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**The research title is “Analytical Review of the Differences Between
Anglo-American and European Accounting Practices”.**

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Abstract

Here, the research has been constructed to identify the differences between the Anglo-American system and the European accounting system. Accounting is an essential business function that is used in every organisation to track transactions and make assumptions about financial positions. Here, the two major accounting systems are involved, which are divided by region and language. This study is important as it will indicate the differences and help users make selections. Here, the research has been constructed to make mixed research, where we may have quantitative and qualitative research. Moreover, in data collection, we used both primary and secondary sources to provide more value in this research. From the overall discussion, we know that the Anglo-American system is formed for users who talk in English. Another way the European system is formed is for the country to be a member of the EU. Furthermore, they have a few changes in operation that are described in detail. Here, the research helps the existing people gain additional knowledge and get help in real-life execution. This report concludes with a comparison between these two accounting systems, where we feel the Anglo-American accounting system may benefit us. Furthermore, in this research, we have faced several limitations that we are expecting to overcome in the future and make more advanced and adequate to get more value.

Acknowledgement

I thank my professor for encouraging me in my critical aspirations and for looking out for me as I sought out information. Without his assistance, I believe my dissertation would have been of worse quality.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1: Introduction

Accounting refers to the systems that are related to business, where every organisation tracks all of the transactions to acknowledge its financial position (Firm, 2011). In performing the financial functions in the organisation, it's needed to maintain qualified and adequate accounting. Through maintaining a good accounting system, organisations can easily track their income by identifying transactions. In the accounting system, two types of methods are usually used: Anglo-American and European accounting (Bodnar, 2014). Here, the Anglo-American accounting systems are followed by people who speak English, like in the USA and UK. On the other hand, the European System of Accounts is used as the national account of the parliamentary members of the European Union. This research has been conducted to identify the differences between these two accounting systems. In this research, different analyses will be performed that will help us identify the benefits and disadvantages of these two accounting systems.

1.2: Background of the study

This research is conducted to make an analytical review of the differences between Anglo-American and European accounting practices. As we know, accounting is the most essential tool in business because it helps the organisation track records and demonstrate its financial condition to make valuable decisions. In those accounting practices, there are a few silly differences between the users, like in regions and languages (Reilly and Schweihs, 2017). Accounting is a universal function that needs to be used by all organisations. So, the background of this study is to find the usefulness of that accounting system. In identifying the differences here, we planned to conduct research, including primary and secondary data collection. Those variables and information will help us make comparisons among both accounting systems. So, from this study, it's expected to get a good discussion, which will help us reach the final recommendation.

1.3: Problem Statement

In every study, there are specific reasons behind the whole activity. So, here in the UK, we can see both uses of the accounting system, including Anglo-American and European accounting. So, here, the problem arises about the benefits of that system (Brusca et al., 2016). The users want an adequate and perfect system that may give them better satisfaction. In forming this report, we have the major intention of identifying the differences between two accounting practices. Moreover, here we need to collect data and take reviews of the users before recommending the best methods.

1.4: Aims, Objectives, Research Questions, Hypothesis, Propositions

Project Aims

In every study, there are specific aims that need to be targeted to be achieved. So, here we have also focused on identifying the difference between Anglo-American and European accounting practices. Accounting is a universal function used by all organisations to track all the transactions and know their financial condition (Mary Ann Meha, 2020). So, here, the research aimed to make a detailed analysis of the differences between these two accounting practices. To achieve our aim, we have planned to make a collection of primary and secondary research that will demonstrate the user's experiences and help to differentiate.

Objective

To have a valuable discussion, it is needed to select a few considerations that will be targeted through this full research. Our aim in this research is to identify the differences between Anglo-American and European accounting practices. So, we listed the objective for this research to conclude.

- Identifying the variations between European and Anglo-American accounting practices
- The type of user will determine how to distinguish between the requirements of Anglo-American and European accounting practices.
- Comparing and contrasting the positives and negatives of Anglo-American and European accounting methods
- Identifying the drawbacks of employing European and Anglo-American accounting practices

Research Question

Every study has a few justifications for doing the study and establishing the objectives. While conducting the participant interviews for this study, we also chose a few of the questions that would assist us in focusing on this research goal. For this investigation, related questions have been chosen.

- What types of users of accounting systems are you?
- What basic operations did your accounting system carry out?
- What advantages does your preferred accounting system offer you?
- How was your experience using the alternative accounting system?

Research Hypothesis

In every study, a few hypotheses are needed to ensure the research outcome and objectives. In this research, we also set a few hypotheses that will help us reach the final objectives successfully.

- *Users are satisfied with the accounting practices and getting adequate output to make effective decisions.*
- *Business organisations are benefiting and seeing an increase in productivity.*

Propositions

In the research, it's essential to select a proposition that may help in achieving the justification. After the finding, we can evaluate the justice of this proposition and determine whether it is true or not.

“An appropriate accounting system can help an organisation increase productivity.”

1.5: Rationale/Importance of the Research

In this research, to have an effective discussion, we have selected our targets and set specific objectives. As of now, the government has been taking over the accounting system. So, from this research, the users may learn about the accounting functions and the basic changes between American and European accounting practices (Berry, 2013). So, in this research, we tried to focus on the differences and take the experiences of the employees into account to reach the final goals.

1.6: Methodology

In this research, to achieve the objectives, we have to select a specific research methodology. So here we have selected both quantitative and qualitative research methodologies that will help us achieve our objectives. Moreover, in terms of collecting the data, we have targeted primary and secondary data collection. Here, primary data will help us collect perceptions from the users through interviews (Novick, 2015). And secondary data collection will help to justify our findings with the large population.

Qualitative research: It refers to those research techniques where descriptive data gets collected. Through this methodology, participants can express their perceptions which will help us to understand their real experiences. As we are making a comparison of two different systems of accounting, this kind of data will help us understand the differences between these two types of accounting. Here the participants can express the advantages and disadvantages of these two accounting systems.

Quantitative research: Here we will get the numerical data which are also needed to prove a justification accordingly. We tried to encourage our participants to make answers easily where the number system is effective. Moreover, we also tried to collect the secondary data where we got most of the numerical data option. The main reason behind taking is that data is easier to collect and understand. This will help us to reach the final decisions.

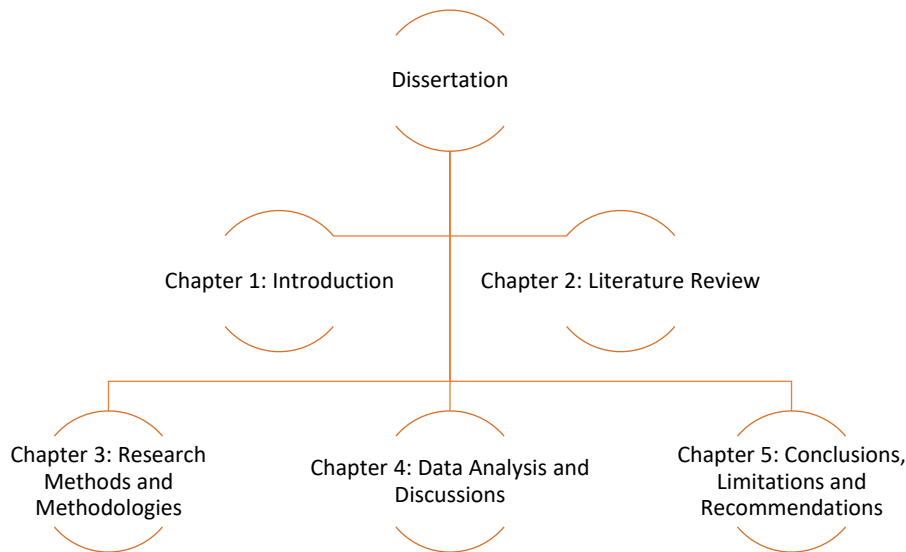
Population

As we targeted primary data collection, we will conduct an interview that will help us experience the user's preferences or perspectives. Here, we targeted 20 people as the population of this research. Here, the population will be selected from the different organisational employees who are working in the accounting department. In making this project more valuable and justified we took those participants who can share their experiences with us in using those specific accounting systems. Here we took the participants based on their experiences in the corporate world as an accountant role. Different companies' employee is included in this project to gather their expression and feelings toward the using experiences. Their experiences will help us as they will share the positive and negative approaches which will help us.

1.7: Scope of the Study/Demarcation

In this research, we get the scope to make an in-depth analysis of European and Anglo-American accounting practices. So, here we make the international study as the accounting practice methods are divided by the region. Moreover, through this study, we gained knowledge about the use of accounting and the way it benefits users. Here we went through different literature, which gave us the analysis and comparable power to make actual recommendations.

1.8: Structure of the Dissertation



1.9: Summary of Chapter 1

In this chapter, the introduction to this research, including its objectives and aim, is discussed. This chapter is a planning level for conducting the whole research, as different factors are described. By executing those factors here, we may make accurate research.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

2.1: Introduction

Accounting is an essential function of business that helps an organisation track transactions and classify them to identify the organisation's financial performance. In this literature review part, we have to relate this subject to different available theories and concepts. Our main intention was to identify the differences between the Anglo-American system and the European system (DEEGAN, 2011). So, here in the literature, we will concentrate on understanding the use of those accounting systems. And try to identify the benefits and suffering the employees face due to using that system.

2.2: Base theory of the sub-discipline/different background aspects of the concept

Anglo-accounting systems refer to the systems that are used by people who speak English, such as in the USA and UK. The major reason for using this accounting system is to reduce the chances of discrepancies between the countries that use English. Again, the people of those countries get the easiest understanding of the reports and processes due to having English. True presentation, appropriate value, and substance are the three fundamental concepts that go into creating an accurate accounting system (DEEGAN, 2011). The official methods used by users in the member nations of the European Union are collectively referred to as the European accounting system. The regional structure is employed by the European Accounting System to measure the economic and financial system's connected activities to ascertain the component position and the relationship between the particular period. Economic players choose all transactions in this case to gauge the economic territory's object.

Here, in differentiating between these two accounting systems, we get the major differences in the languages that are used in forming the financial statements. The people will want to have the financial report in their tongue, which will help them understand and use it. In the Anglo-American system, the GAAP is considered the basement, which indicates the way of constructing the financial statements (Luty, 2022). On the other hand, in Great Britain, most of the organisation uses the IFRS. There are basic changes in the functioning or nature of the accounting between these two systems. According to the Anglo-American system, an asset is considered the current asset, which is considered a physical asset in European accounting practices. The Anglo-American

accounting system differs from the tax regulations that were followed in the European system in that it assumes provisions for depreciation and pensions (Wu and Patel, 2015). The American system uses contract methods for long-term agreements, while others follow the percentages of completion approach. Cash flow is necessary in the Anglo-American system, although it is not in the European system. The Anglo-American system employs functionality to record expenses, while the other system maintains records based on the nature of the costs.

2.3: Theoretical frameworks/models, and related research issues

Here in accounting, two frameworks are accepted and obtained by the whole world. Accounting is an essential business function that needs to be followed through a structure to understand its basic use.

- GAAP refers to the generally accepted accounting principles that are set by the FASB and applicable to companies in the U.S. It's essential to apply the GAAP rules when making financial statements. The main aim of GAAP is to ensure clarity and consistency in financial information. It's found that GAAP contrasts with pro forma accounting, which is assumed to be the non-GAAP reporting method. In the world, there are more uses of the IFRS standards than the GAAP. (Financial Accounting Standards Board, 2012) But in the countries of the U.S., UK GAAP is used. 10 principles in the GAAP help to make the accounting system better and more adequate.
- IFRS refers to the international financial reporting system that was formed to ensure integrity and consistency in accounting practices in the London-based country. It's a replacement version of the IAS-2001 system (Mully, 2014). The standard board of London-based accounting has created this accounting standard and addressed different functions, including recording and reporting. It's not a universal or generally accepted framework, as the members of the European Union may apply this to making financial reports. IFRS has a great ability to foster corporate transparency.

2.4: Previous studies and lessons learnt

In the previous studies, we found the importance of accounting all over the world, which is becoming an essential tool for all organizations. So, here we feel the necessity of a proper system to maintain the accounting and get support in making financial decisions. It has identified the basic functions of accounting as making records of transactions and classifying them according to their nature. It has been found that the majority of people in this world follow GAAP and IFRS as the basic structure of accounting. Previous studies relate that people who talk in English usually use the Anglo-American System, which helps to make the reports more understandable. In the whole world, 52% of accounting users use these standards because they can find benefits from them. Moreover, it also helped the organisation make understandable and satisfying reports (Dugdale, 2015). 27% of organisations have claimed that the system helped them reduce costs and increase profits. Users should be able to easily understand the accounting information. High demand exists in European nations for the European style, which differs little from the Anglo-American one. Making the appropriate inferences is crucial if you want to generate good outcomes and please your consumers. Stakeholder requirements, investors, and the government must all be acknowledged in the financial report. To draw the correct conclusion, the proper accounting system should be used.

2.5: Gaps identified to situate own research

In making the literature review, we have faced a few limitations that may reduce our values and the accuracy of the information we gather. We were bound to have a short time in this project to make the literature review. In this short time, we failed to meet with any literature that prevented our quality of literature reviews (Dias and Costa, 2018). If we get the opportunity to meet the literature and discuss it with them, it will benefit us by giving us better knowledge and understanding. Moreover, related to those accounting systems, we haven't found a lot of books or literature. That predicts a more detailed literature review. And lastly, we have faced the risk of the accuracy of information from secondary sources, which may reduce the quality of our literature review.

2.6: Summary of Chapter 2

Here, the literature review can be summarised with the findings about the two accounting systems, including the Anglo-American System and the European Accounting System. In making the differentiation, we have found many differences that are divided by region and language. Here we found that Anglo-Americans are used by companies that speak English, and the European accounting system is used by British companies.

Chapter 3: Research Methods and Methodologies

3.1: Introduction

In every research project, the outcome mainly depends on the research methodology. In conducting the research, we have to determine the research methodology and select all the factors related to this research. In this chapter, we will determine the way to conduct the research. To conduct valuable research, it's necessary to select the right approaches and strategies. In this research, both quantitative and qualitative research will take place to reach the outcome.

3.2: Research Philosophy

It refers to the process of selecting the research methodology and getting support to collect data effectively. In this research, qualitative research has been performed to get analytical reviews from the users of these two accounting systems (Panneerselvam, 2014). Interpretivism will be implemented in the qualitative research, which will help gain the belief of the participants. To achieve the objective, it is necessary to get the active participation of the participants. So, here we selected this philosophy, which will support us in collecting data.

3.3: Research Paradigm

In this research, the paradigm will be positivism, which will help to make a real inquiry. In this research, systematic research will be applied to get help from the data sources. As we know, the concept of positivism makes us believe in the single factors that may be real. So, here, the quantitative research approaches will be utilized to clear up reality.

3.4: Research Approach

In research approaches, we make use of two categories of research, which are inductive and deductive. The main intention of executing the deductive research approach is to make a comparison between the two variables. It works through understanding the project needs and supporting the elements to make the comparison (Mary Ann Meha, 2020). This deductive research approach will apply different theories that will add value to this research. As in taking the existing theories, the main reason is to save time and reach the ultimate conclusion. Through analysing the overall condition and participants' perceptions, we may recommend the best strategies for using an accounting system.

3.5: Research Methodology

In this research, we aim to identify the differences between the Angelo American system and the European system of accounting practices. So, here, we need a solid research method that will help us achieve the objectives. Here, we plan to use both qualitative research and quantitative research methodologies. We believe that by applying both of the models, the research will get closer to achieving its outcome.

- Qualitative research: This is the kind of research methodology that prefers descriptive data, which will help us understand participant perceptions. Different expressions and experiences will be recorded in this type of research, which may be collected in the statement. This will help in our research as here we can identify whether those accounting systems are effective or not. Moreover, it will also help to understand the different organisations' employees' experiences and whether we can make the decisions. To make a comparison we needed to get information in which application how the system works and can it is accurate or not.
- Quantitative research refers to numerical data that is accessible to all audiences. During the time of the interview, we will try to relate the questions to the numerical data. The main motive for using quantitative research is to make the understandable and make an in-depth analysis. Through numerical data, our participants can easily answer our questions which will help in getting the data. Moreover, the secondary data will be collected in the numerical format. The main reason behind choosing it as it will help in getting an understanding from the research users.

3.6: Research Strategy and Design

Every research project should have sustainable quality, which may be ensured by selecting an effective research design. Here we make use of mixed methods, including quantitative and qualitative research. Quantitative data will help to get numerical data that is easily understandable and accessible for analysis. The research users usually want information that refers to the overall environment. Moreover, qualitative research is preferable, as it's easiest to identify the probable outcome of this research (Kruger and Mitchell, 2019). Quantitative research can analyse the different factors in society, including social, economic, and psychological phenomena. During the quantitative research data collection, the sample size will be implied by the confidence interval.

The mixed method benefits this research by giving access to examining both methods and making this project stronger towards achieving the actual outcome.

3.7: Research Sample and Population

During this research, we have selected 20 people as our research population who will participate in collecting the data. In selecting the participants, we gave priority to their working experiences and talents. So, we took 20 accountants from different organisations who can make better descriptions of their user experiences.

3.8: Data Collection and Data Analysis Tools/Techniques

In this research, two types of data collection methods get priority: primary and secondary data collection. In adding two types of data collection, the main intention was to add value and expand this research.

- Primary data: It refers to unique data that may not have been used before, so here it gets preference as the data may reflect the experiences of the accounting system users and may describe the benefits or disadvantages. In collecting the primary data here, we selected interviews as they give the scope for interacting lively. Here our data will be collected by taking interviews where our participants will participate actively. As we are making a comparison between these two-accounting systems it's needed to get their information and user experiences. Here we have made a few common questions which are mainly listed to make the comparison. So, here we have to make those for identifying the overall conditions and understanding whether the users are getting benefits or not. We have randomly selected 20 participants who will be from different organisations and play roles as an accountant.
- Secondary data: The reason behind selecting secondary data is to target a large number of people where the data has been used for another research. This data has the risk of becoming fake or fraudulent (Pedersen et al., 2016). So, we have to select the sources by making an in-depth analysis. Here, different types of books, articles, and newspapers are used to collect the secondary data.

In data analysis, different types of tools are used that may help us organise the data and represent it. So, we implement MS Word, MS Excel, and MS PowerPoint to present the data. Moreover, in

presenting the numerical data, we make use of the presentation slides, graphs, etc. The main intention at the time of data analysis was to make it understandable to all.

3.9: Ethical Consideration of the Research

In conducting successful research and reaching the outcome, it's needed to consider ethical behaviour and manners. So, here as a project manager, I tried to control all my teammates and monitor them about every step related to this research. Moreover, in considering the research quality, I tried to focus on every step's outcome. In making alternative options, we were always aware and quick to make quick solutions. Moreover, we faced the risks of secondary data accuracy when we tried to use all the trusted sources for this data collection.

3.10: Summary of Chapter 3

So, in this chapter, we have discussed all the factors that are related to the research methodology. We have tried to use the appropriate methodology that may give us an accurate outcome in a short time. Therefore, we have decided to use a mixed methodology as our research plan and collect data through both primary and secondary data collection. It's expected from our planning to get a good collection of data that may support us in reaching our final destination.

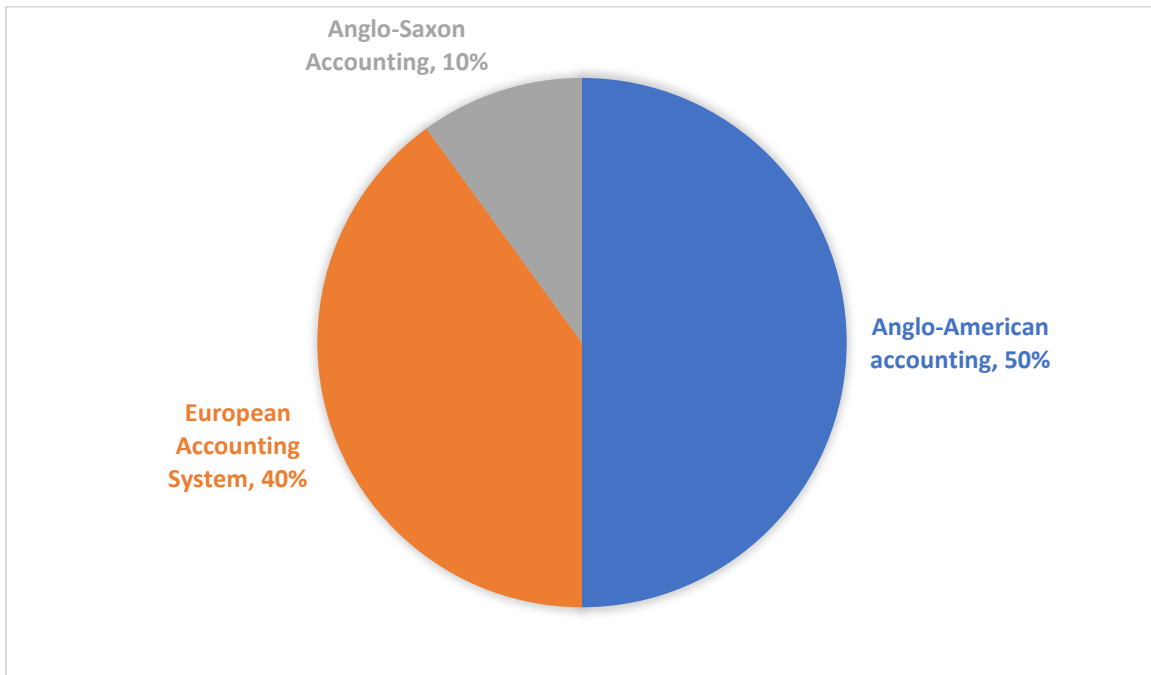
Chapter 4: Data Analysis and Discussions

4.1: Introduction

In this chapter, we will include the data analysis that we collected through primary and secondary sources. It's necessary to identify the findings and relate them to our objectives, which will help to conclude the whole study. We make two types of data collection: primary and secondary data collection. In collecting primary data, we conduct interviews where 20 participants take part, and secondary data is collected through secondary sources like literature, books, articles, and different websites.

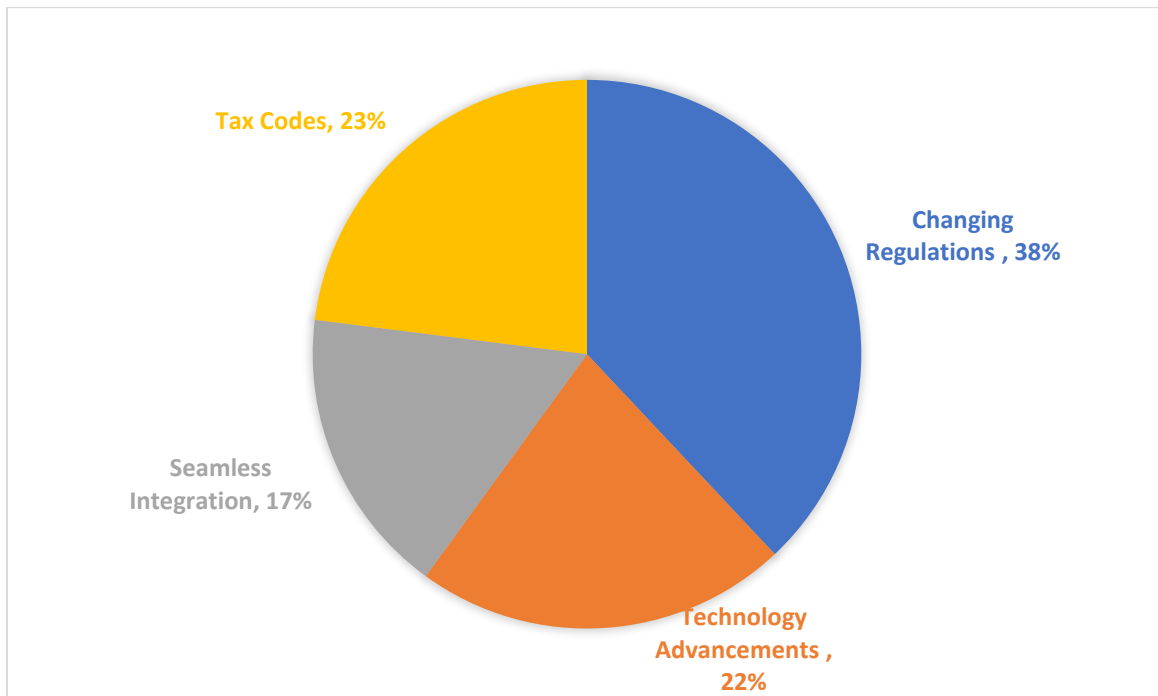
4.2: Analysis and Discussions of your findings/data

1. What categories of accounting systems are you familiar with?



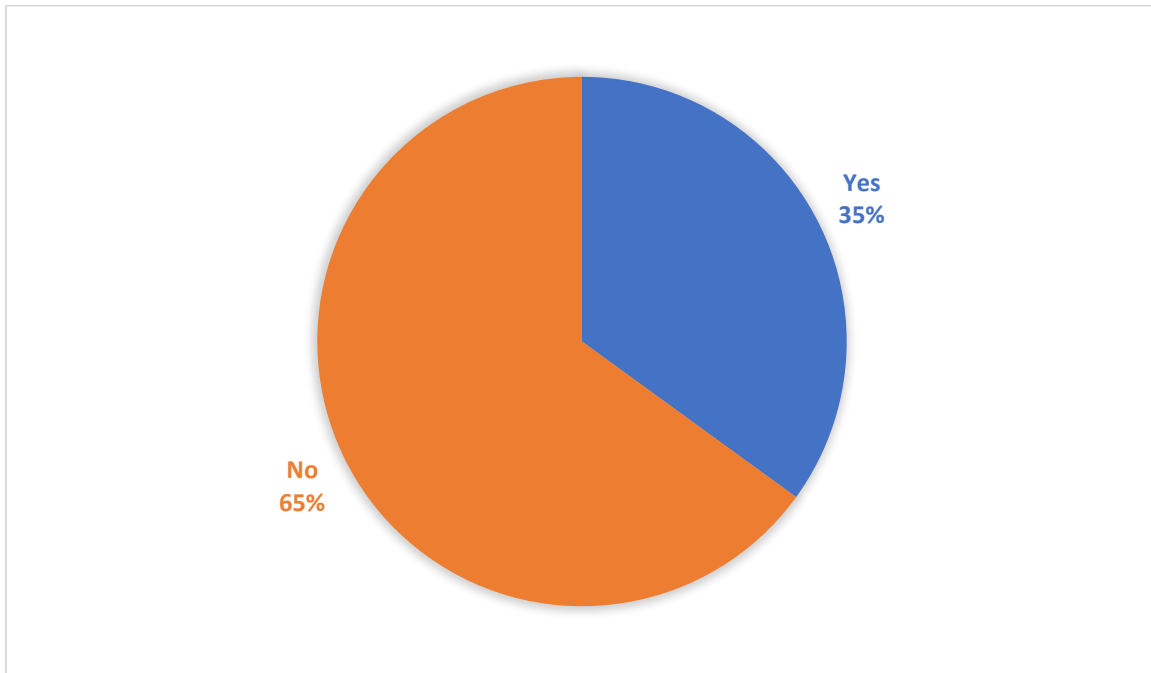
Explanation: Here, the chart shows the familiarity of our participants with different accounting systems. We targeted two types of accounting systems, including the Anglo-American accounting system and the European accounting system, so most participants are from that region. At the beginning of the interview, we asked this question to learn about their experiences and interests. So, here are the findings referred to by the whole group of participants. 50% are familiar with the Anglo-American system that is used by the countries that speak English. On the other hand, 40% of participants are familiar with the European accounting system, which is the national accounting format in the EU. Only 10% of participants are familiar with the French-style Anglo-Saxon accounting system.

2. What is the biggest issue that employees have with accounting procedures?



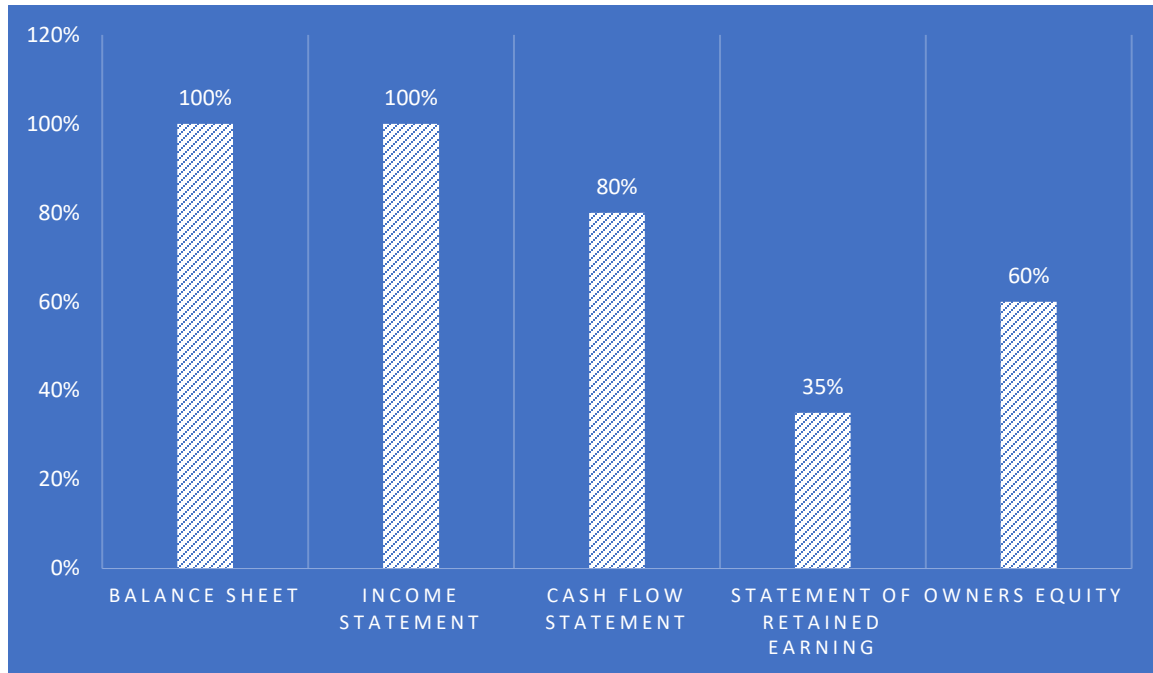
Example: Here this chart represents the challenges faced by the accountant in performing the function uses of accounting. There we found a few major challenges which are creating problems for the accountant. Here among our participants, 38% of employees indicated changing regulations becomes a big problem for them. Some companies need to make international standard statements where the changes affect a lot. Moreover, Tax codes are another factor which also makes an impact indicated by 23% of participants. As the world is getting updated day-by-day most organisations are moving toward digital software. So, here 22% of employees are facing issues with the advancements in technology. Lastly, there are 17% of employees who are blaming seamless integration are creating challenges for them.

3. Have you ever modified your accounting procedures?



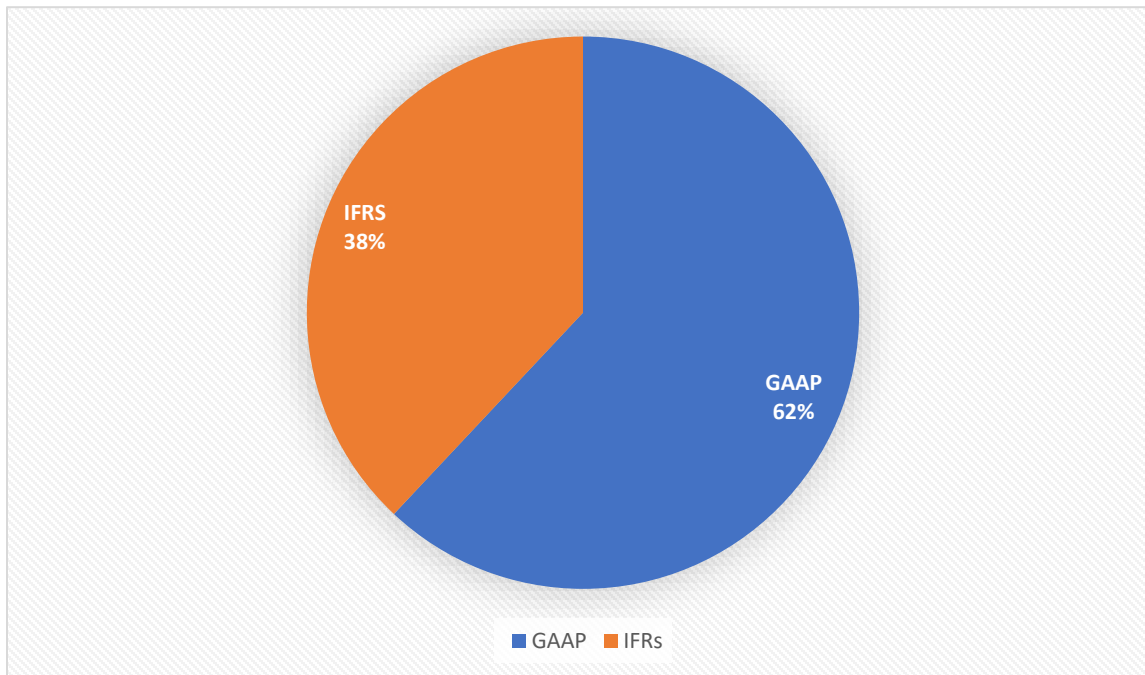
Explanation: This chart reflects the perceptions of making modifications among the accounting practices to make the easiest and most sustainable outcome. Behind asking the question, the major reason is to identify whether their working experiences may be smooth or not. So, here, the majority, like 65%, hadn't made any modifications or changes to their practices, which is impressive. However, 35% of participants show they make a few silly changes, which accelerate the practice of their actions.

4. Which major categories of financial statements do you use regularly?



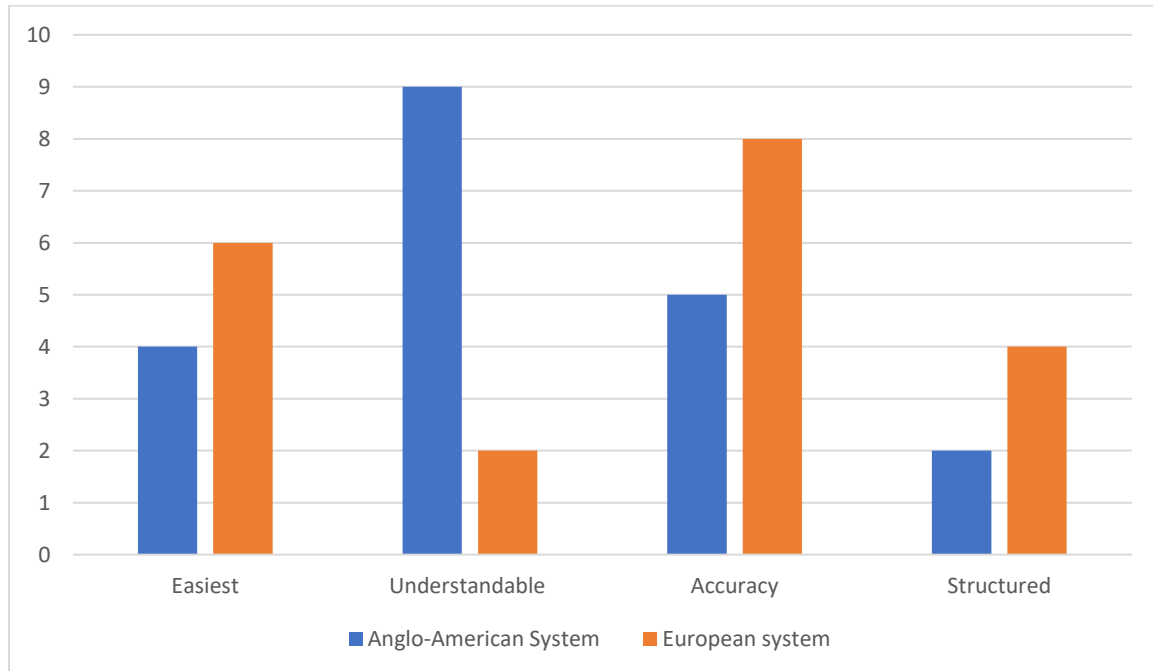
Explanation: This chart shows the statements that are used by our participants. Behind asking this question, the major reason is to identify the knowledge and experiences of our participants. As there we have different participants from different accounting practices. So, here we get 100% of the participants to make Balance sheets and Income statements. Both are the major statements in accounting that need to be kept essentially the same. 80% of participants are using the cash flow statement, which records the inflow and outflow of cash. After that, 60% of participants used owner's equity statements in their regular activities. Lastly, 35% of participants use a statement of retained earnings. So, the findings we get are that the statements in both accounting formats are almost the same.

5. Which accounting system is more preferable and acceptable to the world?



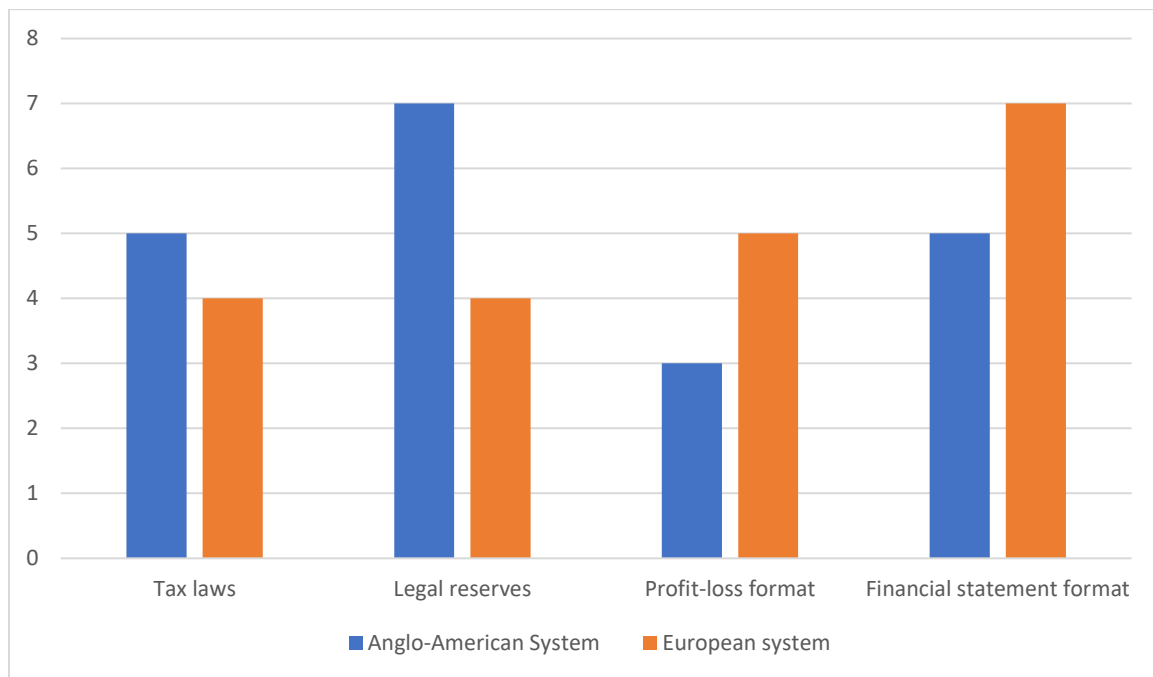
Explanation: Here the chart shows the comparison between the accounting standards, as it's the framework structure in the accounting that may vary the application. So, here we have the two most popular accounting standards, including GAAP and IFRS. As we know, GAAP refers to the generally accepted accounting principles that may be used in the Anglo-American accounting system. In this research among our participants, 62% suggested that GAAP may have better regulation. On the other hand, IFRS refers to international financial reporting standards that are mostly applicable to countries within the EU. Out of our participants, 38% preferred IFRS as the most effective standard. Here, we tried to make the comparison, but in the real world, both have the same intention of making accounting fair and transparent.

6. What are the benefits of using those accounting practices?



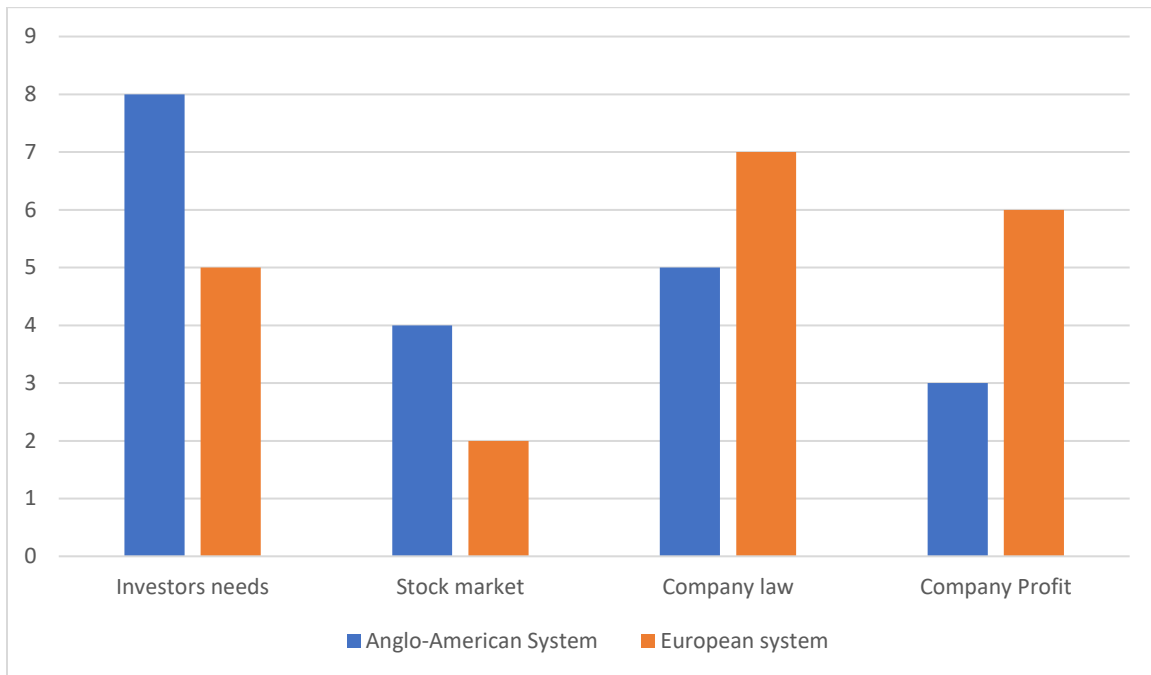
Explanation: This chart reflects the benefits of accounting practices in these two formats. In making the comparison, it's important to identify the benefits and try to utilise them. As for the perceptions of the Anglo-American system, among the 20 participants, most of them, like nine, expressed the system as understandable. Then 5 participants expressed that it's an accurate system that eases informing agreement by 4 participants. And lastly, 2 participants agree that this system is structured, whereas 4 participants agree that the EU system may be more structured. In this comparison, eight participants voted for the accuracy of EU accounting practices. Two people believe it is understandable to people, while the remaining six believe it is the easiest to form. Here, the overall data shows the Anglo-American system has more understanding ability, while EU accounting practices have accuracy.

7. What are the major differences among those accounting systems?



Explanation: Here, the chart shows the major differences between these two accounting practices. In terms of tax laws, 5 participants think the differences may happen in the Anglo-American system, and for EU practices, 4 people agree. In the legal service requirement, 7 participants are voting for the American system and 4 for the European system. In the profit-loss format, there are 3 participants from the American system and 5 participants from the European system who are giving their opinions. Lastly, 7 people believe the European system may have major changes in the profit-loss format, and 5 participants are pulling for the American system.

8. What are mainly focused on those accounting systems?



Explanation: Here, this chart shows the major focus of those accounting systems, which will help us differentiate. Here in the Anglo-American system, it is said that 8 participants believe they focus on investor needs, 4 people believe they focus on the stock market, 5 people believe they focus on company law, and the rest of the 3 participants believe they focus on company profit. On the other hand, in the European system, 5 people believe they may focus on investor needs, 2 people believe they have a concentration in the stock market, 7 people believe they have a focus on company law, and 6 people believe they have a focus on company profit.

4.3: Summary of Chapter 4

In this part, we have analyzed the data we collected. Here is the overall data showing the comparison between the Anglo-American system and the European accounting system. Here the data has been represented with the help of a chart to make it understandable and adequate. So, we are expecting to reach the final destination with the help of the collected data.

Chapter 5: Conclusions, Limitations and Recommendations

5.1: Introduction

It's part of the conclusion where the report will be concluded and achieve the objective. Here, our main intention is to identify the differences between the Anglo-American system and the European accounting system. So, with these intentions, we have to do research and collect data to identify the major differences. We have conducted both quantitative and qualitative research that may support our findings to reach the final destination. So, in this concluding part, we will conclude the objectives and prepositions that we selected before the research.

5.2: Conclusions on each research issue/objective/proposition

If we go back to our selected objective and identify the relation to concluding those for gaining success, as our objective was,

1. Identifying the variations between European and Anglo-American accounting practices

Through this research, we find that between these two types of accounting formats, the vital change comes from the region. The people from the country talking in English use the Anglo-American accounting system, and the users from the countries that are part of the European Union use the EU accounting system. Moreover, the base structure between these two accounting systems is different, as the Anglo-American system follows GAAP and the EU accounting system follows IFRS.

2. The type of user will determine how to distinguish between the requirements of Anglo-American and European accounting practices.

As the accounting system is a universal function, there are few changes in the regulation that may make it differentiated. So, here, our finding shows that there are a few changes in those systems that need to be applied by the users (Luty, 2022). For example, in the Anglo-American accounting system, cash flow is not essential. Again, in the Anglo-American system, "assets" are used as physical fixed assets, whereas in the European system, they are assumed to be current assets.

3. Comparing and contrasting the positives and negatives of Anglo-American and European accounting methods

In comparing the Anglo-American and European systems, we found that the Anglo-American system has the benefits of using English. It's a universal language that may be understandable to all. Moreover, this method uses the guidelines of GAAP, which are generally accepted everywhere.

4. Identifying the drawbacks of employing European and Anglo-American accounting practices

In the drawbacks of the practices of employees, both users have their preferences and experiences. As a British country, people have to make use of this EU accounting system because it's national. So, our finding supports that both users are satisfied with their systems.

As our preposition was, "An appropriate accounting system can help an organisation increase productivity."

So here we found that an employee of an organisation needs an appropriate method to perform the accounting functions. We interviewed 20 employees, and we understood that they wanted a smooth scope to manage all the tasks in accounting. Here, we found that 35% of employees modified their accounting practices according to their needs.

5.3: Conclusions on the research problem

Here, the research problem was to differentiate between the Anglo-American and European accounting systems. So, here in this concluding part, we can declare that we have made the differences between those accounting processes. Moreover, here we also expect to find an adequate accounting system that may be preferable in the UK. So, depending on the needs in the UK, we can assume that the Anglo-American system is preferable.

5.4: Summary of the research findings and outcomes

So, here, the overall research reflects on the differences between the Anglo-American and European accounting systems. We have conducted data collection related to this through both primary and secondary So, the findings and outcomes we get from this research are explained below.

1. The Anglo-American accounting system is one of the popular accounting systems used by people who speak English. For example, in the UK, the U.S. has the application of the accounting process. It follows the standards of GAAP, which are generally accepted by everyone.
2. The European accounting system is another method of practising accounting that is followed by the countries in the European Union (Mully, 2014). As it is the national system in the European country. It makes an application of IFRS, which may create a comparison between these two systems.
3. In taking the interview, we found that all the employees want to make effective systems that may give them a few benefits as well as increase productivity (Saskatchewan. Farm Management, 2019). There, the employees tend to make modifications, which helps them ensure smooth experiences.
4. In the reporting system, there are a few differences between these two systems. The Anglo-American system needs to construct the cash flow statement, which isn't needed in the European system. Moreover, the Anglo-American system follows the tax rules where the others differ.
5. Through the interview session, we also identified the challenges facing the employees, which are creating suffering for them. It's necessary to create a sustainable system where employees can work effectively.

5.5: Original Contribution of the Research

In accomplishing this project work, we give credit to the relevant people, like our management, scholars, and literature, who helped us with the probable route to acquiring the information and data.

- **Management:** The research has been conducted to provide information and objectives to the management. So, here the main role player in this research is the management team. They made the whole direction of this full project and supported us with the budget, suggestions and resources.
- **Scholars:** In conducting this in-depth research, we need to go through the different pieces of literature mentioned in this report. Here we make mention of the scholars in justifying the findings and adding additional value to our research.
- **Literature:** Here we have to use different books and articles that gave us an indication of the project and its depth analysis. So, here, they also contributed their knowledge and framework to improve our task's quality.

5.6: Limitations of the Research

In this research, we also face several limitations that prevent us from expanding the research and utilizing the scope more thoroughly. In the beginning, we had a short budget and time, which prevented us from going into more detailed research. Here we have to take secondary sources as we didn't have sufficient budget and time to make the research fully based on the primary data. Moreover, in collecting the primary data, we selected only 20 candidates, which also affected our study. As the stakeholder wants an instant result, we have to focus on secondary sources, which may be trusted (Scheffler, 2015). There are a lot of research methodologies that can be used in this research, but we can't apply them. If we can target a high number of participants, they will explore more information, which may add more value. In considering the ethical perception, we tried to control our members and monitor them. However, with a small team, it was not possible to modify and recheck every action. Moreover, to improve the research quality, it is needed to implement more advanced and adequate technology. In the secondary sources, we get a huge amount of data that we may use but can't due to a lack of accuracy. So, we are expecting and hoping that this research will lead to expanded research in the future.

5.7: Recommendations/Areas for further/future research

There are a few recommendations for the future that may lead to a better outcome in further research.

- It's needed to make an extended budget and allocate sufficient time that will allow for making a large schedule for conducting research.
- In the future, we want to do more expanded research, so we want to try different methodologies.
- In primary data collection, we want to target a large population, which may help us get accurate information.
- We want to make more use of the technical equipment, which will help us perform better analyses.

5.8: Summary of Chapter 5

So, here is the chapter conclusion. We got to the concluding part of this project, which may have helped us achieve the objectives and aims successfully. In this part, we conclude our research objectives and prepositions. Moreover, we discussed the findings we got from the collected data. Lastly, here we also tried to identify the lack in this research and make recommendations for future project work.

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Appendix

Interview Questions

Name

Age:

Job positions:

Organisation name:

Working experiences:

Questions

1. What categories of accounting systems are you familiar with?

- Anglo-American accounting
- European Accounting System
- Anglo-Saxon Accounting

2. What is the biggest issue that employees have with accounting procedures?

- Changing Regulations
- Technology Advancements
- Seamless Integration
- Tax Codes

3. Have you ever modified your accounting procedures?

- Yes
- No

4. Which major categories of financial statements do you use regularly?

- Balance Sheet
- Income Statement
- Cash flow statement
- Statement of retained earning
- Owners' equity

5. Which accounting system is preferable and acceptable to the world?

- GAAP
- IFRS

6. What are the benefits of using those accounting practices?

	Preferability
Easiest	Anglo-American Accounting / European Accounting System
Understandable	Anglo-American Accounting / European Accounting System
Accuracy	Anglo-American Accounting / European Accounting System
Structured	Anglo-American Accounting / European Accounting System

7. What are the major differences among those accounting systems?

	Differences Preferability
Tax Laws	Anglo-American Accounting / European Accounting System
Legal reserves	Anglo-American Accounting / European Accounting System
Profit-loss format	Anglo-American Accounting / European Accounting System
Financial statement format	Anglo-American Accounting / European Accounting System

8. What are mainly focused on those accounting systems?

	Preferability
Investors need	Anglo-American Accounting / European Accounting System
Stock market	Anglo-American Accounting / European Accounting System
Company Law	Anglo-American Accounting / European Accounting System
Company Profit	Anglo-American Accounting / European Accounting System

APPLICATION FOR ETHICAL APPROVAL

In order for research to result in benefit and minimise risk of harm, it must be conducted ethically. A researcher may not be covered by the University's insurance if ethical approval has not been obtained prior to commencement.

The University follows the OECD Frascati manual definition of **research activity**: "creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications". As such this covers activities undertaken by members of staff, postgraduate research students, and both taught postgraduate and undergraduate students working on dissertations/projects.

The individual undertaking the research activity is known as the "principal researcher".

Ethical approval is not required for routine audits, performance reviews, quality assurance studies, testing within normal educational requirements, and literary or artistic criticism.

Please read the notes for guidance before completing ALL sections of the form.

This form must be completed and approved prior to undertaking any research activity. Please see Checklist for details of process for different categories of application.

SECTION A: About You (Principal Researcher)

1	Full Name:	NINA SASHOVA KIROVA			
2	Tick all boxes that apply:	Member of staff:	☐	Honorary research fellow:	☐
	Undergraduate Student	☒	Taught Postgraduate Student	☐	Postgraduate Research Student
3	Institute/Academic Discipline/Centre:	University of Wales Trinity Saint David – London			
4	Campus:	London			
5	E-mail address:	2018270@student.uwtsd.ac.uk			
6	Contact Telephone Number:	07448052561			
For students:					
7	Student Number:	2018270			
8	Programme of Study:	BA (HONS) Business Management			
9	Director of Studies/Supervisor:	Dr. Rexon Nring			

SECTION B: Approval for Research Activity

1	Has the research activity received approval in principle? (please check the Guidance Notes as to the appropriate approval process for different levels of research by different categories of individual)	YES	☐	NO	☒
					Date
2	If Yes, please indicate source of approval (and date where known): Approval in principle must be obtained from the relevant source prior to seeking ethical approval	Research Degrees Committee	☐		
Institute Research Committee		☐			
Other (write in)		☐			

SECTION C: Internal and External Ethical Guidance Materials

	Please list the core ethical guidance documents that have been referred to during the completion of this form (including any discipline-specific codes of research ethics, location-specific codes of research ethics, and also any specific ethical guidance relating to the proposed methodology). Please tick to confirm that your research proposal adheres to these codes and guidelines. You may add rows to this table if needed.
1	UWTSD Research Ethics & Integrity Code of Practice ☒
2	UWTSD Research Data Management Policy ☒
3	[List any other relevant documents here] ☐

SECTION D: External Collaborative Research Activity

If there are external collaborators, then you should gain consent from the contact persons to share their personal data with the university. If there are no external collaborators, then leave this section blank and continue to section E.

1	Institution	University of Wales Trinity Saint David - London			
2	Contact person name	NINA SASHOVA KIROVA			
3	Contact person e-mail address	2018270@student.uwtsd.ac.uk			
4	Is your research externally funded?	YES	☐	NO	☒
5	Are you in receipt of a KESS scholarship?	YES	☐	NO	☒
6	Are you specifically employed to undertake this research in either a paid or voluntary capacity?	Voluntary	YES	☐	NO ☒
7		Employed	YES	☐	NO ☒
8	Is the research being undertaken within an existing UWTSD Athrofa Professional Learning Partnership (APLP)?	If YES then the permission question below does not need to be answered.	YES	☐	NO ☒
9	Has permission to undertake the research has been provided by the partner organisation?	(If YES attach copy) If NO the application cannot continue	YES	☐	NO ☒

Where research activity is carried out in collaboration with an external organisation

10	Does this organisation have its own ethics approval system?	YES	☐	NO	☐
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	If Yes, please attach a copy of any final approval (or interim approval) from the organisation (this may be a copy of an email if appropriate).
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SECTION E: Details of Research Activity

1	Indicative title:	Analytical Review of the Differences Between Anglo-American and European Accounting Practices		
2	Proposed start date:		Proposed end date:	
	Introduction to the Research Ensure that you write for a <u>Non-Specialist Audience</u> when outlining your response to the points below: <i>Purpose of Research Activity</i> <i>Proposed Research Question</i> <i>Aims of Research Activity</i> <i>Objectives of Research Activity</i> Demonstrate, briefly, how <u>Existing Research</u> has informed the proposed activity and explain <i>What the research activity will add to the body of knowledge</i> <i>How it addresses an area of importance.</i>			
3	Purpose of Research Activity Accounting is a universal function that needs to be used by all organisations. So, the background of this study is to find the usefulness of that accounting system. In identifying the differences here, we planned to conduct research, including primary and secondary data collection. Those variables and information will help us make comparisons among both accounting systems. So, from this study, it's expected to get a good discussion, which will help us reach the final recommendation. (this box should expand as you type)			
4	Research Question • What types of users of accounting systems are you? • What basic operations did your accounting system carry out? • What advantages does your preferred accounting system offer you? • How was your experience using the alternative accounting system? (this box should expand as you type)			
5	Aims of Research Activity Here, the research aimed to make a detailed analysis of the differences between these two accounting practices. To achieve our aim, we have planned to make a collection of primary and secondary research that will demonstrate the user's experiences and help to differentiate. (this box should expand as you type)			
6	Objectives of Research Activity • Identifying the variations between European and Anglo-American accounting practices • The type of user will determine how to distinguish between the requirements of Anglo-American and European accounting practices. • Comparing and contrasting the positives and negatives of Anglo-American and European accounting methods • Identifying the drawbacks of employing European and Anglo-American accounting practices (this box should expand as you type)			

	Proposed methods Provide a brief summary of all the methods that may be used in the research activity, making it clear what specific techniques may be used. If methods other than those listed in this section are deemed appropriate later, additional ethical approval for those methods will be needed. You do not need to justify the methods here, but should instead describe how you intend to collect the data necessary for you to complete your project.
7	In every research project, the outcome mainly depends on the research methodology. In conducting the research, we have to determine the research methodology and select all the factors related to this research. In this chapter, we will determine the way to conduct the research. To conduct valuable research, it's necessary to select the right approaches and strategies. In this research, both quantitative and qualitative research will take place to reach the outcome. It refers to the process of selecting the research methodology and getting support to collect data effectively. In this research, qualitative research has been performed to get analytical reviews from the users of these two accounting system. Interpretivism will be implemented in the qualitative research, which will help gain the belief of the participants. To achieve the objective, it is necessary to get the active participation of the participants. So, here we selected this philosophy, which will support us in collecting data. In this research, the paradigm will be positivism, which will help to make a real inquiry. In this research, systematic research will be applied to get help from the data sources. As we know, the concept of positivism makes us believe in the single factors that may be real. So, here, the quantitative research approaches will be utilized to clear up reality. In this research, we aim to identify the differences between the Angelo American system and the European system of accounting practices. So, here, we need a solid research method that will help us achieve the objectives. Here, we plan to use both qualitative research and quantitative research methodologies. We believe that by applying both of the models, the research will get closer to achieving its outcome. This will help in our research as here we can identify whether those accounting systems are effective or not. Moreover, it will also help to understand the different organisations' employees' experiences and whether we can make the decisions. To make a comparison we needed to get information on which application how the system works and can it be accurate or not. The main motive for using quantitative research is to make the understandable and make an in-depth analysis. Through numerical data, our participants can easily answer our questions which will help in getting the data. Moreover, the secondary data will be collected in the numerical format. The main reason behind choosing it as it will help in getting an understanding from the research users. Every research project should have sustainable quality, which may be ensured by selecting an effective research design. Here we make use of mixed methods, including quantitative and qualitative research. Quantitative data will help to get numerical data that is easily understandable and accessible for analysis. The research users usually want information that refers to the overall environment. Moreover, qualitative research is preferable, as it's easiest to identify the probable outcome of this research. Quantitative research can analyse the different factors in society, including social, economic, and psychological phenomena. During the quantitative research data collection, the sample size will be implied by the confidence interval. The mixed method benefits this research by giving access to examining both methods and making this project stronger towards achieving the actual outcome. (this box should expand as you type)
	Location of research activity Identify all locations where research activity will take place.
8	Online Storage (this box should expand as you type)
	Research activity outside of the UK If research activity will take place overseas, you are responsible for ensuring that local ethical considerations are complied with and that the relevant permissions are sought. Specify any local guidelines (e.g. from local professional associations/learned societies/universities) that exist and whether these involve any ethical stipulations beyond those usual in the UK (provide details of any

	licenses or permissions required). Also specify whether there are any specific ethical issues raised by the local context in which the research activity is taking place, for example, particular cultural and/or legal sensitivities or vulnerabilities of participants. If you live in the country where you will do the research then please state this.
9	<i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>

10	Use of documentation not in the public domain: Are any documents <u>NOT</u> publicly available?	NO	☒
		YES	☐
11	If Yes, please provide details here of how you will gain access to specific documentation that is not in the public domain and that this is in accordance with the current data protection law of the country in question and that of England and Wales. <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>		

	Does your research relate to one or more of the seven aims of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015?	YES	NO
12	A prosperous Wales	☐	☒
13	A resilient Wales	☐	☒
14	A healthier Wales	☐	☒
15	A more equal Wales	☐	☒
16	A Wales of cohesive communities	☐	☒
17	A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	☐	☒
18	A globally responsible Wales	☐	☒
19	If YES to any of the above, please give details: <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>		

SECTION F: Scope of Research Activity

	Will the research activity include:	YES	NO
1	Use of a questionnaire or similar research instrument?	☒	☐
2	Use of interviews?	☒	☐
3	Use of focus groups?	☐	☒
4	Use of participant diaries?	☐	☒
5	Use of video or audio recording?	☐	☒
6	Use of computer-generated log files?	☐	☒

7	Participant observation with their knowledge?	☐	☒
8	Participant observation without their knowledge?	☐	☒
9	Access to personal or confidential information without the participants' specific consent?	☐	☒
10	Administration of any questions, test stimuli, presentation that may be experienced as physically, mentally or emotionally harmful / offensive?	☐	☒
11	Performance of any acts which may cause embarrassment or affect self-esteem?	☐	☒
12	Investigation of participants involved in illegal activities?	☐	☒
13	Use of procedures that involve deception?	☐	☒
14	Administration of any substance, agent or placebo?	☐	☒
15	Working with live vertebrate animals?	☐	☒
16	Procedures that may have a negative impact on the environment?	☐	☒
17	Other primary data collection methods. Please indicate the type of data collection method(s) below.		
	Details of any other primary data collection method: (this box should expand as you type)	☐	☒

If NO to every question, then the research activity is (ethically) low risk and **may** be exempt from **some** of the following sections (please refer to Guidance Notes).

If YES to any question, then no research activity should be undertaken until full ethical approval has been obtained.

SECTION G: Intended Participants

If there are no participants then do not complete this section, but go directly to section H.

	Who are the intended participants:	YES	NO
1	Students or staff at the University?	☐	☒
2	Adults (over the age of 18 and competent to give consent)?	☒	☐
3	Vulnerable adults?	☐	☒
4	Children and Young People under the age of 18? (Consent from Parent, Carer or Guardian will be required)	☐	☒
5	Prisoners?	☐	☒
6	Young offenders?	☐	☒
7	Those who could be considered to have a particularly dependent relationship with the investigator or a gatekeeper?	☐	☒
8	People engaged in illegal activities?	☐	☒
9	Others. Please indicate the participants below, and specifically any group who may be unable to give consent.		
	Details of any other participant groups: (this box should expand as you type)	☐	☒

	Participant numbers and source Provide an estimate of the expected number of participants. How will you identify participants and how will they be recruited?	
10	How many participants are expected?	20 individuals <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>
11	Who will the participants be?	Accountants from different organisations <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>
12	How will you identify the participants?	In selecting the participants, we gave priority to their working experiences and talents. So, we took accountants from different organisations who can make better descriptions of their user experiences. <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>

	Information for participants:	YES	NO	N/A
13	Will you describe the main research procedures to participants in advance, so that they are informed about what to expect?	☒	☐	☐
14	Will you tell participants that their participation is voluntary?	☒	☐	☐
15	Will you obtain written consent for participation?	☒	☐	☐
16	Will you explain to participants that refusal to participate in the research will not affect their treatment or education (if relevant)?	☒	☐	☐
17	If the research is observational, will you ask participants for their consent to being observed?	☒	☐	☐
18	Will you tell participants that they may withdraw from the research at any time and for any reason?	☒	☐	☐
19	With questionnaires, will you give participants the option of omitting questions they do not want to answer?	☒	☐	☐
20	Will you tell participants that their data will be treated with full confidentiality and that, if published, it will not be identifiable as theirs?	☒	☐	☐
21	Will you debrief participants at the end of their participation, in a way appropriate to the type of research undertaken?	☒	☐	☐
22	If NO to any of above questions, please give an explanation			
	<i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>			

	Information for participants:	YES	NO	N/A
24	Will participants be paid?	☐	☒	☐
25	Is specialist electrical or other equipment to be used with participants?	☐	☒	☐
26	Are there any financial or other interests to the investigator or University arising from this study?	☐	☒	☐
27	Will the research activity involve deliberately misleading participants in any way, or the partial or full concealment of the specific study aims?	☐	☒	☐
28	If YES to any question, please provide full details			

(this box should expand as you type)

SECTION H: Anticipated Risks

	Outline any anticipated risks that may adversely affect any of the participants, the researchers and/or the University, and the steps that will be taken to address them.					
	If you have completed a full risk assessment (for example as required by a laboratory, or external research collaborator) you may append that to this form.					
1	Full risk assessment completed and appended?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>☒</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	☐	No	☒
Yes	☐					
No	☒					
2	Risks to participants For example: sector-specific health & safety, emotional distress, financial disclosure, physical harm, transfer of personal data, sensitive organisational information					
	Risk to participants: Leaking personal information of participants Organisations confidential data <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>	How you will mitigate the risk to participants: Here in this research, we will try to exhort them to keep the personal information. Moreover, we will keep personal to the company information and predict it will get published. <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>				
3	If research activity may include sensitive, embarrassing or upsetting topics (e.g. sexual activity, drug use) or issues likely to disclose information requiring further action (e.g. criminal activity), give details of the procedures to deal with these issues, including any support/advice (e.g. helpline numbers) to be offered to participants. Note that where applicable, consent procedures should make it clear that if something potentially or actually illegal is discovered in the course of a project, it may need to be disclosed to the proper authorities					
	<i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>					
4	Risks to the investigator For example: personal health & safety, physical harm, emotional distress, risk of accusation of harm/impropriety, conflict of interest					
	Risk to the investigator: Self-interest <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>	How you will mitigate the risk to the investigator: Given the effects of Brexit on politics and the economy, the researcher ought to be open about any potential conflicts of interest among. To maintain the integrity of the research process, efficiently supervise researchers. <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>				
5	University/institutional risks For example: adverse publicity, financial loss, data protection					
	Risk to the University: Contrary advertising <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>	How you will mitigate the risk to the University: Mistakes or disagreements that surface throughout the study phase could result to adverse publicity; for this reason, the research needs <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>				
6	Environmental risks For example: accidental spillage of pollutants, damage to local ecosystems					
	Risk to the environment: Data leaked	How you will mitigate the risk to environment:				

	(this box should expand as you type)	The researcher should use strong data security procedures to stop breaches and choose ecologically friendly suitable and safe techniques for storing data. (this box should expand as you type)
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Disclosure and Barring Service				
	If the research activity involves children or vulnerable adults, a Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) certificate must be obtained before any contact with such participants.	YES	NO	N/A
7	Does your research require you to hold a current DBS Certificate?	☐	☒	☐
8	If YES, please give the certificate number. If the certificate number is not available please write "Pending"; in this case any ethical approval will be subject to providing the appropriate certificate number.			

SECTION I: Feedback, Consent and Confidentiality

1	Feedback What de-briefing and feedback will be provided to participants, how will this be done and when?
	Following their involvement, participants will get a debriefing statement that will answer any queries that may arise and guarantee that the study's goal is transparent. In order to encourage discussion about the study problem and show gratitude for their participation, input on the important findings that emphasise the experiences of the passengers and industry trends will be published in an easily readable format shortly after data processing. (this box should expand as you type)
2	Informed consent Describe the arrangements to inform potential participants, before providing consent, of what is involved in participating. Describe the arrangements for participants to provide full consent before data collection begins. If gaining consent in this way is inappropriate, explain how consent will be obtained and recorded in accordance with prevailing data protection legislation.
	Here the participants will receive an invitation and the research details before taking the interview session. As well there we will explain the whole process and ensure the security which will encourage them to participate effectively. To demonstrate that they understand the goal of the research and what they'll be consenting to, they will need to sign an online permission form. Additionally, the withdrawal protocol will be described to let participants know that they are free to stop participating in the study at any moment with no repercussions. To guarantee that respondents have control over their data and understand how it will be used, the consenting approach will adhere to GDPR. (this box should expand as you type)
3	Confidentiality / Anonymity Set out how anonymity of participants and confidentiality will be ensured in any outputs. If anonymity is not being offered, explain why this is the case.
	By not recording any personally identifiable data, the responders' anonymity will be protected. Additionally, the survey is going to safeguard interviewees' privacy by making guarantees that no sensitive data about them or their business is disclosed without their permission. (this box should expand as you type)

SECTION J: Data Protection and Storage

	Does the research activity involve personal data (as defined by the General Data Protection Regulation 2016 “GDPR” and the Data Protection Act 2018 “DPA”)?	YES	NO
1	“Personal data” means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person (‘data subject’). An identifiable natural person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person. Any video or audio recordings of participants is considered to be personal data.	☒	☐
	If YES, provide a description of the data and explain why this data needs to be collected:		
2	 (this box should expand as you type)		
	Does it involve special category data (as defined by the GDPR)?	YES	NO
3	“Special category data” means sensitive personal data consisting of information as to the data subjects’ – (a) racial or ethnic origin, (b) political opinions, (c) religious beliefs or other beliefs of a similar nature, (d) membership of a trade union (within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992), (e) physical or mental health or condition, (f) sexual life, (g) genetics, (h) biometric data (as used for ID purposes),	☐	☒
	If YES, provide a description of the special category data and explain why this data needs to be collected:		
4	 (this box should expand as you type)		

	Will data from the research activity (collected data, drafts of the thesis, or materials for publication) be stored in any of the following ways?	YES	NO
5	Manual files (i.e. in paper form)?	☐	☒
6	University computers?	☐	☒
7	Private company computers?	☐	☒
8	Home or other personal computers?	☐	☒
9	Laptop computers/ CDs/ Portable disk-drives/ memory sticks?	☐	☒
10	“Cloud” storage or websites?	☒	☐
11	Other – specify:	☐	☒
12	For all stored data, explain the measures in place to ensure the security of the data collected, data confidentiality, including details of backup procedures, password protection, encryption, anonymisation and pseudonymisation:		
	Strong password protection and encryption will be used to safeguard the gathered data from unwanted access. (this box should expand as you type)		

	Data Protection		
	Will the research activity involve any of the following activities:	YES	NO

13	Electronic transfer of data in any form?	☒	☐
14	Sharing of data with others at the University outside of the immediate research team?	☐	☒
15	Sharing of data with other organisations?	☐	☒
16	Export of data outside the UK or importing of data from outside the UK?	☐	☒
17	Use of personal addresses, postcodes, faxes, emails or telephone numbers?	☐	☒
18	Publication of data that might allow identification of individuals?	☐	☒
19	Use of data management system?	☐	☒
20	Data archiving?	☒	☐
21	If YES to any question, please provide full details, explaining how this will be conducted in accordance with the GDPR and Data Protection Act (2018) (and any international equivalents, where appropriate):		
	<i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>		
22	List all who will have access to the data generated by the research activity:		
	Investigator		
	<i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>		
23	List who will have control of, and act as custodian(s) for, data generated by the research activity:		
	Investigator		
	<i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>		
24	Give details of data storage arrangements, including security measures in place to protect the data, where data will be stored, how long for, and in what form. Will data be archived – if so how and if not why not.		
	Personal identifiers will be removed from the personally identifiable information, and encrypting will be used to prevent unauthorised entry. The information would be safeguarded in an electronic format in the research data repository on the university cloud.		
	<i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>		
25	Please indicate if your data will be stored in the UWTSD Research Data Repository (see https://researchdata.uwtsd.ac.uk/). If so please explain. <i>(Most relevant to academic staff)</i>		
	Indeed, it will be kept in the UWTSD Research Data Warehouse for data security and to improve gathering and storing data efficiency.		
	<i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>		
26	Confirm that you have read the UWTSD guidance on data management (see https://www.uwtsd.ac.uk/library/research-data-management/)	YES	☒
27	Confirm that you are aware that you need to keep all data until after your research has completed or the end of your funding	YES	☒

SECTION K: Declaration

	The information which I have provided is correct and complete to the best of my knowledge. I have attempted to identify any risks and issues related to the research activity and acknowledge my obligations and the rights of the participants. In submitting this application I hereby confirm that I undertake to ensure that the above named research activity will meet the University's Research Ethics and Integrity Code of Practice which is published on the website: https://www.uwtsd.ac.uk/research/research-ethics/		
1	Signature of applicant:		Date: 23/12/2023

For STUDENT Submissions:

2	Director of Studies/Supervisor:	Dr Rexon Nring	Date: 23/12/2023
3	Signature:	Dr Rexon Nring	

For STAFF Submissions:

4	Academic Director/ Assistant Dean:		Date:
5	Signature:		

Checklist: Please complete the checklist below to ensure that you have completed the form according to the guidelines and attached any required documentation:

☒	I have read the guidance notes supplied before completing the form.
☒	I have completed ALL RELEVANT sections of the form in full.
☒	I confirm that the research activity has received approval in principle
☒	I have attached a copy of final/interim approval from external organisation (where appropriate)
☐	I have attached a full risk assessment (where appropriate) ONLY TICK IF YOU HAVE ATTACHED A FULL RISK ASSESSMENT
☒	I understand that it is my responsibility to ensure that the above named research activity will meet the University's Research Ethics and Integrity Code of Practice.
☒	I understand that before commencing data collection all documents aimed at respondents (including information sheets, consent forms, questionnaires, interview schedules etc.) must be confirmed by the DoS/Supervisor, module tutor or Academic Director.

RESEARCH STUDENTS AND STAFF ONLY

All communications relating to this application during its processing must be in writing and emailed to pgresearch@uwtsd.ac.uk, with the title 'Ethical Approval' followed by your name. You will be informed of the outcome of your claim by email; therefore it is important that you check your University and personal email accounts regularly.

STUDENTS ON UNDERGRADUATE OR TAUGHT MASTERS PROGRAMMES should submit this form (and receive the outcome) via systems explained to you by the supervisor/module leader.

This form is available electronically from the Academic Office web pages:
<https://www.uwtsd.ac.uk/academic-office/appendices-and-forms/>