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Abstract

Eval uation of Insurance Accounting System in Sudan

Though insurance as an economic activity has been known since a long time in the world, yet it was practiced in the Sudan only in the 19th century. Foreign companies through their branches and agents were the only enterprises which conducted insurance business in the Sudan in the early stages.

After the nationalization and confiscation policy in 1970 all the activities of the foreign companies (including insurance ones) were liquidated or replaced by Sudanese companies. The controller of Insurance Act 1960 was amended to prohibit the foreign insurance companies from issuing any insurance policies. Accordingly, all the insurance companies in Sudan became owned by Sudanese businessmen.

Before the nationalization and confiscation of foreign insurance companies, all of the insurance activities were handled by foreign staff. As a result the Sudanese companies experienced some difficulties in running their business affairs due to lack of qualified personnel.

This study has attempted to investigate the problem of proper accounting system in the field of insurance business though the accounting procedures are the same with other business enterprises.

The study revealed severe shortage of the prescribed forms of the balance sheet and profit and loss account which are not in wide range of circulation.

The Ministry of Finance and National economy is adamant in the provision and circulation of this prescribed forms for adequate use in the insurance accounting system.

The study followed an analytical approach to investigate the problem. The main source of data were:

- (i) Verbal contacts and interviews with the financial manager and head of other departments.
- (ii) A questionnaire distributed to the personnel department. The secondary data was gathered from the literature available in the field of insurance.

The study concluded that:

- (i) There is need for the Ministry of Finance and National Economy to avail the prescribed accounting form.
- (ii) There is also need to separate the functions of operation and custodian of cash from he functions of recording.

The study recommends that:

- (i) The Ministry of Finance and National Economy should not be adamant to avail the prescribed forms for proper accounting use as stipulated.
- (ii) Proper control of finance in an enterprise, organization and government need an internal audit, most of the insurance firms don't abide to this, hence internal audit department is of necessity for internal control purpose.

- (iii) Functions of operation and custodian of cash from the functions of recording be separated to avoid misappropriation of funds.
- (iv) Computers should be installed to minimize cost.

الملخّص

تقييم نظام محاسبة التأمين في السودان

مع ذلك التأمين كنشاط اقتصادي عُرِفَ منذ وقت طويل في العالم، رغم زواله في السودان فقط في القرن التاسع عشر. الشركات الأجنبية خلال فروعِهم ووكلائِهم، كَانتْ المشاريعَ الوحيدةَ التي أجرتْ عملَ التأمين في السودان في المراحل المبكرةِ.

بعد سياسة المصادرة والتأميم في 1970 كُلّ نشاطات الشركاتِ الأجنبيةِ (يضمن ذلك التأمين) صُفّيت أو استبدلت بالشركاتِ السودانيةِ مِنْ إصْدار أيّ وثائق تأمين. بالشركاتِ التأمين الأجنبيةِ مِنْ إصْدار أيّ وثائق تأمين. وفقاً لذلك، كُلّ شركاتِ التأمين في السودان أصبحتْ مُمثلكة مِن قِبل رجال الأعمال السودانيين.

قبل التأميم ومصادرة شركات التأمين الأجنبية، كُلّ نشاطات التأمين عولجَ مِن قِبل الموظفين الأجانب. كنتيجة الشركات السودانية واجهت بعض الصعوبات في إدارة شؤون عملِهم بسبب قلة تُؤهّلُ الموظفين.

هذه الدراسةِ حاولتْ تَحرّي مشكلةِ نظامِ المحاسبة الصحيح في حقل عمل التأمين مع ذلك الإجراءات المحاسبية نفس بالمشاريع التجارية الأخرى.

-الدراسة كَشفتْ نَقْصَ حادً مِنْ الأشكال المَوْصُوفةِ للميزانيةِ وحسابات الربح والخسارةِ الذي ليستا في تشكيلة واسعة من التوزيع. إنّ وزارة المالية والاقتصاد الوطني عنيدُ في البندِ وتوزيع هذه الأشكال المَوْصُوفةِ للاستعمال الكافي في نظام محاسبة التأمينَ.

الدراسة ثلث منهج تحليلي لتُحرّي المشكلةِ. المصدر الرئيسي للبياناتِ كانتْ:

- (i) اتصالات ومقابلات شفوية مع المدير المالي ورئيس الأقسام الأخرى.
- ií) أي استفتاء وزَّعَ إلى قسم الموَّظفين. البياناتُ الثانوية جُمِعتُ مِنْ الأدبِ متوفرةِ في حقل التأمين.

الدر اسة استنتجت تلك:

- (i) هناك حاجة لوزارة المالية والاقتصاد الوطني لنَفْع أشكال المحاسبة المَوْصنُوفة بالتعاون مع الشركة لخدمة التأمين العامّة في السودان.
 - (ii) هناك أيضاً حاجة لفَصل وظائفِ العمليةِ وحامي النقدِ مِنْ يَشتغلُ مِنْ التسجيل.

الدراسة توصى:

- (i) وزارة المالية والاقتصاد الوطني لا يَجِبُ أنْ يَكُونا عنيد لنَفْع الأشكال المَوْصُوفةِ لاستعمال المحاسبة الصحيح كما أشتر ط.
- (ii) سيطرة صحيحة مِنْ الماليةِ في مشروع ومنظمةِ وحكومةِ يَحتاجان مُدققاً داخلياً، أغلب شركاتِ التأمينَ لا يَلتزمُ بهذه، لِذلك قسم مراجعة داخلية للحساباتِ مِنْ الضرورةِ للسيطرةِ الداخليةِ لتَقليل الكلفةِ.
 - (iii) وظائف العملية وحامى النقد مِنْ وظائف تسجيل يَكُونان منفصلاً لتَّفادي سوء الإدارة صندوق
 - (iv) يَجِبُ أَنْ تُركّبَ حاسبات لتَقليل الكلفةِ.

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