



Editor Responsável: Jorge Katsumi Niyama
Jomar Miranda Rodrigues
Editor Associado: Jomar Miranda Rodrigues
Processo de Avaliação: Double Blind Review pelo SEER/OJS

The Accounting Compliance, Misstatement Risk, Accounting Information Trinomial: A Systematic Literature Review and Research Agenda

ABSTRACT

Objective: This study aims to analyze accounting compliance practices focused on managing misstatement risks in the process of preparing financial statements.

Method: A Systematic Literature Review was conducted using a qualitative and exploratory approach. Content analysis was employed as the analytical technique.

Originality/Relevance: The study adopted the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) as the conceptual lens, given its applied focus on identifying elements of professional practice. In this regard, COSO dimensions served as initial benchmarks for data analysis and for the subsequent definition of analytical codes.

Results: The main result is the development of a framework of accounting compliance practices that organizations can use to manage misstatement risks in accounting information.

Theoretical/Methodological Contributions: The study contributes to theory by consolidating accounting compliance practices an aspect not identified in prior literature which may serve as a foundation for future descriptive research. The theoretical contribution is also reflected in the proposed research agenda, which helps organize scientific efforts toward advancing the field of accounting compliance practices, thereby reducing the gap between theory and practice in this area.

Social/Managerial Contributions: The study contributes to professional practice through the same consolidation of compliance practices, enabling preparers of accounting information to assess a repertoire of possibilities for application within organizations.

Keywords: Misstatement Risk, Accounting Compliance, Accounting Information, Systematic Literature Review.

Clébia Ciupak

Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Rio
Grande do Sul, Brazil
clebia.ciupak@gmail.com

Ariel Behr

Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul,
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil
ariel.behr@ufrgs.br

Received: March 29, 2025
Revised: December 23, 2025
Accepted: January 09, 2026
Published: April 30, 2026



How to Cite (APA)

Ciupak, C., & Behr, A. (2026). The Accounting Compliance, Misstatement Risk, Accounting Information Trinomial: A Systematic Literature Review and Research Agenda. *Revista Contabilidade, Gestão e Governança*, 29 (1), 42-72. <http://dx.doi.org/10.51341/cgg.v29i1.3458>

1 INTRODUCTION

In the context in which organizations operate, managers need to be equipped with sound and timely accounting, financial, and economic information, with predictive power and the ability to anticipate crisis scenarios. This requires close attention to the accounting process itself. If misstatements occur at any stage recognition of elements, measurement, recording of accounting events in the Journal and General Ledger, determination of results, or the preparation and presentation of the financial statements (FS), the information presented will be misstated and may impair the decision-making process.

According to the Brazilian Auditing Standards for Independent Auditing (NBC TA), a misstatement is defined as the difference between the amount, classification, and presentation of a financial statement item and what is required to be disclosed under the applicable financial reporting framework (NBC TA 200 (R1), 2016). From this perspective, accounting compliance emerges as an internal control aimed at ensuring conformity with accounting standards, corporate and tax legislation, regulations issued by regulatory bodies, and other procedures observed by both company management and accounting professionals.

Reinforcing the importance and necessity of effective control throughout the accounting process, Syrtseva and Cheban (2021) argue that accounting compliance is an institution within the internal control system and the corporate ideology of the firm. Through a system of measures and a set of control mechanisms, it provides the capability to track, monitor, assess, and comply with the requirements of regulatory documents and instructions within the accounting system.

With regard to misstatement risks, these arise when a company lacks controls or when failures exist in its internal controls. NBC TA 315 (R2) (2021) distinguishes misstatement risks into inherent risk, when there are no related controls, and control risk, when controls exist but are incapable of preventing or detecting irregularities in a timely manner.

Considering that companies are exposed to risks, Rossetti and Quiroga (2023) highlight seven types of risks; however, they do not mention risks specific to the accounting process. Such risks, if not identified, prevented, and mitigated, may affect companies' internal control systems and, consequently, their accounting systems. Bai et al. (2012) corroborate this view by stating that the quality of data contained in accounting information systems has a significant impact on managerial decision-making, both internally and in terms of external regulatory compliance.

This study is based on the COSO (2013) conceptual framework, which serves as an analytical lens for organizing and interpreting the findings. This framework comprises the components Control Environment, Risk Assessment, Control Activities, Information and Communication, and Monitoring Activities. These perspectives are used as an analytical matrix and as an organizing lens through which reality is examined, in a manner similar to how organizational theories are often employed. In a related vein, Tekathen and Dechow (2013) investigated whether the concepts of enterprise risk management, accountability, and alignment presented by COSO are applied in everyday business practice and found that these concepts are not always implemented as prescribed by theory.

Thus, the findings of Bai et al. (2012), Tekathen and Dechow (2013), and Syrtseva and Cheban (2021) reinforce the research gap addressed in this study by highlighting the difficulties companies face in putting into practice what theory prescribes regarding risk management, compliance, and information governance. It is understood that there is a gap in the monitoring or mapping of accounting compliance practices in the management of risks within the process of preparing financial statements. Accordingly, this study aims to analyze accounting compliance practices focused on managing misstatement risks in the process of preparing financial statements, based on a Systematic Literature Review. Accounting

compliance practices are understood as the measures that companies may adopt to ensure conformity throughout the accounting process.

As a contribution, this study proposes a framework that, based on a sample of 26 analyzed articles, brings together in a single document the analysis of accounting compliance practices aimed at improving companies' internal controls and, consequently, minimizing misstatement risks, thereby providing higher-quality information and addressing the gap identified in the literature. Another contribution of this study is the proposal of a research agenda for future studies.

2 CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The COSO Conceptual Framework

In a broad sense, risk management can be characterized as a set of coordinated activities to identify, analyze, assess, treat, and monitor risks, that is, a process aimed at providing reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives.

From a chronological perspective, in 1921, the work *Risk, Uncertainty and Profit* became an initial milestone in the field of risk management by presenting concepts and principles and by proposing a systematization of the topic. Subsequently, in the 1990s, the publication of three important documents considered references in risk management stands out, including COSO I, which consolidated the idea of enterprise risk management and presented principles and best practices for management and internal controls (Brazil, 2018).

Arnold et al. (2015) show that a strategic and comprehensive approach to enterprise risk management increases flexibility and strengthens the relationship between flexibility and performance. According to COSO (2013), enterprise risk management is not a function or a department, but rather the culture, capabilities, and practices that organizations integrate into

strategy-setting and apply throughout its execution, with the purpose of managing risks in the creation, preservation, and realization of value.

The beginning of the twenty-first century was marked by the consolidation and dissemination of enterprise risk management practices. In 2009, the technical standard ISO 31000 Risk Management, Principles and Guidelines was published and later revised in 2015. ISO 31000 was standardized by the Brazilian Association of Technical Standards (ABNT) and provides principles and guidelines for managing any type of risk in any organization. It is a general standard, applicable regardless of industry, sector, or area, and does not compete with other specific risk management standards. It can be said to function as a master guide for risk management, harmonizing processes and providing a common approach that can be applied to a wide range of activities (ABNT, 2018).

Still within the context of enterprise risk management, Vij (2019) points out that this practice consists of adopting a strategic view of risk and linking it to business objectives and value creation, requiring the development of a risk-awareness culture and the incorporation of risk planning into business decisions.

In 2020, the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) presented the Three Lines Model, applicable to all organizations and structured around six principles, namely: Governance; Roles of Governing Bodies; Management and Roles of the First and Second Lines; Roles of the Third Line; Independence of the Third Line; and Value Creation and Protection (IIA, 2020).

In summary, as a conceptual framework, the present study adopts COSO principles insofar as they present a control structure that helps organizations manage risks and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of operations. This structure is fundamental to organizational functioning. Moreover, the COSO model emphasizes the importance of organizational governance and risk management, proposing that organizations implement practices that

ensure information integrity and compliance with laws and regulations. Another notable aspect of COSO concerns process integration, highlighting the interdependence among different areas and departments (COSO, 2013).

COSO guidelines also stand out for providing a holistic approach to organizational management and control, taking into account factors such as organizational culture, the internal and external environment, and human behavior. Finally, COSO also addresses the importance of organizational performance and the need for clear reporting, which is related to transparency and accountability in management. These elements make COSO a valuable tool for understanding and implementing governance, control, and risk management practices in an organizational context, which justifies its consideration as the foundational conceptual framework for the development of this study.

2.2 Regulatory Aspects

With the accounting harmonization initiated in Brazil in 2007 and the enactment of Laws No. 11.638/2007 and No. 11.941/2009, which amended important accounting provisions of Law No. 6.404/76, new terminology was introduced into the accounting domain. According to NBC TA 315 (R2) (2021), the risks of material misstatement at the assertion level consist of two components: (1) inherent risk and (2) control risk.

Conceptually, inherent risk consists of the susceptibility of an assertion related to a class of transactions, an account balance, or a disclosure to misstatement before consideration of any related internal controls. Control risk, in turn, is characterized as the risk that a misstatement that may occur in an assertion related to a class of transactions, an account balance, or a disclosure will not be prevented, detected, or corrected on a timely basis by the entity's internal controls (NBC TA 315 (R2), 2021).

In the literature, Bai et al. (2012) considered five classes of errors commonly used in financial accounting practice: completeness, existence, valuation, presentation and disclosure,

and rights and obligations. Accordingly, the authors argue that low-quality data expose firms to potential monetary losses, legal penalties, and operational inefficiencies. Hence, there is a need for accounting practices capable of mitigating misstatement risks so that the information generated is more reliable.

The term compliance originates from the English verb to comply, meaning “to fulfill” or “to adhere.” Thus, compliance is considered a tool aimed at ensuring adherence to established rules (Mendes & Carvalho, 2017). It therefore comprises a set of measures adopted to ensure that all standards relevant to compliance are observed by organizational employees. It is also understood that accounting compliance is a process for managing misstatement risks in financial statements arising from conflicts of professional judgment in the application of accounting regulatory provisions (Veríssimo, 2017).

With regard to accounting information, it is known that organizations increasingly invest in resources capable of guiding their decision-making processes through competitive, useful, timely, and reliable information. Some invest in technological resources, others in artificial intelligence, but everything begins with the choice of a disruptive business model, as advocated by Schiavi et al. (2019). Zheng et al. (2022) corroborate this view by successfully using blockchain technology an advanced database mechanism that enables transparent information sharing within a firm’s network for risk management, showing that the application of blockchain can enhance risk management.

3 METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

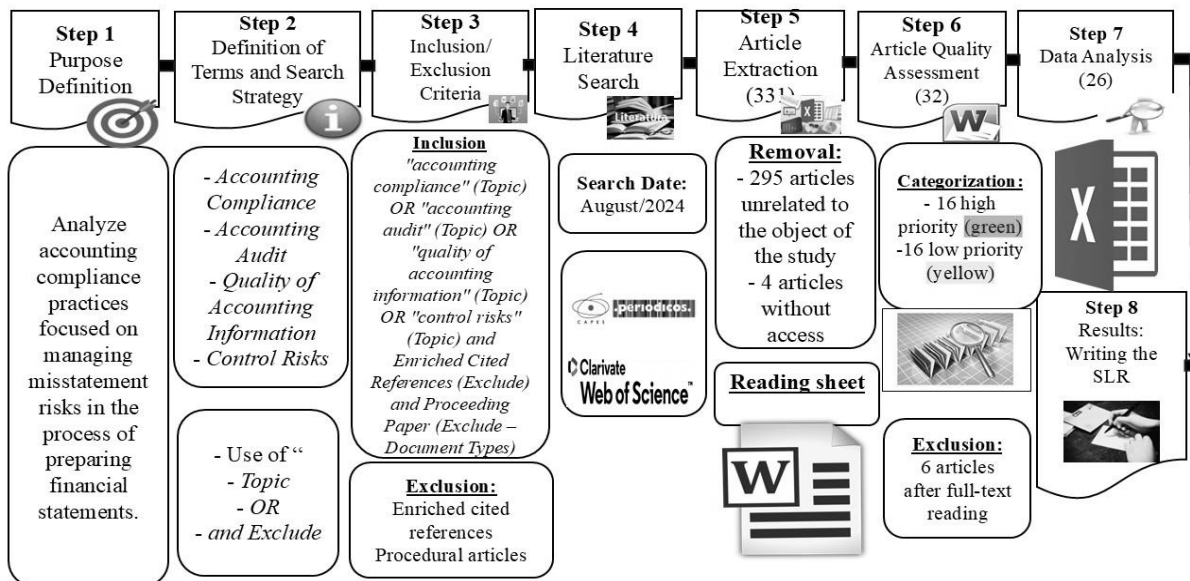
3.1 Data Collection Stages

This section presents the method used to conduct this Systematic Literature Review. Based on the identified gap, the research problem was defined. To this end, a Systematic Literature Review was carried out using a qualitative and exploratory approach. Okoli (2015)

presents a guide comprising eight stages for conducting a Systematic Literature Review; these stages were adopted in this study and are presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1

Stages Performed for the Literature Review



The first stage consisted of defining the purpose of the study. Based on the identified research problem, the objective was defined as analyzing accounting compliance practices for managing misstatement risks in the process of preparing financial statements, based on the literature. In the second stage, the terms accounting compliance and accounting audit were defined, highlighting that auditors generally identify failures in internal controls and assess risks to the quality of accounting information. The search was conducted in titles, abstracts, and keywords (Topic). The Boolean operators used were “OR” and “AND Exclude.”

The third stage consisted of defining the inclusion and exclusion criteria, resulting in the following search equation: “accounting compliance” (Topic) OR “accounting audit” (Topic) OR “quality of accounting information” (Topic) OR “control risks” (Topic) AND Enriched Cited References (Exclude) AND Proceeding Paper (Exclude – Document Types).

The use of quotation marks was necessary to preserve the meaning of the terms, and the Boolean operator used was “OR,” which allows the search to be expanded to articles containing at least one of the search terms. Procedural papers and enriched cited references were excluded.

The fourth stage corresponded to the literature search, conducted in August 2024. Data collection was carried out through the CAPES journals portal, and the selected database was Web of Science, as it is considered a comprehensive and reliable source and helps avoid duplicate records. To ensure the reliability of the results, both researchers independently analyzed and categorized the articles using Microsoft Excel and Word spreadsheets, reaching the same inferences.

The search yielded 331 articles, corresponding to the fifth stage, all of which were exported to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. After analyzing the article titles, they were categorized by color: green (high priority), yellow (low priority), and red (exclusion). Articles unrelated to the accounting field, for example, those linked to the health area were excluded. Thus, 295 articles were excluded, leaving 36 for a more detailed reading of the abstracts, of which 4 were also excluded due to lack of access. Consequently, 32 articles remained, which were summarized and coded in reading sheets.

In the sixth stage, of the 32 articles included in the reading sheets, 16 were categorized as green and 16 as yellow. After full-text reading of the papers, an additional 6 articles were excluded for not contributing to the purpose of this study, resulting in a final sample of 26 articles.

3.2 Data Analysis Technique

Subsequently, for the analysis of the selected articles (stage 7), the content analysis technique was used, which, according to Bardin (2021), is characterized as a set of communication analysis techniques aimed at inferring knowledge from messages. Based on a

careful reading of the articles, the researchers were able to make inferences about the information, segmenting it into approaches and categories related to each theme of the triad Misstatement Risks, Accounting Compliance, and Accounting Information. For this stage, Microsoft Excel spreadsheets were used.

Table 1

Themes of the study sample

Approaches	Category/Theme	Authors
Misstatement Risks	Intentional or Unintentional Errors	(Rowe et al., 2012)
		(Lalonde & Boiral, 2012)
	Risk Management	(Farrell & Gallagher, 2015)
		(Budovich, 2021)
Types of Risks	(Ashraf et al., 2022)	
	(Rossetti & Quiroga, 2023)	
Accounting Information	Accounting Conservatism	(Chen et al., 2024)
		(Elnahass et al., 2024)
	Corporate Governance	(Fan & Zhang, 2012)
		(Leventis et al., 2013)
		(Li et al., 2017)
Use of Technologies	(Brandão, 2024)	
	(Bonsón & Bednárová, 2019)	
Non-financial Information	(Fitrios et al., 2022)	
	(Najafi et al., 2022)	
	(Pravdiuk et al., 2021)	
Accounting Compliance	Accounting Compliance	(Monteiro et al., 2024)
		(Syrtsseva & Cheban, 2021)
	Internal Control	(Da Cunha et al., 2019)
		(Li et al., 2020)
		(Thanh Ngo et al., 2021)
Regulatory Environment	(Oh et al., 2014)	
	(Mazzioni & Klann, 2018)	
		(Kanapickiene & Keliuotyte-Staniuleniene, 2019)
		(De Morais et al., 2019)
		(Zhang, 2024)

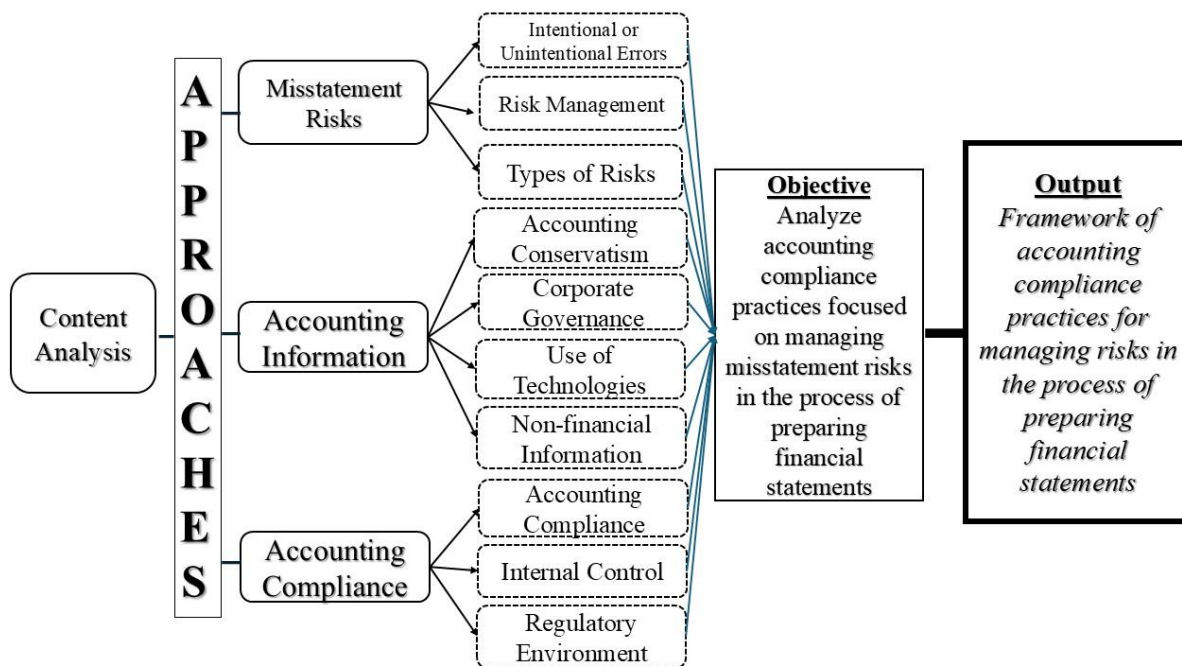
Each approach presents a specific and well-defined theme or category related to the subject matter. With regard to misstatement risks, the literature identifies at least three thematic categories: aspects inherent to intentional or unintentional errors, risk management, and the main types of risks that may affect the process of preparing financial statements.

In the accounting information approach, a greater concentration of articles is observed that emphasize information quality as a key element for presenting accounting data that are complete, reliable, and free from misstatements. Accordingly, the thematic categories identified in the reviewed literature direct efforts toward the study of accounting conservatism, corporate governance, the use of technologies, and the impact that non-financial information exerts on this process.

Regarding the Accounting Compliance approach, the main aspects considered were internal control, which directly affects accounting information, the regulatory environment, and concern with accounting compliance itself. Figure 2 presents the Dimensions of Content Analysis, encompassing the analysis of each approach through the thematic categories required to support the achievement of this study’s objective, as well as the resulting output.

Figure 2

Dimensions of content analysis



In the following section, the results of the analysis of each article are presented according to their respective approaches, which characterizes the eighth stage of the process: the writing of the Systematic Literature Review.

4 PRESENTATION AND RESULTS ANALYSIS

The final stage (stage 8) consists of the writing of the Systematic Literature Review, as described below. This section presents detailed discussions of each theme, with the aim of shedding light on knowledge related to compliance practices intended to manage misstatement risks that may affect the preparation of financial statements.

4.1 Misstatement Risks Approach

By analyzing the articles included in the sample, the main points addressed by the authors can be highlighted. With respect to errors, whether intentional or unintentional, Rowe et al. (2012) present social processes, social psychology theories, and business games as instruments that enable group members to make more rational decisions regarding subjective accounting information.

From a chronological perspective on risk management, Lalonde and Boiral (2012) elucidated the contributions of ISO 31000 as a tool used by organizations for risk management. Still within a broader context, Farrell and Gallagher (2015) present a study on the maturity of Enterprise Risk Management (ERM).

Budovich (2021) introduced an approach to risks in a more specific context by analyzing the supply chain of a company in the insurance sector. Ashraf et al. (2022) investigated the impact of the pandemic on the implementation of elements in systems designed to manage process safety risks, capable of identifying severe risks and the controls required to mitigate them.

Regarding the theme of types of risks, the study by Rossetti and Quiroga (2023) identified, based on the interviews conducted, a total of seven types of risks. Finally, Chen et al. (2024) addressed accounting misstatement risks specifically; however, they neither specified nor categorized them, but stated that accounting misstatements differences in amount, classification, and presentation may negatively affect the quality of accounting information. Elnahass et al. (2024) examined the mediating effects of corporate governance mechanisms on the association between the use of disruptive technologies by audit clients and the risks of material misstatement, including inherent risk and control risk.

Table 2

Summary of practices used to manage risks in the context of Misstatement Risks

Adopted Practices	References
Theme: Intentional or Unintentional Errors	
Social processes, social psychology theories, and business games.	(Rowe et al., 2012)
Theme: Risk Management	
Use of ISO 31000 as a tool to control risks.	(Lalonde & Boiral, 2012)
Enterprise Risk Management (ERM).	(Farrell & Gallagher, 2015)
Supply chain risk management.	(Budovich, 2021)
Systems for managing safety risks.	(Ashraf et al., 2022)
Theme: Types of Risks	
Identification of seven types of risks.	(Rossetti & Quiroga, 2023)
Accounting misstatements affecting the quality of accounting information.	(Chen et al., 2024)
Corporate governance mechanisms.	(Elnahass et al., 2024)

Based on this review, it can be inferred that there is currently greater concern with the identification and management of risks, leading companies to increasingly focus on internal controls and on ways to minimize risk exposure. It is also observed that risk-related concerns were previously more focused on business aspects, whereas there is now growing attention to misstatement risks that may affect the quality of accounting information.

4.2 Accounting Information Approach

This section presents the main points of the categories or themes within the Accounting Information approach identified by the authors analyzed in this sample: Accounting Conservatism, Corporate Governance, Use of Technologies, and Non-financial Information, which should be considered in the process of preparing financial statements.

Fan and Zhang (2012) point to conservative aggregation as a practice adopted by companies to enhance the quality of accounting information, and the results of their study demonstrate that a conservative accounting system positively affects a firm's propensity to provide more precise information to its users. Leventis et al. (2013) corroborate this view and state that accounting conservatism can be used as a complement to corporate governance in order to mitigate information asymmetry. Within this theme, Li et al. (2017) argue that the environment for generating accounting information involves corporate governance, internal control, and the external regulatory environment.

Along the same lines, Brandão (2024) suggests the establishment of a fiscal council which, when instituted in accordance with good corporate governance practices, can contribute to reducing agency conflicts and information asymmetry, thereby increasing the usefulness of accounting information in processes such as stock pricing.

The use of technologies also stands out as a recurring theme within the Accounting Information approach. Bonsón and Bednarova (2019) provide an overview of blockchain features and discuss its potential integration into accounting and auditing, describing the main benefits and challenges, as well as analyzing how different dimensions of information quality may be enhanced through the application of this technology.

According to Fitrius et al. (2022), the effect of information technology and user competence on the quality of accounting information systems directly affects the quality of accounting information required by decision-makers. Najafi et al. (2022) corroborate this

argument by stating that the use of information technology plays a significant role in the quality of accounting information. The changes driven by technology include the use of blockchain, the Internet of Things, cloud accounting, and big data for the automated execution of accounting processes.

Within the theme of non-financial information, Pravdiuk et al. (2021) address qualimetry theory, which deals with the importance of assessing the quality of companies' financial reports for the purpose of measuring the level of information completeness that meets users' needs and increases their confidence in accounting information.

Finally, Monteiro et al. (2024) present the adoption of contingency theory as a practice and point out that non-financial performance is influenced by the quality of the accounting information system, as well as by the quality and usefulness of financial information. Table 3 presents a summary of the practices identified in this section.

Table 3

Summary of practices used to manage risks in the context of Accounting Information

Adopted Practices	References
Theme: Accounting Conservatism	
Conservative aggregation.	(Fan & Zhang, 2012)
Accounting conservatism.	(Leventis et al., 2013)
Theme: Corporate Governance	
Accounting information generation environment.	(Li et al., 2017)
Fiscal council.	(Brandão, 2024)
Theme: Use of Technologies	
Overview of blockchain features.	(Bonsón & Bednarova, 2019)
Information technology.	(Fitrios et al., 2022)
Blockchain, Internet of Things, Cloud Accounting, and Big Data.	(Najafi et al., 2022)
Theme: Non-financial Information	
Qualimetry theory.	(Pravdiuk et al., 2021)
Adoption of contingency theory.	(Monteiro et al., 2024)

It is appropriate to emphasize that the Accounting Information approach made it possible to identify and analyze four important themes, each of which encompasses practices that enable the generation of higher-quality accounting information.

4.3 Accounting Compliance Approach

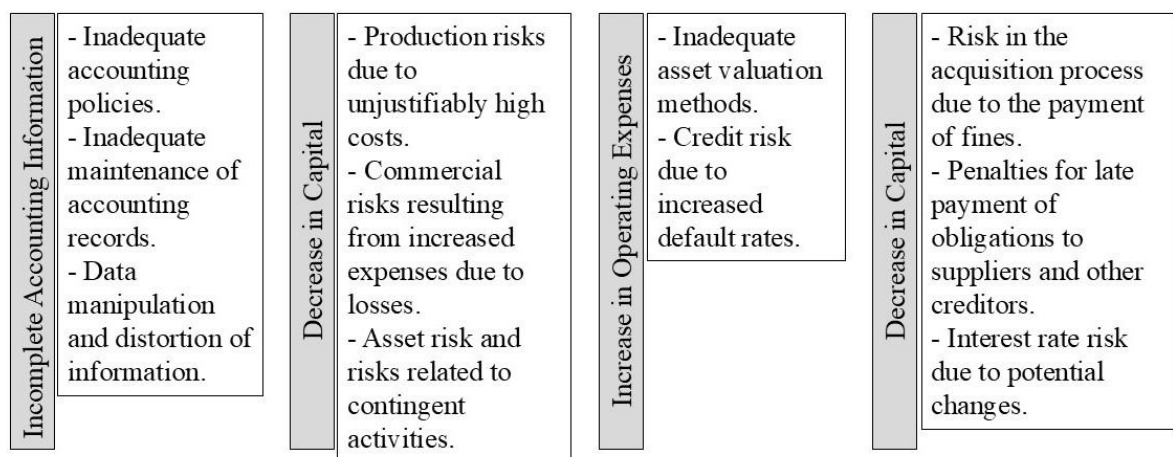
This approach is particularly relevant to the research gap addressed in this study, as it seeks to analyze practices aimed not at managing risks in general, but specifically at managing misstatement risks that may affect the process of preparing financial statements, whether in recognition, measurement, recording, determination of results, or the presentation of the financial statements (FS).

According to Syrtseva and Cheban (2021), the definition of compliance should include an institutional aspect, as an institution is a set of customs, procedures, norms, and rules of behavior that operate within society, as well as a set of mechanisms that control and support their implementation.

Figure 3 presents the types of risks and their impacts on the formation of accounting information quality.

Figure 3

Impacts of Risks on the Formation of Accounting Information Quality



Source: Adapted from Syrtseva & Cheban (2021).

As can be observed, each risk category may adversely affect the quality of accounting information. Within the internal control theme, concern is observed in the business environment with aspects inherent to the internal and regulatory environment in which information is generated.

Table 4

Summary of practices used to manage risks – Internal Control theme

Adopted Practices	References
Theme: Internal Control	
Corporate governance, internal control, and external regulatory environment.	(Li et al., 2017)
Internal environment of the company.	(Da Cunha et al., 2019)
Relationship between internal control and the quality of accounting information.	(Li et al., 2020)
Control environment, accounting information system, and internal control procedures.	(Thanh Ngo et al., 2021)

According to Li et al. (2017), the practices that should be adopted by companies revolve around the environment in which accounting information is generated, which involves corporate governance, internal control, and the external regulatory environment. Thus, when a company adopts more conservative accounting policies, even if internal control presents deficiencies, the impact may be less harmful (Da Cunha et al., 2019).

It can be inferred that, in the process of designing internal control, the influence of the corporate governance structure, corporate culture, human resources policy, and other aspects should be considered in order to ensure a scientifically grounded and effective construction of such control. Moreover, it is important to develop internal control based on the company's current situation, existing problems, and future development plan, thereby enabling a reasonable allocation of resources and the long-term development of corporate assets (Li et al., 2020).

As demonstrated by Thanh Ngo et al. (2021), organizing the accounting information system requires the qualification of personnel responsible for accounting work, ensuring an appropriate organizational structure and the proper assignment of duties within the department. Adequate accounting records are used to prepare financial statements, which serve owners in evaluating the company’s operations, including all of its activities and those of its employees.

Still within the accounting compliance approach, the regulatory environment was identified as a relevant category or theme to be observed, with some studies pointing to regulation as a positive factor (Mazzioni & Klann, 2018) and others as a negative factor (De Moraes et al., 2019) for the quality of accounting information. A synthesis of the practices and results of the studies conducted to date can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5

Summary of practices used to manage risks – Regulatory Environment theme

Adopted Practices	References
Theme: Regulatory Environment	
Different levels of internal control over financial reporting regulations.	(Oh et al., 2014)
Adoption of IFRS standards is oriented toward improving the quality of accounting information.	(Mazzioni & Klann, 2018)
Legal and regulatory requirements and related scientific literature – development of a research model for the quality of accounting information disclosure.	(Kanapickiene & Keliuotyte-Staniuleniene, 2019)
Regulatory environment positively related to the use of discretionary accruals by companies in Brazil, Peru, and Mexico.	(De Moraes et al., 2019)
CFSCs significantly enhance the quality of accounting information.	(Zhang, 2024)

With regard to the regulatory environment, prior studies provide evidence of the impact of regulations on the quality of accounting information. Oh et al. (2014) demonstrate the effects of different levels of internal control over specific regulations inherent to financial reporting. Similarly, Mazzioni and Klann (2018) highlight the adoption of IFRS standards as a

factor in the generation of high-quality accounting information. De Moraes et al. (2019) present evidence that regulation influences the quality of accounting information.

The authors argue that the regulatory environment in which companies operate influences the informational quality of disclosed financial reports, since regulatory bodies, by monitoring information, increase incentives for the preparation of high-quality financial reports (Shima & Gordon, 2011).

On the other hand, Silva et al. (2010) emphasize that when regulation originates from state-linked agencies, governments susceptible to public reaction may establish stricter rules or strategically control certain sectors. Zhang (2024) presents a study of companies listed on the Chinese Stock Exchange and identifies, as a practice adopted by these firms, Shared Financial Service Centers, which contribute to maintaining the quality of accounting information by enabling greater comparability, timeliness, and quality in information disclosure.

Overall, it can be inferred that the regulatory environment is cited as a positive practice to be considered by companies in the process of preparing financial statements.

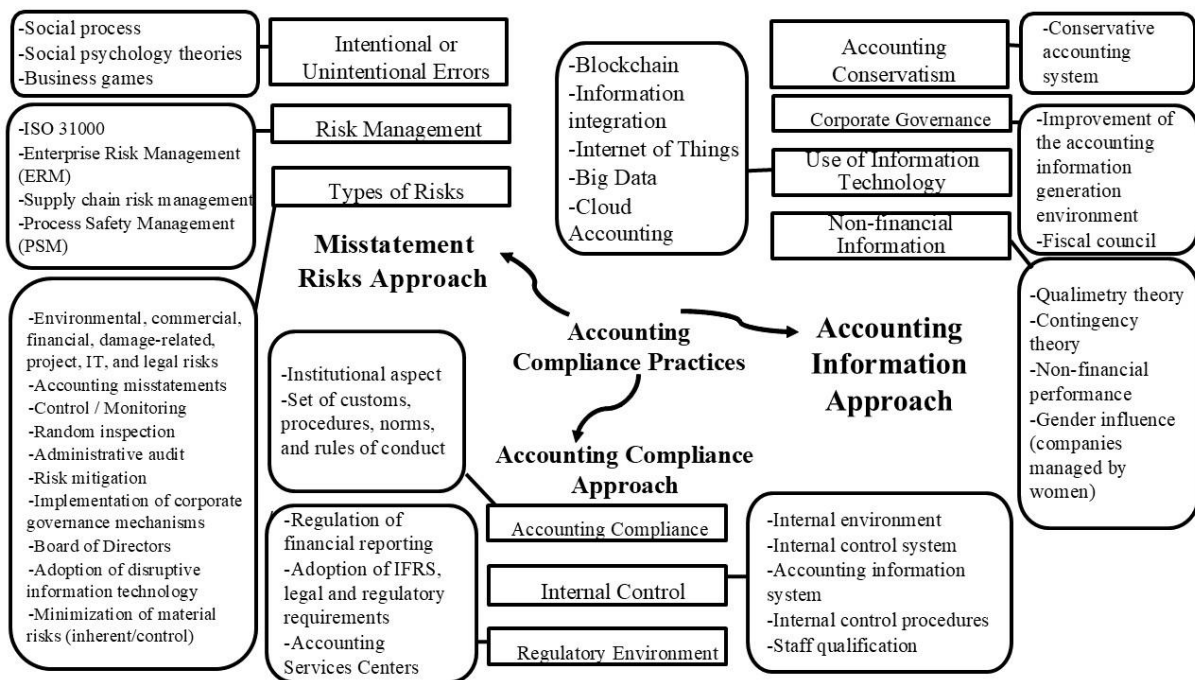
4.4 Framework of Accounting Compliance Practices

Figure 4 synthesizes and consolidates the accounting compliance practices identified in the literature, which may be observed, adopted, or used by companies for managing misstatement risks in the process of preparing financial statements.

With this synthesis, it is possible to demonstrate the connection among the triad of Misstatement Risks, Accounting Compliance, and Accounting Information, given that all articles in the sample of this study address, in some manner, themes intrinsic to the respective dimensions of the triad.

Figura 4

Framework of Accounting Compliance Practices



Accordingly, it was possible to categorize the practices adopted within each approach. First, within the misstatement risks approach, emphasis is placed on the identification, management, and monitoring of these risks, with the objective of mitigating them so that they do not adversely affect the quality of accounting information.

Among the priority themes identified in articles addressing accounting information, practices related to concerns with the implementation of corporate governance and the use of information technology resources or tools stand out, with the importance of accounting conservatism also being widely cited. Still within this approach, the theme of non-financial information was identified, considered here as comprising more qualitative aspects.

Finally, practices linked to the accounting compliance approach were also highlighted, in which it becomes necessary to consider the institutional aspect of the company, its norms, regulations, and even rules of behavior. In addition, the importance of compliance with internal control is emphasized, as well as due attention to the accounting system and the

qualification of the workforce. Likewise, the regulatory environment assists companies in preventing errors, as it establishes rules and standards that, when followed, contribute to the adoption of accounting practices capable of ensuring accounting compliance in the process of preparing financial statements.

In addition to the framework presented in Figure 4, this study also presents, as a result, the consolidation of a research agenda for future studies on the topic, as shown in Table 6.

Table 6

Research Agenda

Suggestions for Future Studies	References
Misstatement Risks Approach	
Analyze whether the process of “hardening” accounting information influences how “players” interpret their gains and how they play the game.	(Rowe et al., 2012)
Assess whether practical arguments are always the most effective means of “hardening” accounting information.	
Independently assess ERM maturity in other contexts.	(Farrell & Gallagher, 2015)
Identify appropriate solutions to respond to supply chain risks and hazards and transform threats into opportunities.	(Budovich, 2021)
Apply risk management methodology in other business contexts.	(Rossetti & Quiroga, 2023)
Investigate mechanisms beyond internal control that may interfere with the effects of administrative audit regulation.	
Examine whether administrative audit regulation has a significant impact on corporate governance.	(Chen et al., 2024)
Explore broader proxies representing the use of disruptive technology, whether among audit clients or audit firms.	(Elnahass et al., 2024)
Explore corporate governance mechanisms within audit firms while predicting the expected association within audit firms.	
Accounting Information Approach	
Analyze whether other characteristics of the fiscal council affect the usefulness of accounting information in the Brazilian capital market.	(Brandão, 2024)
Examine the effects of characteristics of other corporate governance mechanisms on the relevance and informativeness of accounting information.	
Achieve a comprehensive understanding of emerging blockchain technology and its implications for accounting and auditing.	
Monitor the progress of blockchain implementation in organizations and explore efficiencies achieved through its use.	(Bonsón & Bednárová, 2019)
Analyze how the capability to record transactions in real time affects accounting and auditing processes.	
Examine stakeholders’ awareness of this technology and conduct acceptance analyses.	
Analyze additional factors to obtain more precise results regarding the impact of information technology methods on the quality of accounting information.	(Najafi et al., 2022)
Conduct studies in other countries to enable comparisons using similarly collected data across related contexts.	
Investigate whether resistance to women’s entry into organizational	(Monteiro et al., 2024)

Suggestions for Future Studies	References
management is associated with men's prior knowledge of women's managerial qualities.	
Add to the model how good corporate governance may lead to the specification of influences on decision-making and business performance.	
Accounting Compliance Approach	
Analyze the influence of Big Four audit firms on the quality of accounting information in companies that have audit committees.	
Examine accounting choices and internal control deficiencies in companies that do not have audit committees.	(Da Cunha et al., 2019)
Use different models to analyze the phenomena presented and broaden the findings.	
Examine the benefits that investors may obtain from accounting information enabled by stricter regulation.	(Oh et al., 2014)
Expand the number of countries to diversify institutional characteristics of the business environment.	(Mazzioni & Klann, 2018)
Consider analyzing market-based earnings attributes, such as relevance, timeliness, and conservatism.	
Study institutional factors that explain differences across countries and how they influence the quality of accounting information.	(De Morais et al., 2019)

The research agenda presented here results from the analysis of future research suggestions identified in the 26 articles comprising the sample, as well as from the researchers' interpretations of the findings of these studies. The suggestions were categorized along the same axes as the framework presented in Figure 4 in order to ensure alignment and complementarity of results, such that the agenda supports the understanding of the framework and vice versa.

5 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Based on the identified gap namely, the lack of accounting compliance practices for managing misstatement risks in the process of preparing financial statements this study aimed, through a Systematic Literature Review (SLR), to analyze accounting compliance practices focused on managing misstatement risks in the preparation of financial statements.

Accordingly, as advocated by the COSO model, which served as the conceptual foundation, it is necessary to consider structural control aspects to improve risk management. Specifically, as a result of the research, within the misstatement risks approach, the practices

identified include the observance and application of social psychology theories, the use of risk management tools (ISO 31000, ERM, PSM), as well as the identification of risk types and the need to mitigate them.

As highlighted in the conceptual background, COSO emphasizes the importance of organizational governance and risk management, proposing that organizations implement practices that ensure information integrity and compliance with laws and regulations. The practices commonly identified within the accounting information approach revolve around the adoption of a conservative accounting system, the use of information technologies for accounting integration, the establishment of a fiscal council, and corporate governance mechanisms that provide greater informational control in the process of generating accounting information. These practices also include the use of qualimetry theory, the consideration of non-financial insights, and even the influence of gender in the managerial processing of accounting information.

Other COSO guidelines evidenced in the research results include the holistic approach and organizational performance. The study corroborates these guidelines by identifying, within the accounting information approach, the use of information technologies for accounting integration, the establishment of a fiscal council, and the implementation of corporate governance mechanisms. All of these practices contribute to greater informational control in the process of generating accounting information.

Finally, among the practices identified within the accounting compliance approach, emphasis is placed on the establishment of effective internal control procedures, the regulatory and institutional environment, the qualification of the organization's workforce, and institutional aspects especially with regard to customs, codes of conduct, and other related factors exactly as advocated by the COSO (2013) framework.

Thus, it is understood that this research contributes to theory by consolidating accounting compliance practices an aspect not identified in prior literature serving as a basis for future descriptive studies. At the same time, it contributes to professional practice by offering this consolidation, which enables producers of accounting information to have a repertoire of possibilities to be evaluated and applied within organizations. The theoretical contribution is also evident in the proposed research agenda (Table 6), which helps organize scientific efforts aimed at advancing the field of accounting compliance practices.

As research limitations, the deliberate choice of search terms is highlighted; however, this limitation may be mitigated in future investigations, which can build on the terms proposed herein and compare results. For future research, the expansion of search sources is suggested in order to incorporate databases more oriented toward gray literature, as a means of supporting other types of empirically based studies.

REFERENCES

- Arnold, V., Benford, T., Canada, J., & Sutton, S. G. (2015). Leveraging integrated information systems to enhance strategic flexibility and performance: The enabling role of enterprise risk management. *International Journal of Accounting Information Systems*, 19, 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.accinf.2015.10.001>
- Ashraf, A. M., Imran, W., & Véhot, L. (2022). Analysis of the impact of a pandemic on the control of the process safety risk in major hazards industries using a fault tree analysis approach. *Journal of Loss Prevention in the Process Industries*, 74, Article 104649. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jlp.2021.104649>
- Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas. (2018). *ABNT NBR ISO: Gestão de riscos – Diretrizes (Risk management – Guidelines)*. www.abnt.org.br

- Bai, X., Nunez, M. A., & Kalagnanam, J. R. (2012). Managing data quality risk in accounting information systems. *Information Systems Research*, 23(2), 453–473.
<https://doi.org/10.2307/23274433>
- Bardin, L. (2021). *Análise de conteúdo*. Lisboa: Edições 70.
- Bonsón, E., & Bednárová, M. (2019). Blockchain and its implications for accounting and auditing. *Meditari Accountancy Research*, 27(5), 725–740.
<https://doi.org/10.1108/MEDAR-11-2018-0406>
- Brasil. (2018). *Referencial básico de gestão de riscos*. Tribunal de Contas da União, Secretaria-Geral de Controle Externo (Segecex). Brasília: TCU.
- Brandão, I. (2024). Conselho fiscal, relevância e informatividade da informação contábil no mercado de capitais brasileiro. *Revista Evidenciação Contábil & Finanças*, 11(2), 43–63. <https://doi.org/10.22478/ufpb.2318-1001.2023v11n2.61918>
- Budovich, L. (2021). Risk management practices in the insurance industry with regard to supply chain management. *Economic Annals-XXI*, 193(9–10), 108–113.
<https://doi.org/10.21003/ea.V193-13>
- Chen, H., Zhuang, W., Wang, Z., & Zhou, A. (2024). Administrative audit regulation and the quality of accounting information: Evidence from China securities regulatory commission’s random inspection system. *Research in International Business and Finance*, 67, Article 102502. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2024.102502>
- Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). (2013). *Controle interno: Estrutura integrada – Sumário executivo e estrutura* (Tradução: PricewaterhouseCoopers e Instituto dos Auditores Internos do Brasil). São Paulo.
- Da Cunha, P. R., da Silva, A., & Rohenkohl, L. B. (2019). Internal control deficiencies and conservative and opportunist accounting choices. *Contabilidade, Gestão e Governança*, 22(3), 368–385. https://doi.org/10.21714/1984-3925_2019v22n3a4

- De Moraes, C. R. F., Amorim, K. V. N. M., Viana Júnior, D. B. C., Domingos, S. R. M., & Ponte, V. M. R. (2019). Accounting information quality of Latin American firms: The influence of the regulatory environment. *Revista Evidenciação Contábil & Finanças*, 7(2), 41–60. <https://doi.org/10.22478/ufpb.2318-1001.2019v7n2.41086>
- Elnahass, M., Jia, X., & Crawford, L. (2024). Governance mediation in the era of disruptive technologies: Unveiling new perspectives on the risk of material misstatements. *Journal of Financial Reporting and Accounting*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JFRA-11-2023-0643>
- Fan, Q., & Zhang, X. J. (2012). Accounting conservatism, aggregation, and information quality. *Contemporary Accounting Research*, 29(1), 38–56. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1911-3846.2011.01069.x>
- Farrell, M., & Gallagher, R. (2015). The valuation implications of enterprise risk management maturity. *Journal of Risk and Insurance*, 82(3), 625–657. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jori.12035>
- Fitrios, R., Nur, E. D. P., & Zakya, I. (2022). How information technology and user competence affect the quality of accounting information through the quality of AIS. *Quality - Access to Success*, 23(187), 109–118. <https://doi.org/10.47750/QAS/23.187.13>
- Instituto dos Auditores Internos (IIA). (2020). *Declaração de posicionamento do IIA: As três linhas de defesa no gerenciamento eficaz de riscos e controles*. Flórida. Tradução: Instituto dos Auditores Internos do Brasil, São Paulo.
- Kanapickiene, R., & Keliuotyte-Staniuleniene, G. (2019). Disclosure of non-current tangible assets information in local government financial statements: The case of Lithuania. *Economies*, 7(4), Article 116. <https://doi.org/10.3390/economies7040116>

- Lalonde, C., & Boiral, O. (2012). Managing risks through ISO 31000: A critical analysis. *Risk Management, 14*(4), 272–300. <https://doi.org/10.1057/rm.2012.9>
- Leventis, S., Dimitropoulos, P., & Owusu-Ansah, S. (2013). Corporate governance and accounting conservatism: Evidence from the banking industry. *Corporate Governance: An International Review, 21*(3), 264–286. <https://doi.org/10.1111/corg.12015>
- Li, F., Sun, S., & Fang, G. (2020). The impacts of financial accounting on the construction of internal control: An empirical study of the marine transportation enterprises. *Journal of Coastal Research, 107*(sp1), 69–72. <https://doi.org/10.2112/JCR-SI107-018.1>
- Li, M., Ning, X., Li, M., & Xu, Y. (2017). An approach to the evaluation of the quality of accounting information based on relative entropy in fuzzy linguistic environments. *Entropy, 19*(4), Article 152. <https://doi.org/10.3390/e19040152>
- Mazzioni, S., & Klann, R. C. (2018). Aspectos da qualidade da informação contábil no contexto internacional. *Revista Brasileira de Gestão de Negócios, 20*(1), 92–111. <https://doi.org/10.7819/rbgn.v20i1.2630>
- Mendes, F. S., & Carvalho, V. M. (2017). *Compliance: Concorrência e combate à corrupção*. São Paulo: Trevisan.
- Monteiro, A. P., Vale, J., Leite, E., & Lis, M. (2024). Linking quality of accounting information system and financial reporting to non-financial performance: The role of women managers. *International Journal of Accounting Information Systems, 54*, Article 100692. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.accinf.2024.100692>
- Najafi, A., Soleimanpur, S., & Morady, Z. (2022). The impact of information technology methods on accounting information quality: Empirical evidence from Iran. *Journal of Information and Organizational Sciences, 46*(1), 63–77. <https://doi.org/10.31341/jios.46.1.4>

- Norma Brasileira de Contabilidade. (2016). *NBC TA 200 (R1): Altera a NBC TA 200 que dispõe sobre os objetivos gerais do auditor independente e a condução da auditoria em conformidade com normas de auditoria*. Conselho Federal de Contabilidade. <https://www2.cfc.org.br/sisweb/sre/Default.aspx>
- Norma Brasileira de Contabilidade. (2021). *NBC TA 315 (R2): Dá nova redação à NBC TA 315 (R1), que dispõe sobre a identificação e a avaliação dos riscos de distorção relevante por meio do entendimento da entidade e do seu ambiente*. Conselho Federal de Contabilidade. <https://www2.cfc.org.br/sisweb/sre/Default.aspx>
- Oh, K., Choi, W., Jeong, S. W., & Pae, J. (2014). The effect of different levels of internal control over financial reporting regulation on the quality of accounting information: Evidence from Korea. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 21(4), 412–442. <https://doi.org/10.1080/16081625.2014.880203>
- Okoli, C. (2015). A guide to conducting a standalone systematic literature review. *Communications of the Association for Information Systems*, 37, Article 43. <https://doi.org/10.17705/1CAIS.03743>
- Pravdiuk, N., Bondarenko, V., Pokynchereda, V., & Timchenko, O. (2021). Quality of financial reporting of the enterprise: Evaluation methodology. *European Journal of Sustainable Development*, 10(2), 113–126. <https://doi.org/10.14207/ejsd.2021.v10n2p113>
- Rossetti, G. H., & Quiroga, O. D. (2023). Metodología de gestión de riesgos para el desarrollo de productos tecnológicos en una empresa multinacional. *Revista Tecnología en Marcha*, 36(7). <https://doi.org/10.18845/tm.v36i7.6856>
- Rowe, C., Shields, M. D., & Birnberg, J. G. (2012). Hardening soft accounting information: Games for planning organizational change. *Accounting, Organizations and Society*, 37(4), 260–279. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aos.2012.02.003>

- Schiavi, G. S., Behr, A., & Marcolin, C. B. (2019). Conceptualizing and qualifying disruptive business models. *RAUSP Management Journal*, 54(3), 269–286.
<https://doi.org/10.1108/RAUSP-09-2018-0075>
- Shima, K. M., & Gordon, E. A. (2011). IFRS and the regulatory environment: The case of U.S. investor allocation choice. *Journal of Accounting and Public Policy*, 30(5), 481–500. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaccpubpol.2011.07.002>
- Silva, M. S., Galdi, F. C., & Teixeira, A. (2010). Estudo sobre o efeito das eleições presidenciais no gerenciamento de resultados de empresas atuantes em setores regulados. *Contabilidade Vista & Revista*, 21(2), 45–68.
- Syrtseva, S., & Cheban, Y. (2021). Accounting compliance: An institutional approach to ensure the quality of accounting information of the enterprise. *Baltic Journal of Economic Studies*, 7(2), 210–218. <https://doi.org/10.30525/2256-0742/2021-7-2-210-218>
- Tekathen, M., & Dechow, N. (2013). Enterprise risk management and continuous re-alignment in the pursuit of accountability: A German case. *Management Accounting Research*, 24(2), 100–121. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mar.2013.04.005>
- Thanh Ngo, H., Huu Luu, D., & Thi Truong, T. (2021). The relationship between internal control and accounting information quality: Empirical evidence from manufacturing sector in Vietnam. *Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, 8(10), 353–359. <https://doi.org/10.13106/jafeb.2021.vol8.no10.0353>
- Veríssimo, C. (2017). *Compliance: Incentivo à adoção de medidas anticorrupção* (1ª ed.). São Paulo: Saraiva.
- Vij, M. (2019). The emerging importance of risk management and enterprise risk management strategies in the Indian hospitality industry: Senior managements’

perspective. *Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes*, 11(4), 392–403.

<https://doi.org/10.1108/WHATT-04-2019-0023>

Zhang, J. (2024). Influence of the financial shared service center on the quality of accounting information. *Review of Accounting and Finance*, 23(3), 313–329.

<https://doi.org/10.1108/RAF-08-2023-0251>

Zheng, S., Hu, Y., Chong, A. Y. L., & Tan, C. W. (2022). Leveraging blockchain technology to control contextualized business risks: Evidence from China. *Information & Management*, 59(7), Article 103628. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.im.2022.103628>

O Trinômio Compliance Contábil, Riscos de Distorção, Informações Contábeis: uma RSL e Agenda de Pesquisa

RESUMO

Objetivo: A presente pesquisa busca analisar as práticas de compliance contábil para gerenciar riscos no processo de elaboração das Demonstrações Contábeis, a partir de uma Revisão Sistemática de Literatura (RSL).

Método: Realizou-se uma Revisão Sistemática de Literatura, com abordagem qualitativa e exploratória. Como técnica de análise foi utilizada a análise de conteúdo.


Originalidade/Relevância: A pesquisa utilizou o Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) como lente para o suporte conceitual, haja vista o caráter aplicado de identificar elementos da prática profissional. Nesse sentido, as dimensões do COSO serviram como balizas iniciais para a análise dos dados e posterior definição de códigos de análise.

Resultados: Destaca-se como principal resultado a construção de um framework de práticas de compliance contábil que podem ser usadas pelas organizações para gerenciamento de riscos de distorção nas informações contábeis.

Contribuições Teóricas/Metodológicas: A pesquisa contribui para a teoria ao consolidar práticas de compliance contábil, algo não identificado na literatura anterior, e que pode servir de origem para futuras pesquisas descritivas. A contribuição teórica também pode ser vista na agenda de pesquisa proposta, que auxilia na organização dos esforços científicos para amadurecimento da temática das práticas de compliance contábil, reduzindo a lacuna entre teoria e prática nessa área.

Contribuições Sociais/para a Gestão: A pesquisa contribui para a prática profissional com essa mesma consolidação de práticas de compliance, permitindo que produtores da informação contábil tenham um repertório de possibilidades a avaliar para aplicação nas organizações.

Palavras-chave: Riscos de Distorção, Compliance Contábil, Informações Contábeis, Revisão Sistemática de Literatura.

Clébia Ciupak 

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul,
Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil
clebia.ciupak@gmail.com

Ariel Behr 

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul,
Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil
ariel.behr@ufrgs.br

Recebido: Março 29, 2025

Revisado: Dezembro 23, 2025

Aceito: Janeiro 09, 2026

Publicado: Abril 30, 2026



