules of professional conduct and audit quality in the professional efficiency of the audit firm. This study focuses in the ethics and rules of professional conduct, which are considered as a preventer and a conservator of the occurrence of speculations and financial thefts. The research used the inductive approach, the analytical descriptive approach, by inducting the studies and researches which aimed to explain and analyze extent of auditors compliance to ethics and rules of professional conduct and its impact on audit quality. The study has reached a number of findings the most important of that there is a correlation between the commitment of the auditor to the code of conduct and ethics of audit and audit quality. The commitment of the auditor to the code of conduct and ethics of audit positively effects on financial information of provided by the auditor and make it, characterized by inclusiveness, effectiveness and efficiency. The commitment of the auditor to the code of conduct and ethics contribute to the lifting of the audit quality. The study concluded with a set of recommendations, the most important: adopting the subject of commitment to the code of ethics of accounting and audit as an independent subject in the academic majors, and renewing the code of conduct and ethics of audit in a way the conforms to the developments occurred in the audit profession.

Key Words: Auditors, Ethics, Rules of Professional Conduct, Audit Quality.

1. INTRODUCTION

Auditing plays an important role in developing and enhancing the economical companies and international works. Depending on the opinion of the auditors of accounts about the just of the financial lists, the main goal of reviewing is to add trust on the information included in the financial lists. These information are considered as the green light for decision makers in their investments and knowing the expected revenues, costs and risks which participate in enhancing the investments whether on the level of the individual or the level of total income. (Al-Khaddash, et al, 2013).

In the recent decades the auditing profession has been faced several scandals. These scandals have brought up a lot of attention. Corporate scandals have led to increased demands for ethics within the auditing profession. To regain the trustworthiness in the auditing profession and to prevent future scandals (Wennerholm & Larsson, 2006), From the bankruptcy filing of Enron on December 2, 2001 for 12 months, an unprecedented string of large bankruptcies and corporate scandals emerged. Six of the ten largest corporate bankruptcies occurred in this period. (Mansouri et al.2009). Of these six, Enron, WorldCom, Global Crossing in the United States, Parmalat in Italy, One -Tel in Australia, then collapse the largest company in the world, Arthur Andersen, and demonstrate its contribution to the collapse of those international companies, for not performing their role accordingly in detecting mistakes and frauds, and making sure that financial information is prepared according to the accounting and moral/ethical standards. The trend and inclination towards need to rules of ethics professional conduct and global accounting and auditing standards has made supplying primal priority to code ethics professional conduct the accounting and auditing standards, independent auditing as well (Karajeh, 2004).

Many countries have focused on developing the performance of accounting and auditing profession by issuing many laws and professional regulations to regulate the performance of the profession and upgraded, in addition to the efforts of professional organizations in those countries to issue standards and guidelines that professional work control, it has won the ethical and behavioral dimension in auditor performance on the largest share of this interest. Which led to the increased responsibilities of the auditor they must attention to it during their practice of business(Masoud, 2014).
So that it has been a lot of important question about the honesty of the fiscal reports of the auditor, and it has been prevailed a state of mistrust in the auditing profession plus the suspicion of the quality of audit services, and auditing profession had faced more pressures and criticism in purpose of study and assess the quality of the audit, and what increasing these pressures is the absence of the ways to evaluate these quality.

ERDOĞAN (2002) Sees that to help prevent errors in the future is to improve and build standards that the profession control, people and organizations in the Financial Management Development - Notify them about the future of their investments in the company's of business men - and valid in other words, a review of the financial control system, will be directed to become a reliable and consistent to determine deviations it should be by the way, using the audit techniques (Prof. Dr. ERDOĞAN Murat, 2002, Ref No.31, P. 24).

This study is purpose to the effect of commitment the auditor of the ethics of occupation and the professional conduct by explanation and theoretical analysis, where the researcher has explain the back of the subject and its big effect on the quality of the audit process, and how the loss of manner and non-compliance with the rules of professional conduct which must have it both of the office of review and the part of the inside company like the company manager, the board of directors and the member of the audit committee, lead to loss trust of the audit serves and what follow it of deviation in the audit quality, and we must not forget what had happened to the company that contribute in some country of steep decrease in its market value and how the company exposure to more lost under the absence or weakness of transparency and accountability among companies in side and all the beneficiaries parts in other side, and the researcher had adopt the descriptive analytical approach to analytical the effect of the commitment of auditors to the ethics of profession and the role of professional conduct to betterment of the quality of the audit process and less of the fiscal scandals like the one that happened in the beginning of the past decade in some of the big company around the world.

To achieve the study goals, the researcher had follow the descriptive analytical approach which depended at the first place on the inductive approach and that’s by induction the studies and research which had targeted the explaining and analytic the effect of the commitment of auditors of ethics of profession and the role of professional conduct, and that’s to get the result that’s help to improve the quality of the audit profession where it has been analytic the thought, relationship and the scientific and practical sides which the studies and research had include it, these studies fall way with the descriptive and quality studies which is non-quantitative which specialize of giving the researcher of a real, theoretical and clear in analytic and explaining, and present some of recommends which can promoted level of professional ethics and a greater commitment to the role of conduct.

2. THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Professional Ethics

Ethics are an overall topic for all aspects of insurance of human life and development of human and social relationships which have become more complicated, which create new needs with the appearance of different professions. The main goal of professional ethics to provide a service to the community and protect the public interest and the need for auditors commitment and accountants ethics has tried to conduct the drafting of regulations, but it seems to regulations of professional behavior alone cannot solve the profession of accounting scandals, problems occur in all parts of the world (Kaveh,2014).

Ethics has gained increasing attention in the business world amid a higher prevalence of corruption and fraud cases, yet it continues to be a topic needs more attention and defined as a set of principles concerned with right or wrong held by an individual or group (Rebich, 2013).

According to Pașcu (2012), ethics can be defined as the set of principles which give a value to ethics and they are the ethics behavior necessary for a society to work in an organized way. In addition, the need to ethics is very important enough to different ethical values to be included in laws. “AICPA”, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, provides the general rules of professional behavior and the assigned behavioral standards with practical application. (Pașcu, 2012).

Shaw, (2008) suggested that "ethics begins with each individual, with their inner feelings, which subsequently translate into ethical behavior. Individuals learn to adapt ethical principles through their socialization process, life experiences and critical reflection, together with the explicit and implicit standard of culture” (Shaw, 2008) and explained Bishop, (2013) that ethics concerns the moral behavior of individuals based on an established and expressed standard of the group which is in and of itself a collection of individual values (Bishop, 2013).
Saat, (2010) showed that ethics are concerned with the principles of right and wrong behavior while ethics is a branch of philosophy, defined as a system of moral principles, and argue that while morals and ethics both deal with the principles of right and wrong, what is morally right or wrong is based on universal values, whereas what is ethical or unethical will depend on a standard set of rules of conduct underlined by a certain society, profession or organization (Saat, 2010).

Through the definitions that have been mentioned can be defined ethics as "a set of values and ethical principles that govern the actions of individuals to define and explain what is correct behavior and wrong behavior."

2.2. The Importance of Ethics

Ethics are extremely important for setting boundaries in organizations for what work can and cannot do. These boundaries become important when safety, health and human involvement in the business world are considered. All process projects have to be weighed ethically in order to be checked for safety and approved for continuation. (Rebich, 2013).

Studies point to that existence of moral behavior is necessary to establish a society, and different work fields including accounts’ reviewing. Providing moral behavior is a necessary need to gain the trust of services providers who have integrity and objectivity in addition to the trust in the provided financial statements (Al qtaish, et al, 2014).

Many accounting groups have assisted in enforcing ethics in business, and many companies have incorporated ethical standards and programs into their work culture. By understanding the importance of ethics, one can apply it in the business world in a way that benefits both the company and most importantly, the stakeholders. Ultimately, the study of ethics is necessary so an individual can understand ethical principles, identify the need to apply them in everyday life, and make the most ideal decision in a given situation (Rebich, 2013).

However, the growing trend towards the study of ethics in recent studies point to one direction with a focus on identifying in any way be perceptions of morality. One of the most recent trends of the studies related to the field of ethics is the study of the rationale behind the ethical decision, seeking making process to understand the way in which personal judgment on the morality (Alteer & Ben Taher, 2015).

2.3. Ethics of the Audit Profession

Meaning of professional ethics refers to a discipline in which matters of right and wrong, good and evil, virtue and vice, are systematically examine and that professional ethics serve a potentially contradictory dual role.

Professional ethics are not limited to moral principles and rules of the ordinary individual, but go beyond that to form a set of rules so that the rules of professional and realistic and workable approach the owners of the profession toward professional conduct, and it requires that professionals committed to ethical behavior that benefits later on society (Pierce, 2007).

Due to different business failures that have involved charges of unethical behavior, auditors have been faced by an increasing criticism during the last years. It has been argued that the auditing profession has been facing crisis of confidence and trust due to its failure to maintain public trust. The auditing profession has been forced to reform, which has implied improving the ethical reasoning of auditors in order to enhance public trust.

It has been shown that unethical behavior of auditors can be attributed to a wide variety of pressures. Concerns of organizational and environmental pressures have focused in part on how audit professionals respond to inappropriate social influence pressure generated from within the accounting firm. There is evidence showing that auditors are prone to inappropriate social influence pressure from superiors and peers within the auditing firm. Auditors face many different pressures that probably affect their ability to take a stand in conflict situations. Auditors that are faced with an ethical dilemma by their colleagues must evaluate the potential short term and long term consequences of their actions from both an organizational and professional perspective and attempt to settle perceived trade-offs (Wennerholm, 2006).

3. Rules of Professional Conduct for Auditor

The professional conduct rules considered as the explanations and practical applications of basic ethical principles through a real life examples from practical life and detailed instructions in the context of clarification and explanation of the basic ethical principles and the rules of professional conduct shouldn’t be also explained as if it was a comprehensive list of conditions that’s facing the auditors, and because of that the auditors shouldn’t be satisfied with the only examples and explanations that contained in rules of professional conduct, but it should apply these principles and concepts according to the specific conditions that
been faced, as for the auditors, they shouldn’t join a job or profession that weakens the probity of the profession and its objectivity and reputation (IFAC, 2013).

3.1. Definition of the rules of professional conduct

Addressed a lot of researchers several definitions of the rules of professional conduct, it has defined rules of professional conduct as: "rules of conduct that are forwarded and control through a set of values and beliefs that shaped interpretations of personal, professional and organizational, as well as charts and standards specific" (Bik, 2010).

Stevens (1994) defined a code of ethics as "written documents through which corporations hope to shape employee behavior and produce change by making explicit statements as to desired behavior" (Stevens, 1994).

The rules of professional conduct are the detailed instructions that must be followed by the auditor in his work in order to be committed to the general ethical standards.

The researcher believes that the rules of the profession that private of auditing profession is defined as a set of principles and guidelines that assist and guide the auditors to the obligation to apply auditing standards properly and ethically.

Codes of Conduct are designed to anticipate and prevent certain specific types of behavior; e.g. conflict of interest, self-dealing, bribery, and inappropriate actions. Although conduct codes can be brief, most often they are fairly lengthy and detailed (Gilman, 2005).

Singh et al. (2005). Sees that, A code of ethics is considered to be one of the enhance corporation reputation and brand image. It clarifies the objectives the company pursues in order to conduct business. “Ethics codes are the most concrete cultural form in which professions acknowledge their social obligations”, (Singh et al., 2005). BENLI, et al (2013) clarified that brand enable a business enterprise to ease its product differentiation. In addition to the actual physical differences of the product or service, brands also help to differentiate the subjective image that the consumers created in their minds. For the realization of a successful product development process, through all the steps, from idea to the presentation of the product to the market, full support of senior management (Assis.Prof.Dr. BENLİ Tahir, et al, 2013, Ref No.8, P. 14).

BENLI & Kizgin (2013) Sees that the complaints companies can lead to strong relationships with its customers, but not desirable, companies should look at these complaints about reactions to be able to notice the errors and shortcomings. We should believe that the complaints are a valuable source of information for the management of the business and they provide a valuable opportunity to collect and evaluate customer information effectively (Assis. Prof. Dr. BENLİ Tahir, KIZGIN Yldrany, 2013, Ref No.9, P. 2).

As what justifies the existence of the rules of professional conduct is to get the confidence of the public and the need to raise the level of the profession like other professions, and also the development of the spirit of cooperation between the accountants and auditors and care for moral, material interests and moral, and also strengthening the legal provisions and texts developed by the legislator to provide a sufficiently in the
professional and scientific qualification of the auditors, as well as to reassure the related parties that it will be the commitment of technical and professional standards in business and the services that they need (Jarbou, 2003).

Governments are endeavoring to enhance their maneuverability to eliminate the associated risks by various packages of financial measures (Assoc.Prof.Dr. ULUSOY Tolga, 2011, Ref No.11, P. 9087).

3.3 The Rule of the Professional Conduct issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) had issued a first guide to the rules of professional and ethical conduct in 1917 where it’s of eight bases, and it has been an important development for these bases in 1947, where the professional conduct bases has consist of sixteen base, which was designed ten of these bases to enhance the public confidence of the profession, as for the six other bases, it has aimed at maintaining the mutual relations between the professionals of the members of the institute (Brown, 1999). It is a set of standardized data released by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, which sets the ethical and professional responsibilities of the Coalition Provisional Authority. A code determines the standards checker for the independence of the accounts, integrity, objectivity and responsibilities of the clients and colleagues, and works as a guide for the accounting profession (AICPA, 2002). More than 330,000 of the Chartered Accountants are members of the (AICPA), in addition, most of the States have adopted rules of conduct like the law of (AICPA) Code (Arens&Loebbecke 2000).

As for the latest version of the rules of professional conduct which issued by the American Institute, it consists of four parts (principles, rules of conduct, interpretations, moral judgments), where these principles are a perfect standards of ethical behavior which has been formulated in the form of non-mandatory philosophical terms, as for the behavior rules, they’re a minimum standards of ethical behavior has been formulated in the form of specific mandatory rules, while the explanations are for interpretations of the rules of conduct, it has been prepared by professional ethics department at the Institute, and these explanations don’t carry prescription mandatory but must practitioner justify the deviation of it, as for the ethical provisions, they are for published clarification that answers to the questions about the rules of conduct provided by practitioners the profession and those interested in ethical requirements of the American Institute as it does not carry mandatory recipe but the practitioner must be justified by the deviation of it (Arens, et, al 2012), and it can be clarify the rules of professional conduct that issued by the American Institute through Figure 1.

![The AICPA Code Of Professional Conduct: A Comprehensive Framework for Auditors](image-url)
The following table shows an explanation of the rules of professional conduct that issued by the American Institute (AICPA).

| The rules of professional conduct that issued by the American Institute (AICPA) |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Principles                   | (Principles of non-mandatory) ideal standards of ethical behavior that has been formulated in the form of philosophical terms. |
| Rules                        | (mandatory rules) minimum standards of the ethical behavior that has been formulated in the form of specific rules |
| Interpretations              | (Interpretations of non-mandatory but the practitioner must justified the deviation of it) |
|                             | Explanations of conduct had been prepared by the professional ethics department at the Institute. |
| Ruling Ethical               | (Ruling Ethical of non-mandatory but the practitioner must justified the deviation of it) |
|                             | Published clarifications and answers of questions about the rules of conduct that presented by practitioners and those interested in ethical requirements of the American Institute |

Source: (Arens, et. al., 2012).

3.4. The Rules of the Professional Conduct that Issued by the International Federation of Accountants

And the Ethics rules that issued by the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants which consists three parts:

The first Part: It’s establishes the fundamental principles of the professional ethics for professional accountants and provides a conceptual framework for applying those principles, and the conceptual framework provides guidance on fundamental ethical principles, where the professional accountants are required to apply this conceptual framework to identify threats to compliance with the fundamental principles, to evaluate their significance and, if such threats are other than clearly insignificant* to apply safeguards to eliminate them or reduce them to an acceptable level such that compliance with the fundamental principles is not compromised.

The second Part: This part explains how the conceptual framework is to be applied to the first part, it provides examples of safeguards that may be appropriate to address threats to compliance with the fundamental principles, this part applies to professional accountants in public practice like companies that provide professional services such as auditing, consulting and other accounting services.

The third Part: This part also illustrates how the conceptual framework is to be applied to the first part, and also provides examples of situations Preventive action to face threats, but this part applies to professional accountants in business (They are accountants who were hired in companies that involved in The field of trade, industry, services or public sector) And also it includes professional accountants who have contracted with these facilities (IFAC, 2013).

3.5 The Principles and rules of Professional Conduct

The basic principles of professional conduct include the followings: Objectivity and Independence, Integrity and secretariat, Professional Competence and Due Care, confidentiality, professional conduct, dignity (advertising), and conflict of interests, contingent fees and gifts. The American Institute of Accountants developed six principles that must be met in the auditor namely: accountability, public welfare, objectivity, independence, honesty, professional care and the area nature of service (Arens & Loebbecke, 2000 ; Boyntone & Johnson, 2006).

- Objectivity and Independence

The practicing auditor must be virtually and appearance independent when doing professional works, where that independence is considered the backbone of exercising auditing profession and imposes an obligation on all registered auditors not to compromise their professional or business judgment because of bias, conflict of interest or the undue influence of others. The auditor must execute his duty with dignity, objectivity and full intellectual independence.
Researchers believe that the auditor’s independence constitutes the essence and basic foundation on which the process of auditing, representing intellectual condition to the auditor to be free of all personal, external and organizational constraints which hinder his job performance. This is connected to the ethical conduct of the auditor (Al qtaish, et al, 2014).

- **Integrity and secretariat**

  The auditor has to be secretary and straight in all his professional relations; this requires that his name should not be linked to any distorted or misleading report or information or accounts prepared with negligence, incomplete or a kind of ambiguity leads to misleading. It also includes integrity, honesty, fairness and trust. Integrity implies fair dealing and truthfulness to keep confidence in the auditor by the public opinion, the auditor must perform all the professional responsibilities with the utmost integrity (Arens & Loebbecke, 2000). The ethical criteria require integrity in winning customers, maintaining the dignity of the profession in addition to the cooperation with his colleagues in all matters. At the completion of the professional work, the auditor must be objective, free of conflicts of interest, and his professional judgment is not influenced by others (Al qtaish, et al, 2014).

- **Professional Competence and Due Care**

  Professional competence and due care requires the auditor to follow up the standards of technical and ethical profession and strives to improve the efficiency and quality of service provided as well as the execution of professional responsibilities to best as possible (Arens & Loebbecke, 2000). This requires the auditor to comply with the professional conduct in response to the professional requirements issued by the concerned authorities. professional competence and due care imposes the following obligations on all registered auditors:
  (a) The maintain professional knowledge and skill at the level required to ensure that clients receive competent professional service.
  (b) To act diligently in accordance with applicable technical and professional standards when providing professional services(Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors, 2009).

- **Confidentiality**

  Confidentiality of Information: the auditor must keep the information he possesses through his work confidential, and should not disclose such information to any party except in certain cases permitted by law and the consent of the customer (Al qtaish, et al, 2014). Confidentiality imposes an obligation on all registered auditors to refrain from:
  (a) Disclosing outside the firm confidential information acquired as a result of professional and business relationships without proper and specific authority or unless there is a legal or professional right or duty to disclose.
  (b) Making improper use of confidential information acquired as a result of professional and business relationships to their personal advantage or the advantage of third parties.

- **Professional Behavior**

  The principle of professional behavior imposes an obligation on all registered auditors to comply with relevant laws and regulations and avoid any action that the registered auditor knows or should know may discredit the profession. This includes actions that a reasonable and informed third party, weighing all the specific facts and circumstances available to the registered auditor at that time, would be likely to conclude adversely affects the good reputation of the profession (Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors, 2009).

4. **AUDITING**

Audit with the history of commercial and financial events began. If business and financial events occur which, in the modern sense, but there is not necessarily a matter of control? Many people and resources to the case is the definition of a comprehensive review which is expressed in different ways scrutiny (Prof. Dr. ERDOĞAN Murat, 2002, Ref No.31, P.23).

4.1. **Auditing of Quality**

  The Audit Quality is a management tool used to evaluate, verify, or confirm activities related to quality which serves as the compliance with the professional standards and the contractual terms when carrying out the audit (Syamsuddin, Habbe & Mediaty, 2014).

  Audit quality is a discipline that relies on competent individuals using their experience and applying integrity, objectivity, and skepticism to enable them to make appropriate judgments that are supported by the facts and circumstances of the engagement. The qualities of perseverance and robustness are also important in ensuring that necessary changes are made to the financial statements, or, where such changes are not made, to ensure that the auditor’s report is appropriately qualified. In addition to the judgmental nature of aspects of the underlying financial statements, there are a number of factors that make it challenging to describe and evaluate the quality of an audit, including that:

  - The existence, or lack of material misstatements in the audited financial statements provides only a partial insight into audit quality.
5. THE PREVIOUS STUDIES

Al qaish, et. al., (2014), clarified that, there is the impact of a high degree of commitment to the auditors professional ethics on the quality of the audit, it turns out that the degree of influence of commitment to professional ethics on the quality of the audit is uneven, where it came from the independence of the auditor in the first place, the auditor’s straightening and integrity in second place, and third place efficiency of the auditor, commitment to professional conduct in fourth place, then the auditor’s commitment to the confidentiality of information.

Syamsuddin, Habbe, A. & Mediaty, (2014). Sees that, there is an indirect influence between Ethics and Audit Quality, with Professional Skepticism as a mediator, which means that BPK auditors had performed their duties professionally, had taken all of their professional responsibilities with a high level of integrity, maintained objectivity and referred to the principles of the code of ethics in producing quality audits, and there is an indirect influence between Independence and Audit Quality, with Professional Skepticism as a mediator. This results of this study suggest that BPK auditors have behaved independently in carrying out their duties, this will restore public confidence about the quality of the resulting audit of BPK auditors, and will provide satisfaction of the principal for the performance of the BPK. Also there is an indirect influence between Experience and Audit Quality, with Professional Skepticism as a mediator.

And about this Badir Alwan & Abeer Samara, (2013). Studied compliance Auditors the Rules of Professional Conduct based on International Accounting Standards, Where study aimed to examine the extent compliance of auditors' for rules of professional conduct in Jordan, and the implications on their performance in completing audit assignments entrusted to them, and study methods that limit the manipulation and fraud, the study sample consists of Certified Public Accountants working in the office and some accountants in the government sector and the private sector and foreign auditors accredited by the Association of Chartered Accountants of Jordanians, and Shown the results of the study that there is a commitment by the auditors the rules of professional conduct and can be arranged in compliance with these rules descending order as follows:

- Rules of Professional Conduct.
- Rules relating to auditor relationship with its customers.
- Rules relating to auditor relationship with his colleagues.

The study recommended strengthening the commitment of the rules of Auditors, increasing the keenness of Auditors on the development of scientific competence and practical skills and Attention to the ethical aspects of accounting and auditing profession in accounting courses for university students in Jordan.

In this regard stated Meihami, et. al., (2013) in their study Professional Ethics; an Approach to Value Creation in Financial Reporting based on code of ethics of International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) and qualitative characteristics of financial reporting of International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) there is statistically significant relationship between professional ethics and quality of financial reporting. Moreover,

Stoneciuviene & Naujokaitiene, (2013). Clarified that, models of professional ethical behavior presented in scientific literature and used for empirical studies as well as the possibility of their application during an assessment of accountants’ professional ethics in the context of their virtues and environment, selected the virtues of accountants and environmental factors having an influence on accountants’ motivation to behave ethically/ unethically and evaluated the importance of these factors for the ethical behavior of professional accountants.

The study concluded to the conclusion that the ethical behavior perceived by accountants is predetermined by their virtues (a sense of duty, integrity, fairness, attentiveness, independence and self-confidence). Meanwhile, neither a working environment of accountants nor knowledge of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants predetermined ethical behavior, pointed in their study to that there are deem in their study.

Al-Aidaros (2012), In his study “The Accountant's Ethical Code of Conduct and Moral Reasoning from an Islamic Environment”. Sees that the ethical code of conduct consists of seven constructs, acting responsibly, honoring the public trust, acting with integrity, maintaining objectivity and independence, exercising due care, following the limits of scope and nature of services, and
complying with A’del, Sabr, and Ihsan principles. The findings could be used by policy makers to develop an ethical code of conduct for Yemeni accountants to assist them with their professional work. In addition, recommendations for future research and the limitations of the study are highlighted.

While Hudwinarsih, G. (2010), sees in his study "Auditors’ Experience, Competency, and Their Independency as The Influential Factors In Professionalism". Revealed that experience, competency, and independency influence significantly toward auditor professionalism. However, experience and independency have no effect significantly on their professionalism. On the contrary, competency influences significantly and positively toward the auditor professionalism.

The study recommended to further research should consider the time that does not coincide with the period in which auditors have high peak in their job so that it can obtain bigger samples. also the auditors under the public accountant office constantly should improve their professional attitudes related to the demands of interested parties who need services other than the audit.

And in this regard (ERDOĞAN, 2002). Clarified that, Training on the audit, the whole exercise consists of checking with the academic knowledge of control theory. It is necessary to establish the cause of development and control theory. Courses in auditing, licensing, education and learning in graduate programs, and this is an important issue is related to a large extent on the quality of education and increase efficiency (Prof. Dr. ERDOĞAN Murat, 2012, Ref No.32). There are two types of learning and learning strategies of supervision, and in learning uncensored and is calculated inputs and outputs without a comparison (Assoc.Prof.Dr. ULUSOY Tolga, 2010, Ref No.10, P. 24).

BENLİ, KIZGIN(2009) Sees that, the vocational and technical education need to have a wide base of information, skill and flexibility. In order to achieve this in vocational and technical education, the positive effects of factors, such as School, lecturer, society, family, sector and technology, are needed to be ensured. Considering the vocational higher schools which are important components of the vocational and technical education, it will positively influence the success of the vocational and technical education if the social consideration changes positively, if the graduates are employed by the sector Assis.Prof.Dr. BENLİ Tahir, KIZGIN Yldray, 2009, Ref No.7, P.1953).

The study made by " Sweeney, B., et. al., (2010) aimed to identify on impact of perceived ethical culture of the firm and selected demographic variables on auditors’ ethical evaluation of, and intention to engage in, various time pressure-induced dysfunctional behaviours. The findings revealed that while perceived unethical pressure to engage in dysfunctional behaviors and unethical tone at the top were significant in forming an ethical evaluation, only perceived unethical pressure had an impact on intention to engage in the behaviors.

The study recommended to need for further research, including consideration of the ethical sensitivity of the behaviors, ordering effects of variables, refinement of the measurement of perceived ethical culture taking into account the limitation noted above regarding truncated response possibilities, and comparisons of variables impacting on ethical decision making for multiple employment levels within accounting firms.

5.1. Evaluation of the Previous Studies

Through what the researcher talked about compliance of auditors to ethics and rules of professional conduct and its impact on audit quality, and through what is addressed in previous studies, its first reason was compliance of auditors for the professional ethics and rules of professional conduct, because the failed companies was not a result from having violations in the system but in the professional ethics and non compliance to rules of professional conduct.

Most studies have shown that there is the impact of a high level of commitment to the auditors to professional ethics and rules of professional conduct on the quality of the audit, where, it turns out that the degree of influence of commitment to professional ethics and rules of professional conduct on the quality of the audit is uneven as independence of the auditor, the auditor’s straightening and integrity, maintained objectivity, efficiency of the auditor, commitment to professional conduct, then the auditor's commitment to the confidentiality of information Where that compliance of auditors’ for rules of professional conduct and the implications on their performance in completing audit assignments entrusted to them, and study methods that limit the manipulation and fraud, depend on impact of perceived ethical culture of the firm and selected demographic variables on auditors’.

Last but not least, the common belief that accounting is able to solve all the problems faced while it is a part of justice system in the society.
When the ethics of auditors profession were discussed, researchers recommended that there is a necessity of teach ethical values in universities and make courses for auditing companies in the specializations of accounting and administration and others of financial and administrative sciences to reinforce the important role of the ethical principles and the Profession Honesty Charter, to be an effective prevention from falling in cheating, manipulating, embezzlement and betraying trust.

RESULTS

The study has reached a number of research findings the most important of which are the following:

1. There is a correlation between the commitment of the auditor to the code of conduct and ethics of audit and audit quality.
2. The commitment of the auditor to the code of conduct and ethics of audit positively affects on financial information of provided by the auditor and makes it, characterized by inclusiveness, effectiveness and efficiency.
3. The commitment of the auditor to the code of conduct and ethics contribute to the lifting of the audit quality.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The study concluded with a set of recommendations, including the following:

1. The study particularly recommend adopting the subject of commitment to the code of ethics of accounting and audit as an independent subject in the academic majors.
2. The study strongly recommend renewing the code of conduct and ethics of audit in a way the conforms with the developments occurred in the audit profession.
3. The study highly recommended raising the awareness of the audit practitioners to observe the significant position of the same in both the society and the state via the maintenance of public funds and supporting the economy in a full manner.
4. The study strongly recommended promoting the scientific efficiency and skills of the auditors by encouraging them to participate in conferences and symposiums held by professional bodies concerned.

CONCLUSION

This study aimed to descriptively analyze to commitment of the auditor to ethics and rules of professional conduct and its impact on audit quality, considering it one of the events that was accompanied with many searches, discussion and issuance of laws related to protecting the profession of accounting and auditing, which enhance the importance of talking about the subject of work ethics and giving it more research and study. The descriptive analysis approach was adopted, which mainly depends on induction methodology by inducting studies and researchers aimed in this study to explain and analyze the impact of compliance of auditors to ethics and rules of professional conduct.

The values, ethics and human inspection are the preventors and protectors from falling in violations and the types of cheating and embezzlement. This study was divided into an introduction, and four sections and results and recommendations and a conclusion. In the introduction, there was a glance about the auditing profession and the rules of behavior and the ethics of the profession of legal accountants to maintain the ethics and the independence of auditors. In the first section, the ethical rules were studied for the profession of auditing and and its importance for setting boundaries in organizations for what work can and cannot do. On the other hand, the next section talked in some detail about rules of professional conduct for auditor in the context of clarification and explanation of the basic ethical principles and concepts that contained in rules of professional conduct, issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the International Federation of Accountants, While section three was to auditing and audit quality, and section four talked about most what addressed it the previous studies about subject. Then the researcher concluded with results and recommendations.

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