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Al-Qadisiyah University _ Faculty of Administration and Economics

Graduate Studies



**Accounting disclosure under
international accounting standards IAS
& international financial reporting
standards IFRS in economic entities in
iraq**

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Abstract

This research aims to know the extent of the impact of accounting disclosure in accordance with international accounting standards and financial reporting standards on economic entities in Iraq, as disclosure represents one of the important foundations, and its importance comes from the fact that the majority of readers of financial reports do not have the right to see their financial reports.

There are many standards that emphasize the importance of accounting disclosure, the foundations determine the information that enters the field of the accounting function, so the method of delivering that information must be determined, and to do this, the information must be appropriate with the expected use and disclose the relationship between the information and the foundations on which it depends.

To achieve the goal of the research, the level of accounting disclosure was measured in accordance with international accounting standards and financial reporting standards for joint stock companies, the research sample, by conducting an analysis of annual and interim reports and lists using a content analysis model for a sample of Iraqi companies listed in the Iraqi Stock Exchange and in comparison with the application of accounting standards in other sectors.

The most important finding of the researcher is that there is a discrepancy in the process of applying international accounting standards and financial reporting standards between Iraqi companies, and the banking sector ranked first in the process of applying the standards, and there are also some companies that did not adequately

disclose to the investor the information of financial reports, and the most important thing recommended by the letter Represents the need for Iraqi companies to apply international accounting standards and to disclose the necessary information for financial reports, which reduces the disparity in information and helps users in making critical decisions.

المستخلص

يهدف هذا البحث الى معرفة مدى تأثير الافصاح المحاسبي وفق المعايير المحاسبية الدولية ومعايير الابلاغ المالي في الكيانات الاقتصادية في العراق اذ يمثل الافصاح احد الاسس المهمة ، وتتأتي اهميته من كون غالبية قراء التقارير المالية ليس لهم الحق في الاطلاع على تقاريرها المالية .

ان هنالك العديد من المعايير التي تؤكد اهمية الافصاح المحاسبي ، فالأسس تحدد المعلومات التي تدخل في مجال الوظيفة المحاسبية ، لذلك يجب تحديد طريقة اصال تلك المعلومات ، ولعمل ذلك فأن المعلومات يجب أن تكون مناسبة مع الاستخدام المتوقع والافصاح عن العلاقة بين المعلومات والاسس التي تعتمد عليها .

لتحقيق هدف البحث تم قياس مستوى الافصاح المحاسبي وفقا للمعايير المحاسبية الدولية ومعايير الابلاغ المالي للشركات المساهمة عينة البحث وذلك من خلال اجراء تحليل للتقارير والقوائم السنوية والمرحلية باستخدام أنموذج تحليل المحتوى لعينة الشركات العراقية المدرجة في سوق العراق للأوراق المالية وبالمقارنة مع تطبيق المعايير المحاسبية في القطاعات الاخرى.

واهم ما توصلت اليه الباحثة بأن هنالك تباينا في عملية تطبيق المعايير المحاسبية الدولية ومعايير الابلاغ المالي بين الشركات العراقية كما أن قطاع المصارف احتل المرتبة الأولى في عملية تطبيقه للمعايير ، وكذلك هناك بعض الشركات لم تقم بالافصاح الكافي للمستثمر عن معلومات التقارير المالية واهم ما اوصيت به الرسالة تمثل بضرورة قيام الشركات العراقية بتطبيق المعايير المحاسبية الدولية والافصاح عن المعلومات الضرورية للتقارير المالية والتي تقلل التفاوت بالمعلومات وتساعد المستخدمين في اتخاذ القرارات الحاسمة .

Introduction

Since the principle of disclosure requires showing the necessary comprehensive accounting data and information to achieve the desired benefit for its users, disclosure is a relative term that requires that the financial statements not be viewed as a goal in itself, but rather as a means of assistance for all parties to take various decisions, There was also a need at times to call for supervision of companies by professional or governmental bodies that obligate these companies to follow the basic rules in the application of accepted accounting principles in accordance with international accounting standards and financial reporting standards.

Also, the Iraqi Stock Exchange gave special importance to the process of disclosing and contributing to listed companies in order to protect investors and deliver financial information to all dealers in securities regardless of their location or the size of their dealings. The necessary laws were enacted in the event that companies were late in disclosing on the specified dates in order to provide the necessary information to be used and to enhance the position of companies in the financial market. Based on the foregoing, this study came to clarify the accounting disclosure in accordance with international accounting standards and financial reporting standards in Iraqi economic entities).

Chapter one

first topic

Research Methodology

Research problem

In order to know the impact of accounting disclosure under international accounting standards and international financial reporting standards on increasing the efficiency and quality of the information presented in the financial statements, the problem that we will try to answer through the research crystallizes, which can be formulated as follows: “ To what extent does accounting disclosure contribute to using accounting standards ” International Financial Reporting Standards in Iraqi Economic Entities.

The objective of the research

This topic has several objectives which are as follows:

- 1- Addressing international accounting standards and international financial reporting standards and the main reasons that led to their emergence.
- 2- Addressing disclosure requirements in accordance with international accounting standards and their impact on the quality of information contained in the financial statements.

Research importance

This topic is of great importance, which we can summarize as follows:

- 1 - The research derives its importance from the increasing interest in the requirements of international accounting standards and financial reporting standards, all of which are factors that require reforms, including accounting reform.

2- Financial crises and financial corruption and the subsequent talk about the quality of the accounting and financial information resulting from the applied accounting systems.

3- The problem of lack of confidence and accounting disclosure due to the confidentiality that most Iraqi institutions adhere to, which affects the quality of information.

Research hypothesis

In order to answer the previous questions, we formulated the following hypotheses:

First Hypothesis: Disclosure in accordance with international accounting standards would enhance the quality of accounting and financial information and its availability to various users.

The second hypothesis: One of the disclosure requirements in accordance with international financial reporting standards is to enhance the financial performance of the institution.

The third hypothesis: The adoption of international accounting standards and international financial reporting standards in Iraq improves the accounting performance of institutions, and provides transparency and confidence in accounting information.

The second topic

previous studies

1- Renders and Gaeremynck 2005 “ The Impact of Legal and Voluntary Investor Protection on the Early Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards”

This study aimed to explain the early adoption of international financial reporting standards in terms of the additional cost factor that will be borne by corporate administrative authorities from early adoption, and since the adoption of international financial reporting standards is associated with increased disclosure, which means fewer options available to management with regard to the process of manipulating numbers and financial facts to serve Their personal interests, thus neutralizing the impact of the management's personal benefit factor and activating the investor protection factor. This study assumed that the administrative authorities are compelled and compelled to accept the issue of adopting international financial reporting standards, taking into consideration the nature of the regulatory environment for companies. The study concluded that the adoption of international financial reporting standards depends on the factor of investor protection level, as companies located in countries are characterized by weak prevailing laws and weak investor protection laws. This study confirmed, with its findings, that in light of strong investor protection laws, wide adoption and application of corporate governance principles and few personal benefits, the cost of transition and adoption of international financial reporting standards will be significantly lower for corporate management bodies, and that recommendations for adopting corporate governance principles It has the same strong effect as strong laws, and the principles of corporate governance can cover the gaps and weaknesses in some laws.

2- (Carcab, et.al, 2002) Improving The Disclosure Of Financial Information In Local Governments .

This study discussed the analysis of the impact of financial reports on the financial disclosure process, and the most important issues that should be focused on improving the disclosure process, and the most important findings of the study are: 1- The objectives of preparing financial reports, whether in the governmental or private sectors, are determined by the needs of the users of these reports. Which is focused on achieving two main goals: accountability and decision-making. 2 - Accountability is the most useful base objective in the process of preparing annual financial reports. Among the most important recommendations made by the study is the necessity that the financial reports include information on the costs of the services provided, the results achieved and the goals achieved, as well as the indicators that show the level of the company's efficiency and effectiveness.

What distinguishes this study from previous studies

As previous studies showed that the real problem behind financial instability lies in the low level of accounting disclosure by companies and the lack of transparency in some cases, so this study came as a complement to the previous ones, in standing on the reality of the relationship between the levels of accounting disclosure and the application of international accounting standards and financial reporting standards And what is the reality of accounting disclosure in the Iraqi public shareholding companies in the Iraqi stock market, and its local repercussions.

The second chapter

the first topic

(The concept of disclosure and its types)

The views on the concept of disclosure limits differ from the information that should be available in the financial statements, and this difference stems mainly from the difference in the interests of the parties involved, which results from the difference in the objectives of these parties from the use of these data, and thus it is difficult to reach a general and unified concept of disclosure that guarantees the provision of the level of disclosure that Each of these parties fulfills its full desires and needs in this field, and it has become imperative to develop a general framework that ensures reconciliation between their views in a manner that provides a minimum level of desirable disclosure and how to achieve the main interests of those parties, and there are two levels of disclosure: (Boushlih 46, 2008)

Also, what is meant by the accounting disclosure is according to what other writers have known. As "the process of publishing and showing the financial statements that include accounting information of interest to information users and that helps them in making decisions in a sound and rational manner" (Al-Sayed, 2014: 18)

(Types of disclosure)

The accounting disclosure is as follows: (Hanan, 2003 ,446)

1- Full disclosure

This type gives the disclosure several characteristics to determine the appropriate amount of information that must be disclosed, and it shows that there is a general consensus in accounting that the disclosure of accounting information should be complete (also called comprehensive), appropriate and fair. Full disclosure requires that the financial statements addressed to the general public be designed and prepared in a manner that accurately reflects all the material financial events and facts that affected the entity during the period. That is, full disclosure

indicates the comprehensiveness of the financial reports and the importance of covering any information that has a material impact on the decisions of the user of those reports, while recognizing in advance that presenting all essential information about the financial statements (income, financial position, cash flows, changes in shareholders' equity) remains a difficult goal Fetched.

2- Fair Disclosure

The text of the first amended International Accounting Standard in Paragraph (15) states that fair disclosure requires the following: Provide financial data. B- Presenting information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides reliable, comparable and understandable accounting information. C- Providing additional disclosures when the requirements in international accounting standards are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of defective operations or events on the financial position and financial performance of the enterprise. It has been explained .

The concept of fair disclosure is: that fair disclosure is concerned with balanced care of the needs of all concerned parties, and fair or honest disclosure is an ethical requirement, which the auditor used to adopt when expressing a clean or unqualified opinion.

3- Adequate disclosure

is the minimum information that must be published and that the financial statements, notes and additional information attached to them include all available information related to the organization to avoid misleading parties interested in the organization, and adequate disclosure is one of the most important principles of preparing the financial statements.

(Obstacles to accounting disclosure)

The negatives listed below do not diminish or diminish the importance of accounting disclosure, but they can be considered obstacles to raising the level of accounting disclosure as follows: (Shiraz 2004: 72)

1_ The overlap of powers within the institutions between several parties to determine the authority that has the authority to authorize the accounting disclosure

2- The exploitation of some institutions and people of internal information and preventing the circulation of it since that circulation affects their private interests

3- That the determination of the level of accounting disclosure comes as a reflection of the environment and not the supervisory authorities that have the role in determining the level of disclosure

4- The mixing of the accounting information with the rumor as a result of the individual circulation of that

5- The insistence of institutions and companies on the confidentiality of all information except for what is disclosed in the financial statements, as this procedure would prevent financial analysts from estimating future forecasts.

(Accounting disclosure requirements)

To achieve accounting disclosure, several conditions must be provided in the financial statements, as we will present them as follows: (Tarek Abdel-Aal, 54, 2000)

1- Accounting policies

The items of the financial statements are measured by applying accounting policies that may differ from one firm to another. The generally accepted accounting principles include different accounting policies and methods, and the international accounting standards have clarified this fact by saying that the use of different accounting policies in multiple areas of factors that lead to difficulty Interpretation of financial statements, and there is no particular set of acceptable accounting policies that can be referenced, and therefore the use of what is available from different accounting policies may result in different financial statements from each other and one set of events and circumstances, so the disclosure of accounting policies An important

information document that enables the interpretation of the numbers contained in the financial statements in accordance with the accounting policies that led to it.

2- Important parties and transactions

The notes to the financial statements should include a description of the transactions concluded between one entity or another, as well as the important relationships between the entity and other external parties, such as the relationships between the holding company and its subsidiary and others.

3- Subsequent events

The financial statements cover a specific period of time, but they are not available for publication directly at the end of the financial period, and are often published several months after the end of the financial period. Significant events occur or new information related to the prepared financial statements becomes available. If it is not reflected in the financial statements, it is necessary to amend the statements or display them in the form of notes accompanying the financial statements.

4- Doubts about the continuity of the facility The

financial statements are prepared on the basis of the continuity of the facility, and that in the absence of any information and expectations of the failure of the project or lack of continuity, it is assumed that the project continues indefinitely, and in the event that the preparers of the financial statements have it. Information indicating that the project will not continue, or there are doubts about the continuation of the project, then such information must be disclosed in the form of notes attached to the financial statements.

5- Possible obligations

they are usually obligations surrounded by a lot of uncertainty, with regard to their occurrence or their amounts, and they usually appear as a result of cases filed against the facility or disputes with other parties, which require transferring some amounts in the future when settling the

dispute, and in some cases it is confirmed. Where some of these obligations are included in the accounting books to become part of the statements, while the less certain potential obligations are disclosed in the notes of the financial statements, and disclosure in this case informs the reader of the possible negative consequences of the events that occurred, but did not reach the objective degree necessary to enter them into the financial statements.

The second topic

(Contemporary trends in disclosure and its international accounting standards and financial reporting standards)

The concept of international accounting standards and financial reporting standards

Define international accounting standards

They are models or general guidelines that lead to directing and rationalizing practical practice in accounting, auditing or auditing. (Samir, 2014) .

The International Accounting Standards Committee IASC has defined accounting standards as “guiding rules that professionals rely on to support their judgment and inspire their wisdom, but they do not cancel out wisdom or diligence. The difference in expression or practice in similar circumstances, and is adopted as a general framework to raise the quality and efficiency of artistic work and to determine the nature and depth of professional responsibility. (Ali, Somaya, 2011)

The importance and objectives of international accounting standards

The importance of international accounting standards

The presence of accounting standards enhances the objectivity of the accounting outputs, as the objectivity of measurement required by accounting cannot be achieved without the presence of an integrated theoretical framework governing the application process, and accordingly the importance of international accounting standards is represented in the following: (Amina Tifor, 2011)

1- It allows presenting the economic reality of the institution's transactions, and giving an honest picture About the institution at the moment of providing information about it according to an economic and financial view and not a legal view.

2- Finding a common and unified accounting language that receives national and international acceptance to standardize accounting

treatments, and to exclude existing contradictions in the scope of accounting between countries.

3- Facilitating the task of tax authorities in different countries in view of coordination in the application of revenue and cost recognition methods.

4- The process of adopting international accounting standards will allow multinational companies to design an integrated information system that links the activity of the parent company to the activity of all its subsidiaries.

5- Without these accounting standards, there will be an accounting chaos, as the differences will be great between accountants in dealing with the same accounting practices.

Objectives of international accounting standards

International accounting standards are issued for a set of objectives represented in: (Salah, 2008)

1- Preparing and publishing accounting standards that guide the preparation of financial statements and statements in a way that achieves the public interest while working on the international acceptance of these standards and their global application.

2- Working on improvement and coordination between systems, rules and procedures. Accounting associated with the preparation and presentation of statements.

International Financial Reporting Standards

Define international financial reporting standards

International Financial Reporting Standards are accounting interpretations issued by the International Accounting Board that aim to provide high quality, transparent and comparable information in financial statements and other financial reports to assist investors in global financial markets and users of financial information in making economic decisions. (Iman, 2017)

The importance of applying international financial reporting standards

Many believe that the application of international financial reporting standards has become a necessity, and they base this on a number of reasons and factors, which can be summarized as follows: (Magdy, and Abdel Hakim, 2013)

1- Making the local environment attractive for investment of all kinds, as many see that the foreign investor relies and trusts the financial statements based on international accounting standards Which enables it and at the lowest cost compared with its counterparts in other countries.

2- The process of applying international financial reporting standards provides an appropriate investment climate in which security is provided, democracy, transparency in financial information and the transparency of encouraging legal and tax systems, which helps in attracting foreign investments and the ability of the institution to provide an honest picture of its financial position, measure its efficiency and know changes in its financial position in exchange for obligations Legal.

3- The financial statements that will be prepared based on international accounting standards will have a positive impact on decision makers and users.

4- The increasing need for capital to carry out various economic activities and the need of financiers and investors for financial information about their stock companies in global stock exchanges, so unified accounting standards must be applied so that these investors can understand the financial information.

5- The application of financial reporting standards contributes to the participation of any country in general and making its institutions compete in a regional, local and global competition, as it has a significant positive impact on the globalization of companies and the control of professional practice in them to be ethical, which helps reduce financial corruption.

International accounting standards

The Iraqi Accounting and Supervision Standards Board issued 14 accounting rules that dealt with Rule No. (6) disclosure of information related to financial statements and accounting policies that necessitated their application to the financial statements for the year ending on 12/18/31, and Rule No. (10) related to disclosure of financial statements to banks. And similar financial institutions and must be applied to the financial statements for the year ending on 31/12/1999. However, the aforementioned board could not keep pace with the international bodies that issued dozens of standards, most of which dealt with accounting disclosure, which called us to review a brief analysis of the international accounting standards issued by the International Federation of Accountants (17) related to disclosure as follows: -

The researcher will remember some of the international accounting standards

The first international accounting standard –

Presentation of financial statements - This standard aims to define the basis for presenting general purpose financial statements to ensure the ability to compare them with the entity's financial statements for previous periods and with the financial statements of other establishments. An entity whose financial statements comply with international accounting standards must disclose this fact, and the financial statements should not be described as representing international accounting standards. In all cases, a fair presentation shall be made in compliance in all material respects with the applicable international accounting standards. A fair presentation requires the following:

- 1- Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies.
- 2- Presenting the information in a manner that provides appropriate, reliable, comparable and understandable information

3- Providing additional disclosures when the requirements in international accounting standards are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of certain operations or events on the financial position and financial performance of the establishment.

Each material item must be presented separately in the financial statements, and the non-material items must be grouped together with amounts of a similar nature or function

The second International Accounting Standard:

Goods. This standard applies to the financial statements prepared in accordance with the historical cost system. This standard required disclosure in the financial statements of the following:

- 1- The accounting policies followed in evaluating the goods.
- 2- The total value of the goods and the value of the subtotals.
- 3- Any provisions related to the goods.
- 4- Any cancellation of provisions in previous periods that were recognized as income in this period.

- The fourth international accounting standard:

depreciation accounting, and this standard applies to assets that are subject to extinction, and in it, disclosure is required of the following:

- 1- The methods of extinction used.
- 2- Productive life or used consumption rates
- 3- Amount of depreciation charged for the period.
- 4- The total amount of the depreciable assets and the accumulated depreciation allowance that pertains to it.

- International Accounting Standard Eight: Net profit or loss for the period. This standard applies to presenting the profit or loss of normal activities (which the entity practices as part of its basic business and

activities) and extraordinary activities in the income statement. The standard requires the disclosure of any unusual item in detail.

- International Accounting Standard Ninth:

Research and Development Costs, research is defined as the investigation to obtain new knowledge and perception. Development is defined as the application of research results to the design of new or improved materials, services, procedures, or systems prior to their use or commercial production. This standard requires disclosure of research and development costs as follows:

- 1- Accounting policy adopted
- 2- The amount recognized as an expense.
- 3- The used amortization methods and their percentages

- International Accounting Standard Tenth:

Contingencies and Subsequent Events: The Financial Position Date In it, the following must be disclosed:

- 1- The nature of the event
- 2- Estimating the financial impact of the event or the benefit that this estimate is not possible.
- 3- The loss must be recognized as an expense if it is likely to occur and can be estimated.
- 4- The gain must not be recognized, but it must be disclosed if its realization and estimation is possible

- International Accounting Standard 12:

- 1- In it, the components of the tax must be disclosed in detail.
- 2- The deferred tax must be disclosed .

-International Accounting Standard tenth:

Contingencies and events subsequent to the date of the financial position. In it, the following must be disclosed:

- 1- The nature of the event
- 2- An estimate of the financial impact of the event or the statement that this estimate is not possible.
- 3- The loss must be recognized as an expense if it is likely to occur and can be estimated.
- 4- The gain must not be recognized, but it must be disclosed if its realization and estimation is possible

- International Accounting Standard Twelve:

Income Taxes.

- 1- In it, the components of the tax must be disclosed in detail
- 2- The deferred tax must be disclosed

- International Accounting Standard Fourteenth:

Reporting on Sectors. In it, the sector's revenue, costs, assets and the result of its operations must be disclosed

-International Accounting Standard Fifteen:

Information that reflects the effects of a change in prices. In it, the amounts of the adjustments in the items of the financial position and the effects reflected from the amendments in the Sixteenth International Accounting Standard: property, plant and equipment must be disclosed. In it, the following must be disclosed:

- 1- The value basis used in determining the cost of the asset
- 2- The depreciation methods used
- 3- Productive lives and depreciation rates
- 4- The total value of the asset and depreciation accumulated at the beginning and end of the period.

5_ Additions and exclusions movement during the period.

6- Mortgaged Assets

7- Rehabilitation Accounting Policy

8- Projects Under Implementation

9- Financial Commitments to Purchase Assets.

10- In the event of a re-evaluation, the basis used for that, the effective date for that, and whether the re-evaluation was carried out by an impartial expert and the surplus of the re-evaluation must be made clear.

- The eighteenth International Accounting Standard:

Revenue. This standard applies to revenue from the following operations and events: selling products, providing services, interests, royalties, and dividends. In it, the following shall be disclosed:

- 1- The accounting policies used for revenue recognition.
- 2- The value of each significant type of revenue.

_ the twenty international accounting standard:

accounting of government grants and disclosure of government aid, government grants in the financial position, either by classifying them as deferred income or by deducting the amount of the grant. This standard requires the following:

- 1- Accounting policies for government grants.
- 2- The methods of presentation used in the financial statements.
- 3- The nature and content of the government grants mentioned in the financial statements
- 4- Mentioning any government aid, mandate for the purposes used.
- 5- Any conditions associated with the nature of this aid

- International Accounting Standard Twenty-first:

Effects of a Change in Foreign Currency Exchange Rates. In it, this standard shall disclose the following:

1- The price differences that were included in the net profit or loss for the period.

2-Exchange rate differences classified as an item of equity and settlement of this at the beginning and end of the period.

3-The reason for using a currency that different from the currency of the country in which the entity resides

- International Accounting Standard Twenty-Four:

Disclosure of Related Parties: Related parties are considered if it is one of them. Able to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operational decisions. This standard requires disclosure of the relationships between related parties when control exists, regardless of whether or not there are transactions between the parties. In the case of transactions with related parties, the mutual transactions must be disclosed indicating their nature, components, and types.

International Accounting Standard Twenty-seventh:

Consolidated Financial Statements and Accounting for Investments in Subsidiary Entities. This standard requires the disclosure of the following:

1- A list of important subsidiary establishments to be included in the consolidated financial statements indicating the name, country of registration or residence, and the percentage of ownership right or the percentage of voting right held if they are different.

2- The nature of the relationship between the parent and subsidiary establishments

3- A description of the method used in accounting for subsidiary establishments in the separate financial statements of the parent establishments

Chapter the third

first topic

Application side

About the Iraq Stock Exchange

The Iraq Stock Exchange was known from 1991 to 2003 as the Baghdad Stock Exchange. It was established by Law No. (34) for the year 1991, as it was able at that time to list (113) Iraqi private and mixed joint-stock companies, and was able to attract rates Annual trading amounted to just over seventeen and a half million dollars. This market was closed by a decision of its board of directors on 3/19/2003. (Al-Tamimi, 2009: 81) The Baghdad Stock Exchange was established by Law No. 24 of 1991 on (6/8/1991) and it was established as an independent body with a legal personality that enjoys financial and administrative independence. financial management and facilitating its movement to ensure the fulfillment of the requirements of sound financial management of the economy. (Baghdad Market Law, 24 of 1991) After that, the temporary Securities Market Law No. (74) for the year (2004) dated (04/18/2004) issued by the Coalition Provisional Authority was issued, according to which two important institutions were established:

1- Iraq Stock Exchange (Iraq Stock Exchange)

2- Iraq Securities Commission (Commission).

The Iraqi Stock Exchange is defined as a market or an economic entity with financial and administrative independence that is not linked to a specific entity, and is managed through a board formed From nine members representing the various economic sectors of the investment sector called (the Board of Governors) (Temporary Law, 74 of 2004)

the Iraqi Stock Exchange seeks to achieve the following objectives:

1- Regulating the companies listed in the market and training its members in a manner commensurate with the goal of protecting investors and enhancing investor confidence. Internal and external

- 2- Facilitating and regulating securities transactions in the manner in which they are fair, efficient and regular, as well as clearing the settlement of these transactions
- 3- Enhancing the interests of investors in a free, reliable, honest, competitive and transparent market
- 4- Regulating the transactions of its members related to the sale and purchase of securities and determining the rights and obligations of the parties And the means of protecting them
- 5- Developing the capital market by helping the listed companies build the capital needed for investment
- 6- Educating the internal and external investor about n investment opportunities in the market.
- 7- Communicate with financial markets in the Arab world and the world in order to develop the market.
- 8- Gathering and analyzing the necessary statistics and information, and then publishing it to achieve the goals stipulated in the law, and other services to support its goals and activities.

About the listed joint stock companies

I have selected a number of joint stock companies listed in the Iraq Stock Exchange, and a historical overview of the companies will be addressed as follows:

1_ Al-Mansour Bank for Investment

an Iraqi joint stock company operating within the banking sector, was established in (2005) with a nominal capital of (55) billion dinars, and it was listed in the Iraq Stock Exchange in (2008) and its capital at the date of listing was (55) billion dinars, and the percentage of the private sector. (% 100) .

2_ Bank of Baghdad

It is a private Iraqi joint stock company working within the banking sector. It was established in 1992 with a nominal capital of (100) million dinars, and it was listed in the Iraqi Stock Exchange in (2004) and its capital at the date of listing was (5.280) billion dinars. The percentage of the private sector (100%) .

Measuring the level of accounting disclosure in accordance with international accounting standards

as the applied and analytical approach will be used to conduct an analysis of the financial reports of Iraqi banks in order to know the extent of their application of international standards using the content analysis model (0,1), as (1) will be given for the disclosed item and (0) For the item not disclosed in the financial reports, as well as extracting financial ratios and measuring them in previous years .

Table (1) Measurement of accounting disclosure in accordance with international accounting standards and financial reporting standards for Al-Mansour Bank of Baghdad

Standard No.	IRSC & IAS	2019	2020	First Quarter2021
8	Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors	1	1	1
10	Events subsequent to the balance sheet date	1	1	1
19	Employee benefits (retirement)	1	0	0
17	rent contracts	1	0	1
29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	1	0	1
	Number of standards applied during the years	5	2	4
	Percentage of standards applied during the years	50%	20%	40%
	Percentage of disclosure	19%	20%	18%

It is noted from table (1) above the process of applying international accounting standards at Al-Mansour Investment Bank, as it is noted that there is a discrepancy between the years in the process of applying accounting standards associated with providing accounting information that is most used by users. It was noted that the year (2019) occupied (30%).) from the application of the International Accounting Standards

(IFRS), and this is due to the continuous pressure by the bodies, unions and other users to disclose more information in accordance with international standards in the form upon which some other sectors such as banks are based, which achieves the consistency of accounting information with them.

Table (2) Measurement of accounting disclosure in accordance with international accounting standards and financial reporting standards for Bank

Standard No.	IRSC & IAS	2019	2020	First Quarter 2021
8	Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors	1	1	1
10	Events subsequent to the balance sheet date	1	1	0
19	Employee benefits (retirement)	1	0	0
17	rent contracts	1	1	0
29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	0	0	0
	Number of standards applied during the years	4	3	1
	Percentage of standards applied during the years	40%	30%	10%
	Percentage of disclosure	18%	20%	21%

It is noted from table (2) above the process of applying international accounting standards in the Bank of Baghdad, as it is noted that there is a discrepancy between the years in the process of applying accounting standards associated with providing accounting information that has the most use by users. It was noted that the year (2019) occupied (50%) From the application of international accounting standards (IFRS), and this is due to the continuous pressure by organizations, unions and other users to disclose more information in accordance with international standards in the form upon which some other sectors such as banks are

based, which achieves the similarity of accounting information with them.

The second topic

Conclusions

Through the practical side, the researcher reached the following conclusions:

1_ The principle of accounting disclosure is one of the important accounting principles, as this importance arose from the fact that the vast majority of the readers of the financial statements do not have the right to see the books and records of any company, and for that they depend on the Great in identifying the conditions of the facility and standing on its performance through its financial statements

2_ International accounting standards are one of the most important rules that are required to be adhered to by Iraqi companies for the purpose of achieving transparency in the process of disclosing accounting information

3_ that accounting disclosure in financial reports is a tool that works to reduce the situation Uncertainty among users and enabling them to make current and future decisions.

4_ The information becomes more important to the user of accounting information whenever it is characterized by quality.

Recommendations

Through the above conclusions, the researcher recommends the following:

- 1_ Paying attention to disclosing the information contained in the financial statements, which leads to the development of the existing accounting system and increases its efficiency.
- 2_ The need to pay attention to disclosing the accounting information disclosed by companies for the purpose of giving financial reports more transparency.
- 3_ Iraqi companies should give importance to international accounting standards in their various accounting systems in a way that strengthens the quarterly and annual reports.
- 4_ The competent authorities in the Iraqi government should require companies to apply international accounting standards.
- 5_ The need for Iraqi companies to standardize financial statements in accordance with international accounting standards, which are submitted to the parties using them

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