

THE IMPACT OF IPSAS ADOPTION ON SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: A CROSS COUNTRY ANALYSIS

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Abstract: The paper explores whether the change in International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) is an essential factor affecting a country's tourism investment over seven years (2014-2020). The current study employs quantitative analysis to examine the influence of IPSAS adoption on the sustainable development of tourism in 159 countries located in the Middle East and Africa, Asia Pacific, North America, Europe, Latin America, and the Caribbean. The results indicate that the introduction of IPSAS has a positive impact on global tourism investment. Applying IPSAS will increase oversight and accountability over-tourism projects and enhance foreign investors' confidence in achieving sustainable tourism. The results also show that Asia-Pacific countries reached the highest level of foreign tourism investment during the study period, followed by Europe and Latin America, then the Middle East and African countries. The findings of this paper provide a greater understanding of the impact of the transparency and accountability requirements included in the IPSAS in attracting foreign investment and promoting sustainable tourism development. Consequently, public sector policymakers must devise effective strategies to advance IPSAS reporting policies. These results have global implications because sound financial reporting and economic planning are crucial for African countries' development, sustainability, and other world regions. This article is one of the few that examines the effect of IPSAS adoption on FDI as a proxy for Sustainable Tourism Development. Additionally, it makes an innovative methodological addition to the literature on the macroeconomic impact of IPSAS adoption by developing a scoring system for IPSAS transition degree, as no other research has employed this way of estimating transition degree.

Keywords: IPSAS adoption; Tourism Investment; Public Sector Accounting; Sustainable Tourism.

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Introduction

It is remarkable how quickly progress has been made to help realize global development goals and advance the U.N.'s Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015. The policy aims to reduce poverty, inequality, and injustice and do so by 2030 (Annan-Diab & Molinari, 2017). The SDGs and their related goals are geared toward most creatively and practically (Al-Wattar, Almagtome, & AL-Shafeay, 2019). For example, one of the United Nations World Tourism Organization's

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significant goals is stimulating growth through investment promotion in developing countries. Tourism is growing and is a substantial component of the global economy. The U.N. plan's implementation makes significant contributions to job creation, export revenue and local added value, improves the attractiveness and luxury of the location, and acts as a catalyst for foreign investment. As a result of increased tourism and new investment opportunities, new income is generated, and living standards are improved.

On the other hand, a tremendous impact has been caused by the global epidemic of COVID-19, which took place in 2020. Due to the decline in tourism investment globally, there is massive damage to public services, such as transportation, tourism, restaurants, shopping, and entertainment. The WTTC believes that the COVID-19 pandemic will lose at least \$22 billion in the worldwide tourist industry (Manzoor, Wei, Asif, Haq, & Rehman, 2019). In China, for example, the tourist sector as a whole would suffer an instant loss of \$550 billion at the beginning of the Spring Festival in 2020 (Zhu & Deng, 2020). The China Tourism Academy predicts domestic tourists will be a staggering 56% lower by the end of the first quarter and 15.5% lower by 2020 (Nhamo, Dube, & Chikodzi, 2020). On the other hand, domestic tourist earnings shrunk by 69% and 20.6%, equating to a decrease of 1.18 trillion yuan. Therefore, tourism is on the verge of collapse because of COVID-19 (Prideaux, Thompson, & Pabel, 2020).

The critical question here is the measures that must be taken to build resilience in the tourism sector and ensure that companies and local communities continue to realize the benefits of economic growth in this vital sector? Much research has shown that foreign tourism investment promotes economic development because it leads to competitive advantages in producing a tourism product (Paramati, Alam, & Lau, 2018; Suhel & Bashir, 2018). Public accountability has been discussed politically in the media, and public administration reforms have driven academic literature to make public sector organizations more accountable (Koop & Hanretty, 2018). However, the austerity policies push the public sector institutions to reinvent how they provide accountability due to poor performance (Newcomer & Caudle, 2011). In this context, it has become more challenging to give responsibility to users. Accountability, performance measurement, financial reporting, and non-financial reporting are examples of changes implemented to ensure improved accountability in the public sector or the public service. The accounting literature emphasizes the value of this role to monitor and transparency for expenditure and sustainable growth of the tourism sector—however, neither paid heed impacts the development directly within the tourism industry. So far, only a tiny amount of study has been completed on the nature of tourist expenditure and associated innovations. Still, no studies on the influence of the Covid-19 epidemic on tourist priorities have been undertaken. Based on this framework, the current research explores the possible implications of adopting international public sector accounting principles on global tourism sector investment levels and their role in supporting sustainable tourism growth. Additionally, this paper looks at global international tourism investment patterns

worldwide based on geographical regions to explain the cultural effect of adopting International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and the degree of investment and tourism growth.

This paper seeks to demonstrate how the U.N. Sustainable Development Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development can promote the tourism sector's sustainable development worldwide and in developing countries. This article will examine the impact of ultimately adopting international public sector accounting Standards on global tourism investment using a sample of 159 countries from 2014 to 2020. A scoring system has been developed to identify the degree of state adoption of IPSAS and gather relevant data on foreign tourism investments using international economic agencies.

The public Sector Accounting and Reporting

The International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) are the only internationally recognized public sector accounting standards (Christiaens & Neyt, 2014). It is based on the idea that modern public sector management is compatible with the economy, efficiency and administrative effectiveness. It relies on management information systems to provide accurate, reliable, and timely information on the economic and financial situation. These standards would be the case for any other type of economic entity (IFAC-CIPFA, 2018). Current national public accounting standards are tied to the IPSAS based on which they are developed. Among most of the 78 member states of The International Federation of Accountants (IFAC), 31 directly apply public sector accounting standards (DSAS), and 14 countries have national standards based on or in line with International Public Sector Accounting (INSAS). While 33 refer to IPSAS, two countries use International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in some national version of financial reporting standards (NIFRS). However, despite recognizing the undeniable value of IPSAS, 70 countries have not yet implemented IPSAS. Figure 1 shows the adoption status worldwide and the implementation ratio for each adoption form.

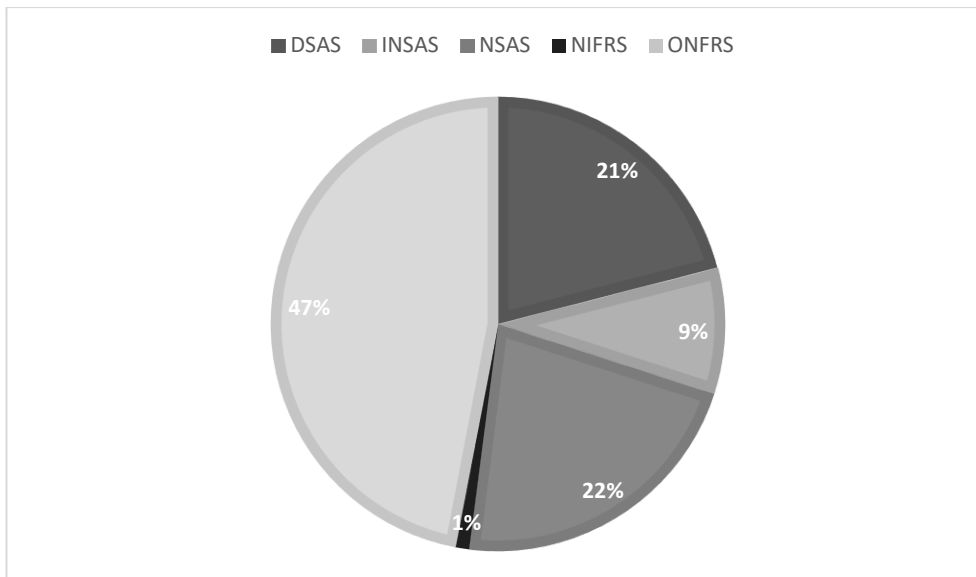


Figure 1: Current Status of IPSAS adoption globally.

Africa is leading the IPSAS adoption, with many national governments preparing to commit to IPSAS formally (Ademola, Ben-Caleb, Madugba, Adegboyegun, & Eluyela, 2020). Some of the funding for IPSAS adoption by African organizations has come from donors. South America is currently seeking to introduce IPSAS as part of financial management reform programs funded by donors (Dissanayake, Dellaportas, & Yapa, 2021). Chile and Peru have embraced the plan, with Chile leading the way. The study 'Accrual Practices and Reform Expectations in the Caribbean, IFAC Global SMP Survey, Public Sector Financial Transparency Survey' offers details on the proposed transition to IPSAS in these countries, including the IPSAS auditing standards implementation (Fajingbesi & Abraham, 2019; Klychova, Fakhretdinova, Klychova, & Antonova, 2015). After the late 1990s Asian financial crisis, South Asian countries implemented financial management reforms, including commercial and public sectors. Many of the hardest-hit countries were the Philippines, Thailand, and Korea, but other countries, such as Indonesia and Malaysia (Kartiko, Rossieta, Martani, & Wahyuni, 2018). Support from such donors as the IMF and World Bank needed an overhaul of public finance management structures, including introducing the International Financial Reporting Standard. Middle East countries have implemented or are currently introducing new accounting principles, such as RFCAS. Their objective is to provide greater accountability and transparency for nations to allow them to improve their public financial management, especially as they adapt to fundamental changes in commodity prices on which they rely. The E.U. declared that European Public Sector Accounting Standards (EPSAS) would be adopted in the E.U. in 2015 (Dabbicco & Steccolini, 2019). However, it did not explain precisely how the specifications were

to be met. The EPSAS scheme and standardized and equivalent accrual basis accounting standards for all general government sectors within the E.U. are significant drivers behind the implementation. The implementation will enhance the quality of the data on ESA reporting, thereby improving budget surveillance at the national level and facilitating sound fiscal policy decision-making. However, some E.U. countries have already adopted IPSAS before EPSAS and have taken significant measures toward complete adoption. The U.K. has been applying a calculation practice involving accrual accounting as the basis for several years. According to Abdulkarim, Umlai, and Al-Saudi (2020), there are nine advantages of fully adopting IPSAS in the context of public sector accounting and financial reporting; these advantages include:

1. Increasing accountability and transparency
2. Better decisions
3. Enhanced efficiency
4. Data accuracy and timely application
5. Sound fiscal management
6. Professional education, student access
7. Improving economic and social stability
8. Enhancing International stability
9. Increasing International comparative ability

The World Bank supports IPSAS as an acceptable method of assessing the financial assistance they provide to developing countries. IPSAS is often held up as the top government accounting idea globally. The IPSAS model is an excellent representation of developing countries' best government accounting practices. IPSAS's initial goals were to establish greater government accountability in all countries, improve quality and reliability in accounting and financial reporting, better financial and economic performance, better government financial management and discipline, and harmonize reporting requirements (Benito, Brusca & Montesinos, 2007). Do the laudable objectives of developing countries achieve the formation of IPSAS?

This study examines the effect of the level of adoption of IPSAS on the level of investment in tourism. Data from various countries show that the implementation of IPSAS has led to significant and common benefits across the public sector and has improved the economic development of developing countries and throughout the world.

Foreign Investment and COVID-19 Outbreak

Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 crisis, foreign tourism investment has gotten attention in accounting research, and the impact of the pandemic on tourist industry investments has been grossly overestimated (Škare, Soriano, & Porada-Rochoń, 2021). So far, policymakers and tourism practitioners do not entirely understand the scenarios and impacts of the crisis, which will have a remarkable effect on the tourism industry. Empirical studies of the effects of epidemic outbreaks on the

tourism industry are widely missing in the literature. Moreover, they have almost neglected the role of the accounting and financial system in this crisis.

Tourism benefits the local economy by generating additional revenue, jobs, and economic development (Khaghaany, Kbelah & Almagtome, 2019). The current empirical literature indicates that, in developing countries, tourism development can significantly benefit the countries. The tourism revenues will be used to import capital goods that will produce goods and services for the developing economies (Ali, Almagtome & Hameedi, 2019). Pan et al. (2018) emphasize the importance of utilizing green energy, green transportation, green buildings, green infrastructure, green agriculture and intelligent technologies to achieve sustainable tourism. However, a few implementation strategies for achieving sustainability and happiness are proposed, including the framework and features of a performance measurement framework. The implementation of the World Tourism Organization's transformation into an Office for Sustainable Mobility, creating a global Tourism Wealth Fund, fostering diversity in tourism strategies for development, regulating and managing tourism, and accounting for fairness, ecological limits, and human benefit. The fetishization of growth will end tourist attractions (Hall, 2019). As the transparency and accountability of public funding of tourism sites in a country increases, economic growth will increase, and the country's poverty levels will also decrease. Developed countries find exporting goods with higher unit values easier than developing countries (Hallak & Schott, 2011). While developing countries have been improving traditional food products, developed countries have advanced in developing advanced food products (Gozgor & Can, 2016; Holzner, 2011). Developed countries are more competitive in the global marketplace than developing countries (Strizhakova, Coulter & Price, 2008). Tourist arrivals from higher-income countries can be added to tourism reports, i.e., attracting more visitors from higher-income countries can result in higher GDP growth rates. Also, the income level of tourist arrivals in a country may reduce CO2 emissions by encouraging reduced-impact modes of transportation. Figure 2 shows the volume of investment spending in the tourism sector by region as a percentage of the total tourism investment in the world. It is clear that the Asia Pacific region owns 42% of the total tourism investment in the world during the study period, which reflects the priority of the tourism sector in the economic policies of these countries.

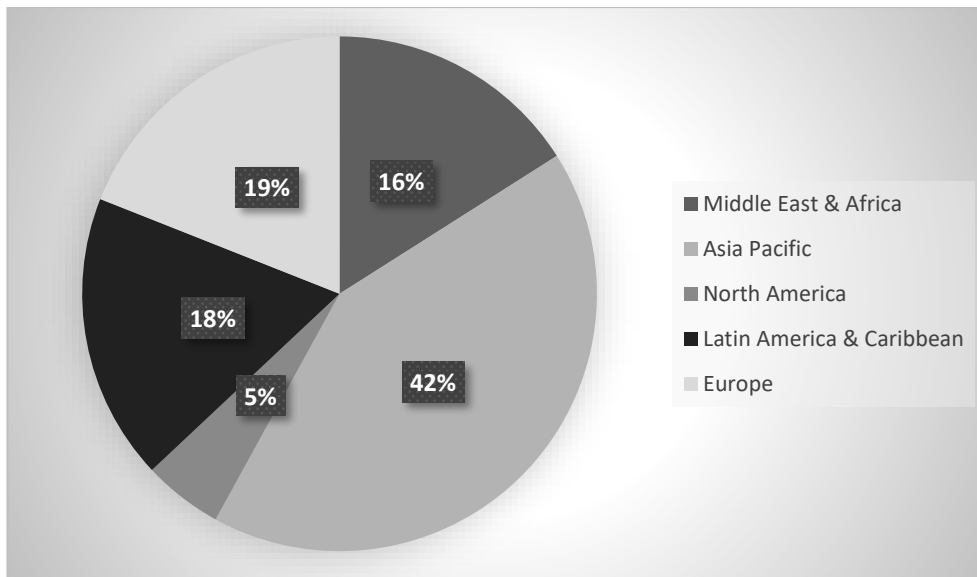


Figure 2: Distribution of Tourism FDI Capital Investment (2019) by regions.

In the previous literature, four trends link sustainable Tourism and Economic Development. This literature focus on the growth theory, the conservation theory; the feedback theory; and the neutral theory. While studies agree on the impacts of tourism on a region's economic growth, not all research reaches the same conclusion. Previous studies have shown that tourism plays a vital role in the Mediterranean countries' economic growth (Song, Dwyer, Li & Cao, 2012). For instance, Dritsakis (2012) used these techniques to test cointegration on various time series from seven Mediterranean countries (Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Spain, Tunisia, and Turkey). Dupont (2009) offers that tourism hinders economic growth in Haiti. Holzner (2011) examines how tourism has affected the economies of over one hundred different countries for more than four decades. Through panel data analysis involving 21 countries in the Mediterranean region (Africa, Asia, and Europe). Tugcu (2014) investigates the causality between tourism and its role in economic growth. These researches show that there is a link between the European and Asian countries. Dumitrescu and Hurlin (2012) conclude that there is no evidence that tourism correlates with African countries' economic growth. In a study of nineteen island countries, Seetanah (2011) has found that tourism boosts a country's economic growth. The GMM shows a positive effect from tourism on economic growth. In their cross-sectional analysis, the impact of tourism on growth was examined in 167 countries. Tourism tends to have a more positive effect on countries than other countries because it's more globally integrated. Martín Martín, Guaita Martínez, and Burgos Mascarell (2019) investigate the economic impact of international tourists on nations and the effect on the economy.

Sustainable Tourism Strategies as Response to COVID-19

Foreign Tourism investment is frequently viewed as a significant boon to an economy (Iamsiraroj, 2016). Some scholars and politicians look for the causes of FDI, also known as attractors, to boost economic growth. Financial development has received the least attention in the FDI and financial literature, while it is critical in attracting FDI. In modern times, the notion of F.D. often connotes investment products and services, especially to residents and businesses, from a country's government (Gesaka, 2013). A developed financial system primarily functions as a means of trust for international investors (Liu, Islam, Khan, Hossain, & Pervaiz, 2020). While the system's primary goal is to allocate financial resources, it also serves the needs of financial market participants by providing information and cost-reduction mechanisms. Researchers have widely agreed that genuine sustainable benefits from foreign direct investment can only be obtained when a host country has a sound financial system (Mahmood, Furqan, & Bagais, 2018).

On the other hand, municipalities' and politicians' combined efforts and tourism promotion are significantly encouraged by the tourist industry's development. The government provides security and stability for transferring wealth across the economy. A country's economic development cannot survive without relying on the public sector, financial resources, operations, and facilities. In the same context, preparing financial reports for public sector units requires accuracy, honesty, and reliability, especially regarding transparency and accountability regarding public money disposal. Managers of the private sector must consider how decisions are made. The industry is pursuing a regulatory and financial reporting framework that is effective and credible in establishing compliance (Elliott, 2020). The tourism industry will expand more quickly if the government provides financing to develop hotels and resorts. Historically, government/ministerial officials have been accountable to Parliament and the people for the public sector's progress (Craft & Halligan, 2020). The 2008 financial crisis has generated public sector problems in many ways. The most troubling topic was the sovereign debt crisis. Investors were confused about how they could trust debtors' financial accounts and whether they could trust debtors to satisfy their liabilities. Despite the recession that arose, it contributed to public acceptance of the value of detailed and accurate financial statements.

As businesses implemented IFRS, the move toward IFRS intensified (Alobaidi & Kitapci, 2019). Due to supply shortages, the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the tourism industry. As a result, global FDI in tourism has fallen by 73.2 percent compared to last year's first half of 2020. With this closing, the business record has been shattered and finished. Vasilescu (2020) indicates a close correlation with predictions for international tourist numbers to decrease. These forecasts estimate that these numbers will rise by about 60% this year and drop by about 80% later this year due to boundary problems. This drop could translate into a loss of 850 million to 1.1 billion foreign visitors and passengers and a decline in international export income of more than \$910 billion to \$1.2 trillion.

Research Methodology

As the study category is cross-country studies, multi-national evidence is utilized to affirm the proposed research's validity. Since there is no unified database with all analysis values, secondary data were used from different sources to construct a valid and sufficient data set for the research. The two primary databases used in the analysis are the U.N. World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). The sample consisted of 159 countries representing the United nations' total world tourism organization members (UNWTO) until 2020. This paper provides an insight into the relationship between financial reporting and foreign investment in tourism projects in the 159 member states of the World Tourism Organization. Table 1 shows the distribution of the sample countries by area and the number of countries per region.

Table 1. Distribution of sample countries by region.

Regions	No. of States	Percentage
Middle East & Africa	62	0.39
Latin America & the Caribbean	20	0.13
Asia Pacific	29	0.18
Europe	41	0.26
North America	7	0.04
Total	159	1.00

IPSAS Transition Model

FDI inflows are used in the tourism industry as a dependent variable to achieve the study purpose. However, it is critical to remember that the financial system does not grow overnight. These improvements result from several policy formulations and adjustments. Moreover, it takes time and frequently necessitates adopting new economic laws. Thus, it is natural to expect that the accounting system in place for a single year will not monitor the effects of the switch to IPSAS on foreign direct investment. Therefore, a measurement methodology was developed that considers two main aspects of financial reporting in public sector entities are:

- ***Modalities of the financial reporting system.*** The first dimension in our measurement methodology is how each country reports the public funds of public sector entities. There are five forms of financial reporting systems for public sector accounting widely adopted around the world are;
 1. International Public Sector Accounting Standards adopted directly (DSAS),
 2. IPSAS is adopted indirectly via National standards (INSAS),

3. National standards based on IPSAS as a reference point (NSAS),
 4. National standards based on IFRS (NIFRS), and
 5. Other national financial reporting standards (ONFRS)
- **Duration of application.** The second dimension is the time horizon of application, which means each country's period takes to transit from one form to another form of financial reporting systems.
- The financial reporting systems will be codified in ascending order to identify the transition degree of sample countries upon the above methodology. Table 2 shows the IPSAS scoring system.

Table 2. The scoring system for IPSAS transition degree.

Reporting System	System Grade (1)	Duration (2)	Total grade (1×2)
International Public Sector Accounting Standards adopted directly	5		
IPSAS was adopted indirectly via National standards	4		
National standards based on IPSAS as a reference point	3		
National standards based on IFRS	2		
Other national financial reporting standards	1		
Total score			

The proposed scoring system, indicated above, assigns 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 grades for the financial reporting forms DSAS, INSAS, NSAS, NIFRS, and ONFRS, respectively. On the other hand, the duration of application proxied by the number of years during the study period represents the scale of the second dimension of the scoring system. Thus, the following equation can be used to identify the transition degree for each country.

$$AS = (5 \times DSAS) + (4 \times INSAS) + (3 \times NSAS) + (2 \times NIFRS) + (1 \times ONFRS) \quad (1)$$

The study period is identified as seven years. The country adopted IPSAS indirectly via National standards for three years and switched to applying International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) adopted for the remaining four years. In that case, the degree of transformation is equal to $(5 \times 3 + 4 \times 4 = 31)$ points. The countries that apply the same type of financial reporting systems during the study period calculate their transformation by multiplying the application-level factor by the whole study period. The proposed scoring is a hybrid of the quality of the financial reporting system and the duration of application.

The primary data related to applying the different types of financial reporting systems are extracted from the website of IFAC. The data collection process was carried out from available online reports indicated on the website in December 2020 to determine the sample countries' current financial reporting systems. It is also used to identify the degree of transition towards IPSAS and IFRS-based governmental accounting systems. The sample countries' classification of the type of financial reporting system considers the application status of sample countries until the end of 2020.

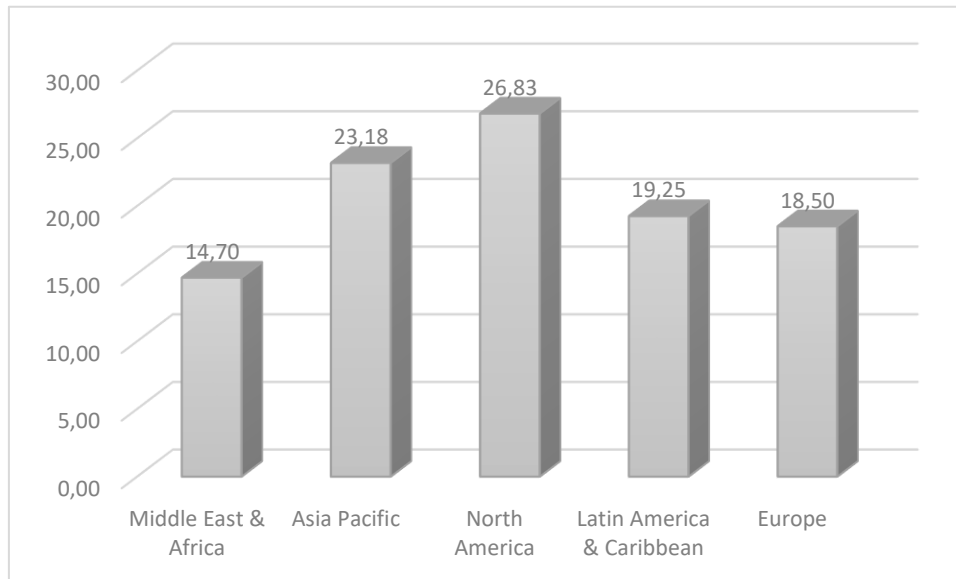


Figure 3: The average score of IPSAS adoption by region.

Foreign Tourism Investment

Since the present study examines the relationship between the transition towards adoption of IPSAS and foreign tourism investment, the annual foreign investment amount is used as a proxy for the tourism investment based on UNWTO statistics 2020. In addition, adopting IPSAS aims to improve general-purpose financial reporting quality by public sector entities, leading to better-informed assessments of government resource allocation decisions. Thus, increasing transparency and accountability could improve tourism investment.

Research Results and Discussion

Table 3 includes a list of statistics for the key variables used. This study indicates that the collected sample's total annual investment in the tourism sector across countries is \$ 7.31 billion. The research findings also suggest that the overall

performance of implementation requirements of IPSAS over the period is at 18.33 degrees, except there may be situations where the standards were not applied in some instances because of different wrong assumptions.

Table 3. Descriptive statistics.

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
TI	159	2.22	13.84	7.3130	3.78959
IPSAS	159	14.70	26.83	18.3329	3.57822
RGN	159	1.00	5.00	2.8553	1.24187
Valid N (listwise)	159				

Correlation Analysis

Before the regression analysis of the investment in the tourism sector was conducted, the study's central hypothesis was checked, implying a positive, statistically significant relationship between the degree of acceptance of IPSAS and the level of investment in the tourism sector. Table 4 demonstrates a statistically relevant association between the degree of implementation of international accounting principles for the public sector globally and the amount of tourism expenditure. Table 4 reveals that the quantitative indicator of applying IPSAS (and probably other measures) is directly linked to the amount of emerging tourist investment. The linear relationship degree is 64 percent between the independent variable (IPSAS application) and the dependent variable (tourism investment).

Table 4. Correlation coefficients.

			TI	IPSA S
Spearman's rho	T.I.	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.643*
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	159	159
	IPSAS	Correlation Coefficient	.643*	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	159	159

Note: **. Correlations are significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The Regression Analysis

Linear regression was used to determine geographical variations in tourism investment patterns and evaluate the degree of IPSAS implementation. This regression considers the Middle East and Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia Pacific, Europe, and North America dummy variables. Table 5 shows the findings of the regression model.

Table 5. Regression results.

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	788.246	1	788.246	83.573
	Residual	1480.792	157	9.432	
	Total	2269.039	158		
2	Regression	2131.933	2	1065.967	1212.868
	Residual	137.105	156	.879	
	Total	2269.039	158		

Note: a. Dependent Variable: T.I. b. Predictors: (Constant), IPSAS c. Predictors: (Constant), IPSAS, RGN.

Table 6 illustrates the primary regression results. In Regression results, the growth rates of investment in the global tourism sector are explained by the degree of adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and the geographical region to which the country belongs (RGN). The hypothesis is a significant relationship between financial reporting in the country and the tourism investment volume. Furthermore, the regression analysis indicates statistically significant differences between the geographical regions. Table 6 shows the trends of tourism investment from 2014 to 2020 worldwide.

Table 6. Trends of Tourism Investment 2014-2020 (US\$ millions).

Regions	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average
Middle East & Africa	2653	1391	2415	2992	6619	9704	1884	4,296
Latin America & the Caribbean	2350	2156	2513	3439	7709	10,929	14164	4,849
Asia Pacific	3463	7812	10416	6546	29003	25787	5670	13,838
Europe	1868	5292	4225	7147	25595	11872	12494	9,333
North America	1086	3990	685	1928	2204	3452	5164	2,224

Table 6 shows that the most significant number of projects is in Asia-Pacific. From 2014 to 2020, \$ 13.8 billion will be invested in tourism in the Asia Pacific region. Tourism investment in the Asia-Pacific region peaked in 2018, with a total capital investment of nearly \$ 29 billion, while investment was meager in 2014 and 2017, with assets of \$ 3,463 and \$ 6,546 billion, respectively. However, between 2019 and 2020, foreign direct investment in tourism in the Asia-Pacific region decreased substantially due to the Corona pandemic's fallout.

Europe's tourism industry receives an average of \$ 9 billion in tourism foreign direct investment per year. More than 102 thousand jobs are generated each year due to

these investments. Despite overall rises in tourism and foreign direct investment ventures in Europe in 2019 concerning 2018, capital investment and job creation decreased greatly. Besides, foreign direct investment in European tourism more than doubled in the same time frame in 2019. Project numbers declined by nearly 50% in the second half of the year from 145 to 77, while total capital spending dropped from over \$5.2 billion to under \$3 billion (-42 percent). The number of workers reduced from 12,729 to 6,247. (-50.9 percent). On the other hand, the U.K. stood out as the strongest performer of foreign direct investments in tourism in Europe from 2014 to 2020.

Latin American and Caribbean foreign direct investment hit the third level, with \$4,849 billion per year. The number of tourism FDI ventures in the Latin America and Caribbean region are projected to increase to 342 over the next five years, with capital spending of \$ 26.7 billion and the creation of over 134,000 new jobs. Given the decline in the number of jobs and investments, more private investment in the region was due to foreign direct investment.

Mexico led all other Latin American countries in FDI programs in Latin America. The application attracted almost double the number of projects as its nearest rival, Colombia. Mexico reported the highest capital spending and job growth in Latin America. Tourism investment into the country's numerous tourism clusters has grown, with over three billion dollars in 2019.

The Middle East and Africa have received a tremendous foreign direct investment of \$ 4,296 billion in the fourth stage. Between 2014 and 2020, \$ 4.1 trillion was spent in the Middle East and Africa region in the tourism sector, providing more than 41,000 jobs. In 2019, the country witnessed the highest foreign direct investment in the tourism sector over the previous seven years. The number of tourist FDI ventures in China increased by 55.2% in 2019 and 46.6% in 2018. In comparison, infrastructure spending increased by 46.6% in 2018. However, investment in tourism dropped sharply in the Middle East and Africa region in 2020, to over \$ 1.9 billion. The UAE plans to obtain more than a fifth of the \$100 billion global tourism international investment ventures by 2020. The city was a significant center of foreign direct investment and job growth in the tourism industry.

North American foreign direct investment hit the fifth stage in 2009, and the average investment was 2,224 billion dollars. North America will draw 192 tourism FDI ventures in the next decade. During this time, USD 2.1 billion was spent on annual investment to generate more than 27,000 jobs. Due to completing 56 tourism projects in 2019, there was an increase of 27.3% from 2018. These ventures provided \$ 4 billion in tax revenue and directly or indirectly produced over 7,000 jobs. The rising number of foreign direct investment ventures from tourism in North America hit its highest in 2019, while the 2015 pace remains at the top of job growth and capital investment levels. New York ranked as the leading state in North America for FDI during this time, with California becoming the second-place state.

Conclusion

The paper explores IPSAS's introduction to sustainable tourism development and investigates how IPSAS affects global sustainable development. Data on foreign investment in the tourism sector and the degree of compliance with IPSAS for a sample of 159 countries were used for 2014-2020. This research includes all the 159 UNWTO member states within five regional regions. The findings suggest that the rise in IPSAS compliance leads to a higher tourism investment level. Research indicates significant variations in the ranks of tourism expenditure within the study's geographic areas. This study's most central thrust is to highlight the importance of adhering to applying international accounting standards for the public sector as a tool to attract foreign investment and promote sustainable tourism development at the international level. The global trend of tourism investment depends on the nature of the national financial reporting system and the degree of IPSAS compliance. This fact requires economic decision-makers to consider the development of financial reporting policies in the public sector to meet the requirements of transparency and accountability under international accounting standards to enhance the confidence of foreign investors. Therefore, these countries are supposed to completely implement the IPSAS method of accounting to increase transparency and accountability, increasing international investment. This paper stresses governments' need to embrace and apply IPSAS as it will lead nations to sustainable growth, which is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Strategy 2030. The issues certain international accounting principles need to be applied can be solved. The public sector is the management of the state and its economic sector. Long-term solutions may also be formulated to address some more fundamental problems, such as inadequate I.T. infrastructure, poor record-keeping, and a lack of essential accounting knowledge under previous financial reporting practices. Accounting organizations should examine how they can raise awareness of the public sector's need for transparent financial reporting to create a trusting atmosphere for international and domestic investors. The accounting system plays a critical role in producing financial results that are more credible and promoting financial investments in the tourism sector and other sectors. However, donors may play a role in making finance tourism more economically beneficial to various stakeholders. The present study is one of the first to assess the possible effects of implementing IPSAS standards on attracting foreign tourist investment in the short and long term, considering the COVID-19 pandemic. The study examines the potential role of a move toward IPSAS implementation in mitigating the detrimental impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the travel and tourism industries. The findings of the study will aid policymakers and practitioners in developing strategies to strengthen the travel tourism sector's capability and operational sustainability as a response to the Covid-19 epidemic.

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WPLYW PRZYJĘCIA IPSAS NA ZRÓWNOWAŻONY ROZWÓJ TURYSTYKI: ANALIZA MIĘDZYNARODOWA

Streszczenie: W artykule zbadano, czy zmiana Międzynarodowych Standardów Rachunkowości Sektora Publicznego (IPSAS) jest istotnym czynnikiem wpływającym na inwestycje turystyczne kraju w okresie siedmiu lat (2014-2020). Obecne badanie wykorzystuje analizę ilościową w celu zbadania wpływu przyjęcia IPSAS na zrównoważony rozwój turystyki w 159 krajach położonych na Bliskim Wschodzie i Afryce, Azji i Pacyfiku, Ameryce Północnej, Europie, Ameryce Łacińskiej i na Karaibach. Wyniki wskazują, że wprowadzenie IPSAS ma pozytywny wpływ na globalne inwestycje turystyczne. Zastosowanie IPSAS zwiększy nadzór i odpowiedzialność nad projektami turystycznymi oraz zwiększy zaufanie inwestorów zagranicznych do osiągnięcia zrównoważonej turystyki. Wyniki pokazują również, że kraje Azji i Pacyfiku osiągnęły najwyższy poziom zagranicznych inwestycji turystycznych w okresie objętym badaniem, następnie Europa i Ameryka Łacińska, a następnie Bliski Wschód i kraje afrykańskie. Wyniki tego artykułu pozwalają lepiej zrozumieć wpływ wymogów przejrzystości i odpowiedzialności zawartych w IPSAS na przyciąganie inwestycji zagranicznych i promowanie zrównoważonego rozwoju turystyki. W związku z tym decydenci z sektora publicznego muszą opracować skuteczne strategie rozwoju polityk sprawozdawczych IPSAS. Wyniki te mają globalne konsekwencje, ponieważ rzetelna sprawozdawczość finansowa i planowanie gospodarcze mają kluczowe znaczenie dla rozwoju, zrównoważonego rozwoju krajów afrykańskich i innych regionów świata. Ten artykuł jest jednym z nielicznych, które analizują wpływ przyjęcia IPSAS na BIZ jako wskaźnik zrównoważonego rozwoju turystyki. Ponadto stanowi innowacyjny metodologiczny dodatek do literatury na temat makroekonomicznego wpływu przyjęcia

IPSAS poprzez opracowanie systemu punktacji dla stopnia przejścia IPSAS, ponieważ żadne inne badanie nie wykorzystywało tego sposobu szacowania stopnia przejścia.

Słowa kluczowe: przyjęcie IPSAS; inwestycje turystyczne; rachunkowość sektora publicznego; zrównoważona turystyka

采用 IPSAS 对可持续旅游业发展的影响：跨国分析

摘要：本文探讨了国际公共部门会计准则（IPSAS）的变化是否是影响一个国家七年（2014-2020）旅游投资的重要因素。目前的研究采用定量分析来检验 IPSAS 的采用对位于中东和非洲、亚太地区、北美、欧洲、拉丁美洲和加勒比地区的 159 个国家的旅游业可持续发展的影响。结果表明，IPSAS 的引入对全球旅游投资产生了积极影响。应用 IPSAS 将加强对旅游项目的监督和问责，并增强外国投资者对实现可持续旅游业的信心。结果还表明，亚太国家在研究期间的外国旅游投资水平最高，其次是欧洲和拉丁美洲，然后是中东和非洲国家。本文件的研究结果提供了对 IPSAS 中包含的透明度和问责制要求在吸引外国投资和促进可持续旅游业发展方面的影响的更好理解。因此，公共部门决策者必须制定有效的战略来推进 IPSAS 报告政策。这些结果具有全球意义，因为健全的财务报告和规划对于非洲国家的发展、可持续性和世界其他地区至关重要。本文是少数探讨采用 IPSAS 对作为可持续旅游业发展的代表的外国直接投资的影响的文章之一。此外，它通过开发 IPSAS 过渡程度评分系统，对有关采用 IPSAS 的宏观经济影响的文献进行了创新的方法补充，因为没有其他研究采用这种估计过渡程度的方法

关键词：IPSAS 采用；旅游投资；公共部门会计；可持续旅游