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## **A PROPOSED MODEL TO AUDIT THE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF ECONOMIC UNITS**

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### **Abstract**

The subject of social responsibility is one of the old and modern issues at the same time as a result of the development in the business environment, which increased with it the accountability pressures on the units, whether by international organizations or stakeholders, which called for the necessity to disclose the social and environmental impacts of the units' activities as well as the economic effects. Other reasons that drive economic units to disclose their social responsibilities include attracting new investments, opening new markets, enhancing financial performance, improving their relationship with groups of stakeholders, and the desire to abide by legislation and laws to avoid punishment and accountability.

**Keywords**-social responsibility, Audit , social responsibility requirements, Defensive Strategy, responsibility audit,

### **1.Introduction**

It has become imperative for economic units to work to meet the requirements of society and meet its expectations, and these units have become obligated - whether on their own or as a result of public opinion pressure - to fulfill a set of responsibilities within the limits of their capabilities, and the most important of these responsibilities is the social responsibility for that In this research, we will deal with social responsibility and how its assertion helps units fulfill this responsibility.

## **1. Social Responsibility**

### **1.1. Entrances of social responsibility**

The literature dealt with three basic approaches to the concept of social responsibility:

First-the shareholders' approach: - This entry was introduced (Fredaman) in the sixties of the last century and represents the classic view of the concept of social responsibility. Its sole goal is to maximize the profits of the shareholders in the economic unit, as it believes that the unit's management is responsible for its actions in front of the shareholders and owners in their pursuit. To obtain profits, as well as the importance of identifying socially responsible actors for developing social capital (Bhattacharry, 2018).

Second - Stakeholder Entrance: - This approach has received great attention, according to which the unit is not responsible for the global community as a whole, but its goal is to respond to the needs and requirements of stakeholders benefiting from the unit and that great attention to these parties is necessary and crucial to the success of the units (Caray & Font, 2011).

Third - societal approach: - According to this approach, the economic unit is responsible to all society and is an integral part of it, and it must work to meet its needs in a constructive way. This approach is closely related to the concept of sustainability, and there is a close relationship between the concept of sustainability and social responsibility (Ashaly, 2018).

### **1.2. Historical Perspective for concept of Social Responsibility**

The date of the emergence of the concept of social responsibility goes back to the era of the Pharaohs, that is, before 2000 BC, when the ancient Egyptians referred to social responsibility through what is known as the advice of the father to the son, and the Babylonians in 600 BC also coincided with the ancient Egyptians, and the laws of Nebuchadnezzar emphasized the interest in payments Operational wages, production control, attention to agriculture and respect for human rights. The Hammurabi obelisk also stipulated special laws to protect individuals from external harm and punish those responsible (Encyclopedia of Iraq in History, 1983: 15).

As for Islam, it was and still is more profound and concerned with the concept of social responsibility and anticipating and approaching modern concepts because Islam is a comprehensive religion for all aspects of life and has given the relationship between the individual and society special attention. By righteousness, piety, and building the earth, not humiliating its people and corrupting it, as the Almighty says: "And He said, Work, and God will see your deeds, His Messenger, and the believers" (Repentance: Verse 105) and the words of the Almighty: "And when your Lord said to the angels that I will

make in the earth a caliph, they said: Do you make in it someone who spoils and shed blood while we praise I praise you, and we sanctify you. He said, "I know what you do not know" (Al-Baqarah: Verse 30). Social responsibility has gained a wide range after the Industrial Revolution, and its ideas have been adopted by many owners and researchers. Robert Owen was one of the first people interested in the worker and devoted a large part of his effort and time to caring for the person he called the "living machine". Working and participating in community projects and providing food while working (Bhattacharry, 2018).

In the eighteenth century, some individual organizations presented the topic of social responsibility through their participation in a number of initiatives that promote the interests of society and workers and protect the environment. Signs of the growth of the concept of social responsibility appeared in the middle of the last century, as Theodore Krebs, a professor at Stand School commercial ford The concept of social auditing for the first time to audit units that prepare and report on their social responsibility (Isodusiory, 2004). From the period between the sixties to the nineties of the last century, important events emerged that had a great impact on the development of the concept of social responsibility and the increase in the demands of stakeholders and society, which without their support, unity cannot continue and meet (Ashaly, 2018).

The concept of social responsibility appeared for the first time in 1923, when Sheldon indicated that the responsibility of any economic unit is primarily a social responsibility, and that any unit that does not want to survive and continue must adhere to all its obligations and responsibilities towards the society in which it lives (Robbins, 2011) The development of the concept of social responsibility, as indicated by Zadek, took three generations (Zadek, 2011): -

- The first generation: - which showed that economic units can be responsible in several ways, for example voluntary aid and contributions from fund owners in influential charitable work.
- The second generation: - under which units operate at the present time, as all industries and units view social responsibility as an integral and main component of their long-term business strategy, for example, to demonstrate ethics and deal responsibly with all dealers. Unity.
- The Third Generation: - is to make a contribution to protect the environment and its surroundings. This generation aims mainly to achieve social issues as well as business development, for example creating a partnership between units and the public sector to direct responsibility efforts in all its forms. In order to achieve the goals of responsibility in general.

### 1.3. The concept of social responsibility

Linguistically, the word responsibility means that it is the adjective of one who asks about an issue that he has followed him, saying, "I am innocent of responsibility for this action" (Al-Mujam Al-Waseet, 1994).

The concept of social responsibility for units has undergone fundamental changes, and this concept continues to evolve with the expansion and development of society's expectations, as there is no single concept that has universal acceptance, and there is also no agreement on the most important items included in the concept. Table (1) shows a brief description of Concepts presented by a number of researchers and organizations of social responsibility.

**Table 1. concepts of social responsibility (Source: prepared by the researcher, depending on the above sources**

Concept	Organization or researcher
The unit's commitment to contribute to sustainable development while preserving the environment in which it operates, and to work to improve the lives of workers and their families.	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
Commitment to contribute to sustainable economic development, through cooperation with workers, their families and the local community to improve their standard of living in a way that is beneficial to corporate activity and economic development.	The World Bank
It is the unit fulfilling its economic, legal and ethical responsibilities towards the society in which it operates, that is, achieving profits and ethically obeying laws without prejudice to society.	(Bateman and Snell,2017)
Social responsibility is represented in the ethical commitment of unity towards the society in which it works, and that this commitment is expanded by the breadth of stakeholders and the divergence of their views.	(Ioana and Sandu,2019)
Social responsibility is represented in the obligations that the unit has to the society in which it operates represented by a group of social activities such as combating pollution resulting from its implementation, providing job opportunities and treating some other social problems such as housing and transportation problems.	(Mitra,2012)

#### **1.4.The principles of Social Responsibility**

The main objective of the unit from adopting social responsibility is to increase its contribution to achieving sustainable development, and in order to achieve this, the unit must follow the principles of social responsibility represented in the following (Oweidah, 2013)

- **Transparency:** - That is, the unit is committed to transparency with its activities and decisions that affect the environment and society, to make accurate, clear, reasonable, full and complete disclosure of its activities, decisions and policies for which it is responsible, including the potential and known impacts on society and the environment, This information must be understood, available, and can be accessed directly by the affected or potentially influential parties, and this must be obtained in a timely manner and be actual about the nature, location and purpose of carrying out its activities.
- **Accountability:** It means that the unit is responsive to accountability regarding its effects on the environment and society, that is, it complies with and accepts the appropriate auditing and examination and also agrees to respond to auditing and examination. Accountability revolves around the results of its activities and decisions on the environment, the economy and society. In particular, the unintended consequences, as well as the measures taken to prevent the recurrence of these unforeseen and unintended negative effects.
- **Moral behavior:** - That is, that the unit behaves in an ethical manner at all times, that is, its behavior is based on the ethics of justice, integrity and honesty. Governance that promotes ethical behavior within the unit and in its dealings with others, adopting, implementing and specifying standards of behavior that are commensurate with its activities and purpose, preventing any settlement of interests or conflicts across the unit that would cause unethical behavior, developing monitoring mechanisms for the application and monitoring of ethical behavior.
- **Respecting the interests of the parties concerned:** - It is that the unit respects, responds and takes into account the interests of other parties, although the goals of the unit are limited to its members or clients or the interests of its owners or its basic elements, but groups or individuals may That they have specific claims and interests and rights that the unit should take into consideration. Therefore, the unit must identify its concerned parties, be aware of their interests and interests, and recognize their legal rights.
- **Respect for the rule of law:** - That is, the unit must respect and abide by the law in an obligatory manner, by complying with the laws

related to the activities of the unit and ensuring that its activities and relations are within the law, that is, to be aware of legal obligations.

- Respect for international standards of behavior: - That is, that the unit respects international standards of behavior while complying with the rule of law. Illegal behavior or behavior that does not comply with international standards of behavior.
- Respect for human rights: - That is, the unity must respect and recognize human rights, and it must promote and respect the rights contained in the International Charter of Human Rights and the belief that these rights are part of the cultures and attitudes of all countries.

### **1.5. Dimensions and strategies of social responsibility**

Social responsibility has become a philosophy adopted by the units when performing their daily activities because of its importance. Therefore, it became necessary to address the dimensions of this concept in detail, and in view of the comprehensiveness of the content of the concept of social responsibility, the researchers referred to many classifications through which they tried to define its dimensions from different points of view, so we notice some of them They identified four dimensions of social responsibility, which are (responsibility towards investors, responsibility towards customers, responsibility towards employees, responsibility towards the environment and society) (Nickels et al., 2015).

While both (Certo and Peter, 2017) and (Chandan, 2019) agreed to define four dimensions of social responsibility (workers, the customer, the environment, and society). Schiebel differed from most Researchers have identified seven dimensions of social responsibility which are (improving financial performance, employee commitment and motivation, consumer loyalty, reducing risk, reducing operating costs, enhancing the reputation and image of the brand) (Schiebel, 2013). However, most of the researchers agreed to define the following dimensions of social responsibility:

#### **1.Economic Responsibility**

It is a group of activities, procedures, policies, programs, and processes of an economic nature, or the social orientation of the unit, and this dimension directs the unit towards achieving economic performance represented by improving productivity and increasing sales through the production of services and goods that the community wants and needs and providing them at a satisfactory price to the investor and society together and in a way that achieves survival The persistence of loneliness (Chavoshbashi et al., 2012).

The essence of this dimension is that economic units should focus on the goal of maximizing profits and that social contributions are nothing but secondary products to increase profits, and unit managers are

professionals and not owners of these units. Therefore, they take into account the interests of the owners and if they decide to spend on issues The social market dynamics will weaken, and consequently the profits will decrease as a result of this spending on social issues, which leads to the loss of the owners, and if the prices of the products are raised to compensate for this spending, then the consumers will also lose or refrain from purchasing the products of these units and thus the sales will decrease and the unit will deteriorate. (Robbins, 2011)

## 2. Legal Responsibility

This (means) is intended to follow international and local laws, state laws, and federal laws. The state often defines these responsibilities through laws, regulations and regulations that legislate them. Units must abide by them, otherwise they will be subject to legal accountability. This responsibility is not determined within the scope of the community, the customer, the unit, and the relationships that bind them, but it also works to protect the units from the unfair competition between them and the consequent crises and conflicts. Economic units adopt a social role, and they cannot provide services and products to society and do not comply with laws (Baron, 2010).

The description of social responsibility as an initiative undertaken by the units on a voluntary basis, this means that the units' adoption of social responsibility will be as an ethical and not a legal duty, but there are some forms and manifestations of social responsibility that are legally binding, such as the implementation of regulations, standards, standards, instructions and relevant laws. The relevance of the units' work and the lifting and payment of the damage caused by the units to the environment and consumers (Chavoshbashi et al., 2012).

## 3. Ethical (Moral) Responsibility

It represents the activities and contributions that the units carry out towards society without those activities and contributions being imposed by law. The moral responsibility is not obligatory on the units, but it is an important pillar of the social responsibility of the units (Carrol, 2016: 268). This dimension stipulates the necessity of observing social values and ethical standards in society by respecting traditions, customs and ethical aspects in consumption. Therefore, the focus is on services and products that are compatible with the nature of life for society (Goetsch and Davis, 2010).

## 4. Philanthropic Responsibility

It refers to the humanitarian services and activities that gain unity with the sympathy and respect of society, and it is carried out through aid, charitable projects, donations, caring for the families of workers and participation in charitable work. That is, acting as a good citizen contributes to improving the quality of life in society and enhancing

resources in it (Heugenes and Dentchev, 2017). The commitment of the units to these responsibilities improves their image among other units and increases the loyalty of suppliers, stakeholders and customers. The four responsibilities mentioned in the (Carrol, 2016) model are levels arranged according to priority and in a hierarchical order. It undertakes ethical and humanitarian initiatives if these units have not fulfilled a large part of their legal and economic responsibilities towards the society in which they operate. The unit is obligated to achieve economic returns and profits to fulfill the requirements of shareholders, and in order to continue its work, it must implement the law to distance itself from legal accountability (Keng, 2013).

There are many managers who defend the role of the units in social issues, as the units can follow a wide range of social responsibility or a position that rejects it as there are three strategies that the units can follow any of them as follows: -

#### 1.Obstructionist Strategy

This strategy is concerned with units only meeting economic requirements, while social issues are fought and resisted by the management of these units. Schermerhon stated that the units that follow this strategy leave social problems unresolved until the public knows about them and then they address them despite denying their responsibilities. Towards such castration, problems, and limiting their negative impact, and absorbing the anger of stakeholders (Al-Hamdi, 2013).

#### 2.Defensive Strategy

According to this type of strategies, the units carry out all the social responsibilities stipulated by law only, that is, they do not carry out any social activities that are not stipulated by law as this strategy is adopted by units that do not believe in the idea of social responsibility (Griffin, 2012).

#### 3.Accommodative Strategy

According to this strategy, the unit employs an ethical advisor to enhance and improve the reputation and image of the unit in front of society by adopting a broad social role, meaning that this strategy is followed by units that adopt a variable approach according to competition conditions and business requirements (Griffin and Ronald, 2014 ).

#### 4.Proactive Strategy

This strategy constitutes the highest levels of social responsibility that the units can implement and are designed to meet moral, legal and economic responsibility, as the units that follow this strategy support



and are interested in the concepts of social responsibility and consider themselves citizens within the society in which they operate, as they benefit and interact with The opportunities that are available (Griffin, 2012), and the following figure shows the four strategies that units can follow one of them.

### **1.6. Forms of social responsibility reports**

The researchers differed on the method of disclosure of social responsibility, some of them saw the necessity of disclosure of it in separate reports from the traditional financial statements, and others saw that the responsibility is disclosed within the traditional financial statements. Therefore, the social responsibility reports are according to the following: -

#### **1. Social responsibility reports within the financial statements**

A group of researchers justify the merging of social responsibility reports in the financial statements as it gives a comprehensive view of the overall performance of the unit by disclosing the sustainability information with the information produced by the traditional accounting system, i.e. becoming part of the traditional financial information (Badr, 2013). However (Gurvitsh and Sidoroua, 2012) showed through a study he conducted on the units that disclose sustainability information with their traditional financial statements that there is no unified way for units to integrate the dimensions of sustainability with the financial statements, and the units do not have an understanding Enough on how to merge to make the list information available, available and easy to access by groups of stakeholders, and therefore they have to read the entire financial statements to discover and track social responsibility information, which leads to a waste of time for stakeholder groups in tracking and searching lists for sustainability information. The study also indicated that the units place social and environmental performance information in different places in the financial statements, and this makes it difficult to access this information and thus its value becomes less.

#### **2. Social responsibility reports are independent of the financial statements**

Many researchers believe that social responsibility reports are approved independently of the financial statements because the nature of their information, especially the social and environmental information, differs from the financial information. The units deal with large quantities of economic, social and environmental information. Therefore, there are great challenges to adapt them in a limited number of indicators to evaluate their performance and keep pace with developments in the business environment (Kawashi, 2011).

Sustainability indicators were developed and formulated in accordance with this framework by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Committee under the title “Sustainability Reports” in 2000, and the guidelines of this committee have become global standards for the disclosure of sustainability information, which are the standards most used by units. As a global standard for disclosure of social responsibility separately from financial statements (Steyn, 2014).

## **2. The Relationship Between Assuring Sustainable Performance And Fulfilling Social Responsibility**

Social responsibility reports (sustainability reports) are those reports that collect social, economic, environmental and governance information (institutional), including sustainability information, unit strategy, risks and opportunities faced by units, and it should be noted that social responsibility reports include financial and non-financial information. . The main objective of the need for sustainability reports is the failure of the current reports - whether financial reports or governance reports - in disclosing the sustainable performance of the unit, which called for the need to disclose the unit’s sustainability, as the current reports are unable to maintain the value Unity as that value depends on the economic, social, environmental and governance systems. With regard to the principles to be followed when preparing social responsibility reports, there are three groups of principles, the first relates to the limits and scope of the reports, the second relates to the selection of the content of the reports (the information that must be disclosed) and the third relates to the quality of the information disclosed (Farah, 2018).

The need to confirm social responsibility reports is a tangible reality and is supported by convincing evidence, not for many reasons, the most important of which are (Rihma, 2014): -

- Increase the credibility of social responsibility reports: - As the information disclosed by the units remains incomplete in their characteristics or characteristics unless the department's assertions regarding them are reviewed, and to achieve this credibility, the solution is in the assertion and the practitioner expresses a neutral technical opinion about it. Emphasis on adding credibility to social responsibility reports, which leads to the reliability of stakeholders in decision-making.
- Reducing the risk of information: - The affirmation of social responsibility reports makes stakeholders able to rely on them and thus reduce the risk of information to which decision makers are exposed, especially those with little experience in dealing with this information.

- Fulfillment of social responsibility: - Preparing units for social responsibility reports means that they disclose the extent to which they fulfill their economic, social, environmental and institutional responsibilities, and therefore the confirmation of these reports helps the units in achieving their goals and responsibilities in front of stakeholders, as most practitioners present Advice to units on how to improve their systems, operations and controls, which leads to improving their sustainable performance, as well as the assurance that identifies violations and violations in laws and legislation related to the dimensions of sustainability and thus forces units to abide by them for fear of legal accountability and to preserve their reputation, as well as working to identify weaknesses The strength in the performance of the units and the presentation of proposals to deal with and avoid them in the future and how to enhance the strengths of all these matters helped the units to fulfill their social responsibility.

We must realize that apart from the two financial auditing services and the limited examination, the scientific name for other professional services is professional assurance, and therefore the non-traditional professional services for auditing social responsibility reports take the following forms (Shehata, 2014): -

- Professional assurance on the performance and environmental compliance of the unit.
- Professional assurance on performance and social commitment of the unit.
- Professional assurance on corporate governance rules and principles.
- Professional assurance on the unit's disclosure of greenhouse gases.
- Professional assurance regarding the unit's disclosure of its sustainable performance.
- Professional assurance regarding the unit's disclosure of its sustainable performance and greenhouse gases.

The auditor must perform these services in accordance with international standards. Each member must be suitably and soundly scientifically qualified, as well as be highly and technically trained, and in all cases, the team leader and members must enter into continuing education and training courses.

### 3.A Proposed Model For Auditing The Dimensions Of Social Responsibility

**Table2. The proposed model**

General issues	
1	Study the organizational structure and its relationship to the unit’s objectives and the extent of its consistency with the founding law, instructions and internal system, as well as studying the divisions of the organizational structure and its components

	(departments, divisions, etc.) to verify: A. Avoid duplication and overlap between operations and activities. B. Avoid bottlenecks at work. C. The distribution of responsibilities, actions and powers among individuals. D. Achieving the optimal use of the available resources. E. Achieving consistency and harmony between activities, roles and units. F. Enabling the unit to respond to and adapt to internal and external changes.
2	Verify that the economic unit numbers and implements plans for its activities.
3	Checking the availability of alternative plans at the economic unit (plans for contingencies, natural disasters, accidents, and fighting corruption and crimes).
4	Ensure that a good system is in place to evaluate the performance of the unit with the necessity to contain indicators and criteria for performance evaluation.
5	Study management reports to ensure that they contain results related to the unit's activity and sustainability.
6	Examination and evaluation of the internal audit department to ensure the strength and effectiveness of the department in the economic unit.
7	Verifying the unit's staffs and their compliance with the staffs that approved by the Ministry of Finance.
8	Ensure that the preparation and financing of the budget of the economic unit takes into account the environmental, economic, social and institutional aspects, in a manner that ensures the preservation of the needs of current and future generations.
<b>Economic and financial</b>	
1	Verifying the economic unit allocations allocated to it and its impact on the per capita share. The most important measures are: A. Verify the percentage of the budget for the economic unit sector and the per capita gross domestic product. B) Verify the percentage of the budget for the economic unit sector from the state's general budget and the per capita share of the sector's budget. C) Verify the percentage of the economic unit's budget from the sector's budget and the per capita share of the unit's budget and compare it with previous years.
2	Verifying the percentage of utilization of the unit's operating budget allocations and comparing it with the actual expenditures to ensure the achievement of its objectives.
3	Ensure the amounts of allocations that have not been utilized and spend them during the years of research.
4	Verify the revenues of the Al Kut municipality directorate and compare it with the total government revenue to see the extent of the directorate's contribution to achieving sustainability.
5	Verify the estimated revenues, actual revenues and actual expenditures to determine the surplus and deficit in the Al Kut Municipality Directorate.

6	Verify the amounts owed by the government sector and the private sector to determine the efficiency of the procedures followed by the administration in collecting these debts.
7	Verifying the amounts of grants received from the Ministry of Finance (government support) and comparing them with the actual expenditures
8	Verify the efficiency of the Property Management Department in managing the property of the economic unit because of its impact on its revenues through: - A. Verification of the leased and non-leased properties of the economic unit. B) Verify the number of violations of the economic unit's properties.
9	Obtaining a list of gifts and grants received outside the budget with mentioning the name of the donor and making sure that they are recorded in the unit's records, and whether they were used or delivered to another party to know the extent of their contribution to increasing funding to improve the unit's activity and the services provided to the population.
10	Verify the economic unit's commitment not to spend or transfer from the investment budget allocations to the operational budget.
11	Verification of investment spending in the economic unit in relation to the government's investment spending
12	Verify the percentage of utilization of the investment budget allocations and compare it with the actual amounts spent on projects.
13	Verifying the support of the local and foreign private sector to invest in the economic unit activity
14	Verifying the per capita consumption of services and products of the economic unit and the amount of change in his consumption of them and comparing it with previous years.
15	Verifying the cost of services provided by the economic unit and the amount of change therein compared to previous years.
16	Verify completed and unfinished projects and the reasons for not completing them, to verify the waste of resources and misuse of funds.
<b>Environmental</b>	
1	Ensure that the unit maintains records of environmental pollutants that include the type, quantity and permissible percentage of the pollutant.
2	Verify the material and human capabilities available at the Economic Unit to clean and raise waste and organize their sites through: - A) Verify the sums spent on cleaning and removing waste. B) Verify the number of containers and their deficiency rates C) Verify the actual number of specialized mechanisms and their disability rates. D) Verify the number of cleaning workers and compare it with the standard number. E- Verify the amount of standard and collected waste and the completion rates during the research years. F- Checking whether there are other activities of the economic unit affecting the

	environment.
3	Verify that the economic unit classifies waste into household, commercial and industrial waste
4	Verify the availability of regular landfill areas that meet the environmental and site determinants.
5	Verifying the role of the economic unit in reducing pollution and the aesthetics of cities through the work of gardens and parks through the following procedures: A- Verifying the cultivated area by the economic unit. B) Verify the amounts spent on parks and gardens. C. Verifying the material and human capabilities available to the economic unit for agricultural activity. D- The number of trees and shrubs planted by the economic unit.
6	Verify the extent of the economic unit's contribution to paving, cladding and maintenance of roads due to their impact on the environment and society.
7	Ensure that waste is recycled and utilized in the same industry or used in the manufacture of other products
8	Ensure that the procedures for selling waste are in accordance with the laws of selling and renting state funds, and that the sales revenues are recorded in the relevant accounts
9	Comparing the percentage of water consumption, energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions with previous years.
10	Checking the percentage of oil, gas and oil usage by the economic unit and comparing it with previous years.
11	Ensure that the economic unit does not exceed the permissible percentages of gaseous emissions for the extractive and industrial industries, which are specified in accordance with local laws and international standards.
12	Study the reports of the Environment Department in the Economic Unit and the Ministry of Environment on the unit's activity and the pollution it causes.
13	Verifying the transportation of waste in private cars is prohibited to use for other purposes
14	Verify the collection of waste in bags and according to the specified colors (the red color of highly infectious waste, the yellow color of other infectious waste, the brown color of chemical waste, the blue color of chemical treatment waste, the black color of non-hazardous waste) globally and verify the separation of solid waste from liquid.
15	Verification of the training of staff on how to deal with hazardous (dangerous) waste.
16	Ensure that the penalties imposed on economic units that do not comply with the environmental determinants are implemented, and that the environment concerned parties conduct field visits to the laboratories and prepare reports on that.
	<b>Social</b>

1	Verifying the number of work-related injuries that workers are exposed to in relation to the total number of affiliates to determine the availability of safety conditions in the economic unit.
2	Calculating the number of workers in the economic unit activity to the total population in the governorate to know the extent to which the unit's activity contributes to limiting and eliminating unemployment, which is one of the obstacles to sustainability
3	Verify the role of the Medical Division in the unit by assisting workers to receive health care services by measuring the number of sick cases relative to the number of workers.
4	Verifying social justice by measuring the rate of women's participation in work through the following procedures: A. Calculating the rate of women's participation in work compared to that of men and comparing it with previous years. B) Verify the rate of women's participation in managerial positions relative to that of men, to ensure the achievement of gender equality, the elimination of all forms of discrimination, and the empowerment of women. C) Calculating the average woman's wage compared to the average man's wage and comparing it with previous years.
5	Verifying the economic unit's contribution to meeting the needs of society
6	Verifying the role of the economic unit in providing occupational safety for the community
7	Verifying the employee change plan and their rotation at periodic intervals in a way that does not affect the work progress and the employee training and development plan.
8	Verify the contribution of the economic unit in providing incentives, incentives and social security for employees.
9	Verify the unit's contribution to achieving cultural and social well-being through the costs of building clubs and schools.
10	Verify the contribution of the economic unit to solving housing problems for citizens.
11	Verify the percentage of employees participating in the annual training and development courses: A- The percentage of employees participating in training and development courses to the total number of employees in the economic unit. B) The number of planned and actual training courses carried out by the economic unit inside and outside the unit. C- The percentage of women's participation in training and development courses to the number of participants in the economic unit.

<b>Institutional</b>	
<b>1</b>	Verify legal violations in the application of laws, regulations and instructions
<b>2</b>	Verify the contribution and role of the central units in the activity of the economic unit
<b>3</b>	Examination and auditing of the information system in the economic unit to find out the extent of the use of computers and specialists in the field of programming to develop administrative and financial systems
<b>4</b>	Verify the use of the Internet in the completion of transactions and the administrative organization of the economic unit.
<b>5</b>	Calculating the amount of spending on research and development in the unit as a percentage of the unit budget.
<b>6</b>	Ensure that there is a budget dedicated to sustainability in the economic unit.
<b>7</b>	Verify the performance of the economic unit in providing and maintaining the mechanisms used in providing services through the following procedures: A- Verify the machinery and equipment (valid and idle) of the economic unit. B) Verify the number of specialized (valid and idle) machinery belonging to the economic unit. C) Verify the amounts spent on maintenance of machinery, equipment and cars belonging to the economic unit.
<b>8</b>	Verifying the number of lawsuits filed against the economic unit regarding the economic and human losses resulting from practicing the unit's activity
<b>9</b>	Verify the use of foreign expertise and assets in the field of economic unit activity.
<b>10</b>	Verify the amount of coordination between the economic unit and other units related to the activity of the economic unit.
<b>11</b>	Verify the strengthening of coordination between the economic unit and universities and research centers to develop the capabilities of the staff working in the unit and conduct research and studies supporting the unit's activity.
<b>12</b>	Ensure that the unit has plans to set up educational sessions to educate citizens about the benefits of investing in the unit's activity to improve the services provided, which in turn is reflected in achieving sustainability.

#### 4. Conclusions

- The concept of social responsibility means that economic units undertake mandatory or voluntary activities aimed at solving the problems of society or preventing their occurrence and limiting the negative external effects of their activities, and that these activities



fulfill some of the requirements of society and may not yield to economic units a direct economic benefit.

- The continuously developing economic unit takes the social, environmental, economic and institutional dimensions of its performance and operations into consideration when preparing its reports, either separately or within the financial statements, and social responsibility reports include information on social, environmental and economic impacts (especially those that have not Appear in the financial statements).
- Any negative behavior by the unit threatens the value and legitimacy of the unit. Therefore, social responsibility reports are an important tool for the unit to communicate with its community and maintain its legitimacy by following various strategies to obtain legitimacy, and reflect the extent of the unit's recognition and awareness of its responsibilities towards society In addition to informing and educating stakeholders about the changes related to the unit's performance activities.
- The social responsibility reports according to some theories can represent institutional pressure on the competing units to prepare these reports in an attempt to improve their performance in light of the many changes in the business environment.
- It is difficult to prepare social responsibility reports within the traditional financial statements because of what was shown by the study (Gurvitsh & Sidorova, 2012: 31). In addition, the traditional financial statements are prepared according to generally accepted accounting standards and principles, and thus disclosure of information is restricted.

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