

A Study of the Effect of Organizational Culture Effect on Association between Intellectual Capital and Cost Characteristics

Mehdi Heidari*, Hamzeh Didar, Yaser Vafa

Department of Accounting, Urmia University, Iran

ABSTRACT

In line with the knowledge-based economy development, intellectual capitals play a vital role in achieving a sustainable competitive advantage. In the context of developing economy, cost management is taken into consideration as one of the most important strategies to attain financial success and organizational performance within the competitive market. Since intellectual capital and cost characteristics management are among the factors leading to the improvement of financial performance indicators among companies, and considering the fact that these terms can function as improving the efficiency and effectiveness in assumed organizations along with perceiving that organizational culture is one of the fundamental fields of organizational change and transform, the present study is developed to examine the association between intellectual capital and cost characteristics with a focus on mediating effect of organizational culture among the companies listed on Tehran Stock Exchange and over the counter. To this end, the information pertinent to 168 companies for 8 years from 2010 to 2017 were used. To test the research hypotheses, the present study made use of the multivariate regression method based on mixed data. The results indicated that there is a positive and significant relationship between intellectual capital and organizational culture as well as cost characteristics. In addition, it was concluded that there is a positive and significant relationship between organizational culture and cost characteristics. Ultimately, it was found that the effect of organizational culture (as the mediator variable) in the relationship between intellectual capital and cost characteristics is significant. Organizational culture models play a key role in increasing managers' awareness and organizational practitioners. It is necessary that organizational managers, particularly in developing countries pave the way for the increased efficiency and organizational effectiveness by referring to mixed models and developing strategic studies with respect to the confirmation of these models.

Keywords: Intellectual Capital, Cost Characteristics, Organizational Culture.

* Corresponding author: Assistant Professor of Accounting, Email: m.heidari@urmia.ac.ir
<https://doi.org/10.22067/ijaaf.v2i2.74646>

1. Introduction

Despite the fact that there are a variety of definitions regarding the term intellectual capital, there is also a consensus over the economic-oriented and knowledge-oriented approaches, so that a considerable number of researchers have identified human capital, structural capital, and client capital as the potential components of the intellectual capital. The intellectual capital offers a number of advantages such as profit-making, improving the strategic position, increasing the market share, innovation and exclusive technology, developing the standard and recognizing the trademark, increasing organizational fame, reducing the expenses, increasing client loyalty and improving the productivity. One of the benefits of intellectual capital for the organization is cost reduction. The cost reduction is performed through cost management. Cost management involves the efficiency and optimal use of the organization resources in order to create the values, norms, and social behaviors which have an impact on the behavior and attitudes of individuals within the organization. Generally speaking, culture is said to be supportive of knowledge management when it creates value for the knowledge and encourages it to be shared, created, and applied. Thus, developing a comprehensive definition of organizational culture and knowledge management is a key step toward the development of intellectual capitals. Edwinston considers the cultural and organizational values as the outcomes of a firm's human capitals. The researchers believe that culture shapes various cultures and makes them related to one another. Affecting all dimensions of organization, organizational culture is of such a significance that the management scientists take into consideration the main task of leaders as they change and assign proper cultural values. In general, the organization culture has some impacts on organizational improvement more than environmental factors. Hajiha and Kharatzade (2015) carried out a study to compare the organizational culture and its dimensions among the companies which make use of the management accounting innovations and those who avoid using them. There was found to be a significant difference between the organizational culture of the companies which make use of the management accounting innovations and companies which refrain from using them. Therefore, one can state that organizational culture has an effect on the use of management accounting innovations such as the cost management, and one can draw the attention towards examining the association between the organizational culture and cost characteristics. In addition, by considering the effect of intellectual capital and cost management on the financial performance of firms, one can investigate the effect of intellectual capital in cost characteristics. Moreover, since the culture is considered as the strategic touchstone for a successful company, one can explore the influence of intellectual capital on organizational culture, accordingly. Thus, the purpose of the present study is to examine the effect of intellectual capital on cost characteristics with respect to the role of organizational culture as the mediator variable.

2. Review literature and previous researches

Intellectual capital

Today, management of intellectual capital would lead the organizations towards higher levels of success across competitive markets. The first attempts to deal with the concepts of intellectual capital were achieved by the studies of Fritz Machlupin (1962); however, the invention of the intellectual capital term is attributed to Galbrais. In recent decades, firms have devoted their attention to measure the intellectual capital for offering reports to the beneficiary parties where they attempt

to find out methods to assess the local intangible assets and extract the intangible values across organizations (Heydari, Qaderi and Kafami, 2015). The intellectual capital offers a new comprehensive model for observing the real values of organizations, through which one can evaluate the future values of the company. Most of the experts consider the intellectual capital as involving client capital, human capital, and structural capital. The intellectual capital can be defined as a set of all knowledge employed by the employees of companies, which also creates a competitive advantage. To put it another way, the intellectual capital is defined as the intellect axis including the knowledge, information, assets, and intellectual analysis through which companies can benefit from the advantage towards the generation of wealth (Heydari et al., 2015)

Cost management

Rapid and astonishing development of technology along with the increased competition in the global markets have encouraged the economic managers to produce high-quality products, to offer optimal services to clients, and to reduce the final cost of products and services. Companies which have adopted the cost management strategy will be able to increase their market share by suggesting lower costs for production and sale. In general, the cost management system emphasizes the minimization of the production costs, excludes any activity without added economic value, and progresses towards high-quality products (Khashei and khasti, 2017). Cost management is based on the attitude that costs are not generated by themselves; rather, it is the total reducing costs or embarking on product services as well as management decisions that are based on the use of limited organizational resources. The attitude of cost management plays a vital role in shaping the managers' decisions for creating value for all beneficiary parties (stakeholders, clients, employees, and society) and endeavors to offer a balanced and creative level among different beneficiary parties.

Organizational culture

Organizational culture is a term introduced recently in the field of management knowledge and organismal behaviors. By following the new theories and studies in the context of management, the organizational culture has captured the attentions and is regarded as one of the concerns within the field of management (Tosi, 1994). In fact, the organizational culture has been realized in the belief system of the organization and is defined frequently by the language, symbols, tradition, and customers which reflect the behavior derived from the belief system. Defections of organizational culture have to do with explaining the quality of behavior or people's thinking styles. In an attempt to achieve a useful and comprehensive definition, some of the researchers such as Gerioz, Walter, and Dabsen have considered the cultural performances while some others such as Bawer and Gonzalez have developed a brief definition in this regard. Thus, considering the importance of definitions offered concerning the term organizational culture, a number of definitions is demonstrated in this section. Edgar (2003) relates the organizational culture to an iceberg, the overall image of which is latent and a tiny part of it is observable. From Hofstede's (1986) point of view, organizational culture is a collective planning within the mind. Mind planning is not the same as that of the computer. Considering the effect of intellectual capital and cost management on the financial performance of companies, one can examine the impact of intellectual capital on cost characteristics. Since culture is regarded as a strategic touchstone for a successful company, one can address the effect of intellectual capital on organizational culture. Based on the

results obtained from the research hypotheses, one can say there is a significant difference between the organizational culture of companies which makes use of this innovation and those that refrain from using it. Generally, one can argue that the organizational culture has an effect on the application of management accounting innovation such as cost management and one can examine the association between organizational culture and cost characteristics.

Alame and Sheikh Abomasodi (2015) examine the intellectual capital effect on cultural capital, knowledge management actions, and organizational performance among the employees working in Isfahan Gas Company. In this study, the human and structural capital were found to have an effect on the organizational performance. In addition, this component had an effect on the organizational performance indirectly with the mediator variable role of cultural capital and KM actions. Abdul Rasid, Ruhana and Ismail (2014) assess the relationship between management accounting systems (MAS), enterprise risk management (ERM), and organizational performance by examining MAS information characteristics that match ERM implementation and joint effects of MAS and ERM on organizational performance. Fakhari and Mohamadi (2017) carried out a study to addresses the effect of organizational culture on the quality of information disclosure. The results indicated that some of the organizational culture components (adaptation and missionary) contribute to the disclosure of information among companies. However, no significant relationship was found between the organization culture based on the job involvement and adaptation to the disclosure quality as well as its expression. Such results can be useful for implementing the method of response responsibility leading to increased information disclosure clarity within the companies. Wahid ElKelish and Kamal Hassan (2014) show in their study on the organizational culture and disclosure of risk among large companies that hierarchical organizational culture had a positive and significant effect on the level of risk disclosure of rich-level United Arab Emirates Companies. The researchers examine the organizational culture based on the cultural dimesons model of Mozhen and its association with employing management accounting innovations among the companies listed on Tehran Stock Exchanges. Considered management accounting innovations of this research include activity-based costing, activity-based management, balanced evaluation, goal-based costing, standard costing, quality costing, and Kaizen costing. The organizational culture dimensions were found to be supporting tendencies, innovation, rule-based tendencies, and goal-based tendencies. Based on the findings, there is a significant difference between the companies which make use of the management accounting innovations and those which refrain from using them. Fakhari and Mohamadi (2017) concluded in their study that removing of added value, enhancement of fixed expenses in line with the incomes, reduction of non-fixed costs, and the improvement of main activities within the economic sectors are in correlation with the financial performance of institute. The results of the study Sanchez, Munoz and Guzman(2007) manifest that organizational culture is considered as the main component within the demonstrated models with respect to the evaluation of intellectual capital and there is a strong relationship between culture and components of intellectual capital.

Research hypotheses

H₁: Intellectual capital has a significant effect on organizational culture.

H₂: Organizational culture has a significant effect on cost characteristics.

H₃: Intellectual capital has a significant effect on cost characteristics.

H₄: Intellectual capital has a significant effect on cost characteristics by considering the organizational culture.

3. Research methodology

The required data were used based on the survey design and obtained from the information center of Stock Exchanges as well as the financial reports of the companies listed on Stock Exchanges and over the counter companies' center. In addition, the data were gathered from the board of directors of companies listed on Tehran Stock Exchanges and over the counter companies. Later, the data were analyzed after being ordered by the considered software and the statistical analysis. The sampling method is based on the systematic elimination method. therefore, the chosen model included the companies listed on Stock Exchanges and over the counter companies which met the following characteristics: the company is admitted to Tehran Stock Exchanges since 2010; the financial year ends in December 31 and that the company has not changed its financial year between the years 2010 to 2017; the required information for estimating the research variables are available for the years considered; it is not ranked as the banks and financial institutes (investment companies, financial mediation, banks, and leasing) since their financial disclosure differs. By considering the afore-mentioned conditions and based on the systematic removing method, the model was determined as 168 companies for the years 2010 to 2017.

Research variables

Independent variable: Intellectual capital (IC): a model developed by Ante Palikdealing with the coefficient of the added value of intellectual capital which is an analytic instrument for measuring the performance of the company. Instead of direct measurement of intellectual capital, the author suggested a criterion for the efficiency of added value by the intellectual capability. The main components of the intellectual capital added value can be identified based on the company resources in the field of physical capital, human capital, and structural capital. This model emphasizes the creation of company value based on the effectiveness of company resource management. Following is the equation for estimating the added value coefficient of the intellectual capital: $VAIC = HCE + SCE + CEE$

HCE = human resources efficiency; SCE = structural capital efficiency; CEE = physical capital efficiency

Dependent variable: Cost characteristics: there are different aspects of examining the cost characteristics and previous studies did not take into consideration such aspects. Thus, the following operational definition was developed by examining the cost characteristics of the management concept: the modulus of the ratio dealing with percent of changes in overhead costs to the production costs (overhead cost/ production cost); the modules dealing with the percent of changes in production cost to the cost of sale goods (production cost/ cost of sale goods); and the modulus of the percent of changes in quality costs of the production cost (quality cost/ production cost) where the product costs, as well as the quality costs, are obtained from the financial statements and descriptive notations of the financial statements. The quality cost includes the rework cost, waste costs, machinery deficiency costs, after sale costs, guarantee costs, return from sale costs, off costs, and investigation as well as test costs, each of which is obtained from the financial statements and descriptive notations. The mean of each obtained changes percent is estimated for each

company.

Mediator variable: Organizational culture (OC): to examine the organizational culture, Parson’s AGIL model was used which included the initial actions in the field of developing a framework for understanding the values within the cultural systems, involving the organizational culture systems. Parson’s model helps assign the tasks for each social system in order to survive. These tasks are as follows; adaptation: the ability to be adapted to the environment; goal development: having processed and reached the goals; integrity: integrating the components of organizational and their correlations; legitimacy: guaranteeing long life right by the surrounding components. Since different questionnaires have been previously used to examine the organizational culture, the present study made use of the information observation dealing with the report of directors’ board. In case the assumed components are present in the reports of companies’ board of directors, we assign 1; otherwise, we zero will be used where the total numbers indicate the organizational culture. Components of organizational culture and their quality of collection are as follows:

Components of organizational culture	Collection method
Adaptation	Competitive status, the position of company in industry
Goal development	Setting the plans and perspectives of company position in industry, level of achievement to determined goals
Integrity	Level of investment in organizational integrated system such as IMS system
legitimacy	Organizational contracts

Table X.
Components of organizational culture and quality of collection

The control variables are as follows: financial leverage (FL): the financial leverage is defined as the ratio of the sum of debts to the total asset; company size (size): company size is calculated through the logarithm of company’s market value; loss rate: in case the company experiences the pure loss in one year, we assign 1; otherwise, we zero will be used.

4. Results

Descriptive statistics

Descriptive statistics of the research variables are presented in the following table.

Based on the obtained values, one can say that the size of the commercial sector is the lowest change coefficient, thus it has the most stable condition throughout a seven-year period. The loss variable has the highest change coefficient; thus it has the minimum stable throughout a seven-year period compared to other research variables. One of the most important applications of descriptive statistics is to determine the normal or non-normal status of the variable. Jarque-Bera Test is a suitable test in this regard. The statistic probability shows that the normality of variables distribution is rejected since their statistic is less than 0.05. Therefore, it is necessary to use Spearman Correlation Coefficient Test to describe the variables. To identify the mixed data or panel data, Breusch-Pagan Test is used, the results of which show that the panel model is confirmed. Since the type of model in panel data case should be determined between the fixed and random effects, Hausman Test is used, the results of which indicate the choice of fixed effects model.

Organizational Culture Effect on Association between Intellectual Capital and Cost Characteristics

Based on the results of the Breusch-Pagan Test, every three variables are examined through the use of panel data method. Moreover, based on the Hausman Test results, every three hypotheses are tested based on the fixed effects method.

79

	Intellectual capital	Organizational culture	Cost characteristics	Financial leverage	Loss status	Company size
Mean	0.8439	0.7608	0.4597	0.5997	0.0824	6.1383
Median	0.82	0.667	0.419	0.6075	0	5.9985
Maximum	2.615	1	9.311	1.58	1	8.298
Minimum	0	0.333	0.042	0.038	0	4.564
Standard deviation	0.2887	0.1667	0.3535	0.2167	0.2752	0.7126
Coefficient of changes	0.7690	0.2191	0.7690	0.3614	3.3366	0.1165
Jarque-Bera value	537.16669	33.4120	703.2080	7.3245	4355.639	82.8878
Statistic value of Jarque-Bera	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0256	0.0001	0.0001
Number of observations	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176

Table 1.
Descriptive statistics

Research hypotheses Results

Hypothesis 1: intellectual capital has an effect on organizational culture

Dependent variable: organizational culture		Fixed model of panel data type	
T statistic probability	T statistic	Coefficients	Variables
0.0001	7.067	0.2016	Intellectual capital
0.5515	0.5957	0.00168	Financial leverage
0.6883	0.4013	0.0062	Loss status
0.0001	12.4224	0.2216	Company size
2.2426	Durbin Watson statistic	0.00629	AR (1)
13.4153	F statistic	0.7342	Determining coefficient
0.0001	F statistic probability	0.6795	Balanced determining coefficient

Table 2.
hypothesis - One Results

The results of F statistical probability show that the model is significant in general, the self-correlation issue is resolved based on the Durbin-Watson Statistic. In addition, the results of the balanced determining coefficient show that 0.68% of the changes dealing with the dependent variable are determined by the independent and control variables of this test. The results indicate that the intellectual capital (with 0.2016 regression coefficient and 0.0001 probability) has a positive and significant effect on organizational culture. This means in case the intellectual capital changes,

the organizational culture will change by 0.2016 units. Also, the effect of control variable dealing with company size is positive and significant by 0.0001 probability. Control variables of financial leverage and loss status have a positive and significant effect on organizational culture with coefficients of 0.0168 and 0.0062, respectively.

Hypothesis 2: intellectual capital has an effect on cost characteristics

Dependent variable: cost characteristics		Fixed model of panel data type	
T statistic probability	T statistic	Coefficients	Variables
0.0001	7.6208	0.0479	Organizational culture
0.9368	0.0770	0.0005	Financial leverage
0.0863	1.7171	0.0063	Loss status
0.0932	-1.6806	-0.0076	Company size
2.1228	Durbin Watson statistic	0.0821	AR (1)
139.6939	F statistic	0.9665	Determining coefficient
0.0001	F statistic probability	0.9594	Balanced determining coefficient

80

Table 3.
hypothesis -
Two Results

The results of F statistical probability show that the model is significant in general, the self-correlation issue is resolved based on the Durbin Watson Statistic (2.1228). In addition, the results of the balanced determining coefficient show that 0.96% of the changes dealing with the dependent variable are determined by the independent and control variables of this test. The results indicate that the organizational culture (with 0.0479 regression coefficient and 0.0001 probability) has a positive and significant effect on cost characteristics. This means in case the organizational culture changes, then cost characteristics will change by 0.0479 units. Control variables of financial leverage and loss status have a positive but insignificant effect on cost characteristics with coefficients of 0.0005 and 0.0063, respectively. Also, company size has a negative and insignificant effect (with -0.0076 coefficient) on cost characteristics.

Hypothesis 3: intellectual capital has an effect on cost characteristics

The results of F statistical probability show that the model is significant in general, the self-correlation issue is resolved based on the Durbin Watson Statistic (2.1398). In addition, the results of the balanced determining coefficient show that 0.96% of the changes dealing with the dependent variable are determined by the independent and control variables of this test.

Hypothesis 4: intellectual capital has an effect on cost characteristics in companies listed in Stock Exchanges and over the counter companies with respect to the organizational culture

To examine the mediating role of the organizational culture variable in the relationship between intellectual capital and cost characteristics, online Sobel Test was used. In this test, the obtained Sobel test statistical probability is 0.018 and one can conclude that the hypothesis is accepted at 95% confidence level. The results

indicate that the intellectual capital (with 0.0208 regression coefficient and 0.0033 probability) has a positive and significant effect on cost characteristics. This implies that in case of intellectual capital changes, cost characteristics will change by 0.0208 units. Also, the effect of control variable dealing with loss status with 0.0276 probability is positive and significant. Financial leverage and company size with 0.0054 and 0.0025 coefficients have a positive but insignificant effect on cost characteristics.

Dependent variable: cost characteristics		Fixed model of panel data type	
T statistic probability	T statistic	Coefficients	Variables
0.0033	2.9507	0.0208	Intellectual capital
0.03834	0.8720	0.0054	Financial leverage
0.0276	2.2067	0.0074	Loss status
0.05621	0.5799	0.0025	Company size
2.1398	Durbin Watson statistic	0.1125	AR (1)
145.6895	F statistic	0.9677	Determining coefficient
0.0001	F statistic probability	0.9611	Balanced determining coefficient

Table 4. hypothesis-Three Results

5. Conclusion and suggestions

The results show that intellectual capital has a positive and significant effect on organizational culture. This indicates that in case of intellectual capital change, organizational culture will change positively, as well. The results of this hypothesis are in line with the ones reported by Faghfori, Porrashidi, and Salajge (2014) which aimed at examining the relationship between intellectual capital and organizational culture through the census of mediating managers working in Zanjan Chamber of Industry, Mine, and Commerce. The obtained results are also in line with those of Felm Holtz' theories who considered the culture as the basis for organizational development and strategic touchstone for a successful company. The results of studies of Sanchez et al. (2007) reported that organizational culture is considered in described models regarding the evaluation of intellectual capital as the main component, and there is a strong relationship between culture and the components of the intellectual capital. The organizational culture has a positive and significant effect on cost characteristics. This indicates that in case organizational culture changes, the cost characteristics will change, either. The results of this hypothesis are in accordance with that of the Faghfori et al. (2014) where it was found that there is a significant difference between the organizational culture of companies which make use of the management accounting innovations and those which refrain from using them. Hence, one can demonstrate that organizational culture has an effect on the use of management accounting innovations such as cost management. Intellectual capital has a positive and significant effect on cost characteristics. This means that intellectual capital has a positive and significant effect on cost characteristics. This means that in case intellectual capital changes, the cost characteristics will change, as well. The result of this hypothesis proves the novelty of the present study since no local or international study has been conducted in this regard. Based on the studies undertaken in this domain, one can conclude that the increase of organizational

culture among companies will result in the increased intellectual capital of companies and that the cost management of companies would have a positive effect on cost characteristics which results in profit-making, improvement of strategic position, increased market share, innovation and exclusive technology as well as the recognition of commercial trademarks, increased organizational fame, redoing of costs, increased client loyalty, and the improvement of productivity. Based on the results obtained from the present study, the following suggestions are presented or future studies. The set of organizational culture models play a key role in increased managers' awareness and organizational practitioners. It is necessary that organizational managers, particularly in developing countries, pave the way for the increased efficiency and organizational effectiveness through referring to mixed models and develop strategic studies with respect to the confirmation of these models. Considering the role of intellectual capital in the success of companies and its contribution to the increased productivity and organizational fame as well as the strategic position of companies, it is recommended that companies realize their information truly and give considerable attention towards the effective factors of establishing intellectual capital. Moreover, it is suggested that the supervisory departments pave the way for more information disclosure of intellectual capital by assigning some guidelines, and embarking on encouraging policies. Based on the results of the hypothesis testing, higher levels of information disclosure in a company will result in an increased organizational culture level in an organization. The organizational culture would thus have an influence on cost characteristics so as to increase the profit-making, strategic position, and to reduce the costs. It is essential that companies draw more attention to intellectual capital and its disclosure in their organizations, leading to profit-making, improvement of strategic positions, increased market share, innovation and exclusive technology as well as the recognition of commercial trademarks, increased organizational fame, reduction of costs, increased client loyalty, and the improvement of productivity. Following this, the management section will make use of organizational resource expenses in an efficient and effective way in line with creating values for the clients where the profit-making and enterprise development are achieved through creating value. Clients are the basis for bringing wealth to the enterprises and organizations and it is the client who expresses satisfaction and loyalty.

6. References

- Abdul Rasid, S.Z.,RuhanaC.I.,Khairuzzaman, W., and Ismail, W. (2014). Management accounting systems, enterprise risk management and organizational performance in financial institutions.*Asian Review of Accounting*, Vol. 22, (2), pp.128-144. DOI: 10.1108/ARA-03-2013-0022
- Alame, S.M., and Sheikh Abomasodi, A. (2015). The effect of intellectual capital, with the mediating role of knowledge management and cultural capital on organizational performance from the perspective of the BSC (Case Study: Isfahan Gas Company).*Management Accounting*, Vol. 8, (24), pp. 73-87. http://jma.srbiau.ac.ir/article_6507_en.html [In Persian]

- Edgar, S.H. (2003). *Organizational culture. Translated by Dr.MohamadEbvrahim Mahjob*. First edition, Didavar Publications.http://www.untagsmd.ac.id/files/Perpustakaan_Digital_2/ORGANIZATIONAL%20CULTURE%20Organizational%20Culture%20and%20Leadership,203rd%20Edition.pdf
- Faghfori, M.H.,Porrashidi, R., and Salajge, S. (2014). Examining the association between organizational culture and intellectual capital: the case of mediating managers of Zanjan Chamber of Industry, Mine and Commerce. Second NationalConference on New Management Sciences, Golestan, Gorgan. https://www.civilica.com/Paper-CMMS02-CMMS02_050.html [In Persian]
- Fakhari, H., and Mohamadi, J. (2017). The Impact of Organizational Culture on the quality of Information Disclosure (Timeliness and Reliability).*The Iranian Accounting and Auditing Review*, Vol. 23, (3), pp. 393-414. <https://www.sid.ir/En/Journal/ViewPaper.aspx?ID=576900> [In Persian]
- Hajiha, Z., Kharatzade, M. (2015). The Relationship between Organizational Culture and Use of Management Accounting Innovations in Companies listed in Tehran Stock Exchange. *Management Accounting*, Vol. 3, (7), pp. 35-48. http://jma.srbiau.ac.ir/article_2731.html[In Persian]
- Heydari, M.,Qaderi, B., and Kafami, M. (2015). Explanation of Relationship Between Corporate Gavernance and Intellectual Capital in Agency Theory Perspective: A Structural Equation Modeling Approach. *Journal of AccountingKnowledge*, Vol. 6, (22), pp. 131-151. <https://www.sid.ir/En/Journal/ViewPaper.aspx?ID=497853> [In Persian]
- Hofstede, G. (1986). Editorial: The Usefulness of the Organizational Culture Concept.*Journal of Management Studies*, Vol. 23, (3), pp. 253-257. DOI: 10.1111/j.1467-6486.1986.tb00952.x
- Khashei, V., and Khasti, V. (2017). The methods for measuring intellectual capital and economic added value. *Quarterly on Accounting and Auditing*, Vol. 8, (29),98-121. [In Persian]
- Machlup, F. (1962). *The Production and Distribution of Knowledge in the United States*. Princeton University Press,Princeton. <https://archive.org/details/productiondistri00mach>
- Sanchez, S.M., Munoz, M. A.A., and Guzmán, T.L. (2007). Organizational culture and intellectual capital: a new model.*Journal of Intellectual Capital*, Vol. 8, (3), pp.409-430, DOI: 10.1108/14691930710774849
- Tosi, M.A. (1994). *Organizational culture*. Tehran: Modiriat Dolati Publications, p. 16. <http://lib.iums.ac.ir:8800/site/catalogue/98054>
- Wahid ElKelish, W., and Kamal Hassan, M. (2014). Organizational culture and corporate risk disclosure: An empirical investigation for United Arab Emirates listed companies. *International Journal of Commerce and Management*, Vol. 24, (4), pp. 279-299. <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2684454>

