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MEASURING THE QUALITY OF FINANCIAL REPORTING BY USING THE ACCRUALS QUALITY MODEL AND ITS ROLE IN RATIONALIZING ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS (AN APPLIED STUDY IN A SAMPLE OF BANKS LISTED IN THE IRAQ STOCK EXCHANGE)

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ABSTRACT

The research aims to address the theoretical framework for the quality of financial reporting, and to focus on the models that can be used to measure the quality of financial reporting, especially the quality of receivables model. The research also aims to show the role of this in rationalizing administrative decisions. The research was applied in a sample of banks listed in the Iraq Stock Exchange. The financial period (2017-2020). The receivables model was also used to measure the quality of financial reporting in the research sample banks. The research reached a set of conclusions, the most important of which were: There is a possibility to measure the quality of financial reporting using the receivables model in the research sample, The research also concluded that the information resulting from measuring the quality of financial reporting is subject to review and verification of reliability, and the management of the research sample banks understands the results reached as a result of measuring the quality of financial reporting, as well as the availability of sufficient time in these banks to measure the quality of reporting. There is a possibility of communicating the results of measuring the quality of financial reporting to the management in order to assist in making decisions at the appropriate times.

INTRODUCTION:

Financial reporting is one of the most important outputs of the accounting system, because it is related to parties outside the management of the economic unit, whose decisions depend on what is disclosed of accounting

information related to the outcome of the activity and the financial position. by representing the financial reporting objectives of the accounting intellectual frameworks, measurement methods and disclosure foundations, in addition to the accounting measurement mechanisms and methods that economic units can follow, Financial reporting is a process and methodology through which it can help provide appropriate information to its users and make decisions related to the policy followed by the economic unit known and known by delivering this information to users in a timely manner. One of the banks listed in the Iraq Stock Exchange and shows the extent to which it can be relied upon in making rational decisions.

THE FIRST RESEARCH: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research problem

The importance of administrative decisions comes through their impact on the future of the economic unit, so these decisions must be taken in a correct manner by providing accurate and timely information, Financial reporting is also a process and methodology through which it can assist in providing appropriate and accurate information to its users, especially external ones, and making decisions related to the policy followed by the economic unit known and known through the delivery of this information to users in a timely manner, and the research problem can be expressed through the following question : (Is there a possibility to measure the quality of financial reporting using the receivables model in Iraqi banks in a way that helps in rationalizing administrative decisions?)

Importance of the research:

The importance of the research comes from the importance of the quality of financial reporting, which represents the presentation of the financial statements of the economic unit and the arrangement of its components according to the generally accepted accounting rules and principles that facilitate the process of reading and understanding them and the possibility of comparing them by the users and extracting the necessary information for them in order to assist in the rational decision-making process.

Research aims

The research aims to address the theoretical framework for the quality of financial reporting, and to focus on the models that can be used in measuring the quality of financial reporting, especially the receivables quality model, and the research aims to show the role of this in rationalizing administrative decisions.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

The research is based on a basic premise that: (there is a possibility to measure the quality of financial reporting by using the receivables quality model in a way that helps in rationalizing administrative decisions).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

In order to achieve the objectives of the research, the deductive and the inductive approach were followed. The deductive approach was followed in the theoretical aspect by relying on Arab and foreign sources available in the libraries. Either the inductive approach was followed in the applied aspect of this research.

RESEARCH POPULATION AND SAMPLE:

The research community is represented by the banks listed in the Iraq Stock Exchange, either the research sample, it was randomly selected by 10 banks for the period from 2017 to 2020.

THE SECOND TOPIC: THE THEORETICAL SIDE OF THE RESEARCH

The concept of financial rep

Financial reporting is seen as an integrated system for reporting all elements of the accounting information system of interest, by representing the financial reporting objectives of the accounting intellectual frameworks, measurement methods and disclosure bases, In addition to the mechanisms and methods of accounting measurement that economic units can follow (Al-Najjar, 2010: 26). Thus, financial reporting is the process of displaying financial information, whether quantitative or descriptive in the financial statements or the margins, notes and supplementary tables in a timely manner, which makes the financial statements not misleading and suitable for users of financial statements from external parties, which do not have the authority to access the books and records of the economic unit such as investors and lenders and other users (Benston, et.al., 2007 :230). There are many financial reporting methods, and they are complementary to each other. The use of these methods depends on the nature, quality, and degree of importance of the financial information. There is basic information that must be shown, and there is secondary information that requires disclosure, but in the annexes to the financial statements and the margins, so that the disclosure process is not random and unauthorized. There is a set of general methods of disclosure, which enjoys a high degree of acceptance among the circles of accountants and users of financial statements (Thabit, 2013: 56).

An important part of financial reporting is the presentation of the financial statements of the economic unit and the arrangement of its components according to the generally accepted accounting rules and principles that facilitate the process of reading and understanding them and the possibility of comparing them by the users and extracting the necessary information for them in order to assist in the rational decision-making process (Youssef and Aziz, 2013: 30) .

Based on the foregoing, the researcher believes that financial reporting is an integrated system that works to provide accounting information appropriate to the needs of users of this information, through the delivery of a clear and unbiased picture of the result of the activity of the economic unit and its

financial position to those users in order to help them make appropriate decisions and reduce Uncertainty cases by relying on international standards.

OBJECTIVES OF FINANCIAL REPORTING:

Financial reporting generally aims to provide useful information to parties that have interests with the economic unit to help them make their decisions and help them estimate the uncertainty of potential cash flows. The objectives of financial reporting can be clarified through the following: (Kabaliski, 2009: 99), (Haslam) & Chow,2012:32

The information provided by the financial reporting is not useful if it is characterized by two basic qualities which are relevance and reliability, and two formulas linking them to comparability and consistency in the application of accounting data.

2. Providing information to current and prospective investors that helps them estimate the ability of the economic unit to pay the dividend in the future.

3. Providing financial information that is useful in making investment and credit decisions. Financial reports must include financial information that helps current and prospective investors and creditors in making special decisions that help them in the field of investment and credit.

4. Providing financial information that is useful in estimating future cash flows in order to compare between current and future cash flows. Accordingly, financial reporting is one of the important matters in financial accounting, as it provides accounting information to its users in some detail and transparency and without ambiguity or misleading, as financial reporting derived from international accounting standards is of great importance for accounting information in the financial statements.

The concept of quality of financial reporting:

The financial statements are prepared in order to provide adequate accounting information about the activities of the economic unit, so this information must be of the required quality through which the needs of users can be met, because it can positively affect their various decisions such as administrative decisions and investment decisions (Beast, et. al.,2009:3).

The quality of financial reporting is seen as a set of means that may be in the form of a program, aiming to increase the emphasis on the final outputs of the accounting information system, to reduce defects in performance and to reach the thing to be achieved in a way that helps users make rational decisions (Al-Hilali, 2016: 19) .

The quality of financial reporting is one of the topics that are still under development in its concept and method of measurement, and its impact is reflected in the decisions of the beneficiaries of accounting information, as well as its impact on important variables such as profit distributions and

market value, so there is a need to delve into it in order to keep pace with various environmental developments (Hussein, 2016: 44).

The information is final results from the data that has been subjected to processing in a certain way, in order to give a full meaning that is used in the current and future processes of decision-making. , with the aim of processing and outputting it in the form of information that represents the data and in the form of financial statements that are useful in the decision-making process (Glautier & Underdown, 2010: 16)

Accordingly, the concepts of the quality of financial reporting are a set of qualitative characteristics that must be characterized by accounting information to be of benefit to the parties benefiting from it, and these characteristics differ from one institution to another, with consensus on three main characteristics: suitability, reliability, and comparability.

The importance of the quality of financial reporting:

Investors need a high degree of quality in accounting information, which leads to achieving the efficiency required for investment, and the quality of financial reporting provides useful information for both investors and creditors about the quantity and timing of future cash flows, and non-manipulation of profits leads to ensuring a minimum quality of accounting information. The higher the quality of financial reporting, the lower the investment risk (Tang, et.al., 2008: 32 -33)

The importance of the quality of accounting information can be clarified through a set of points, which can be clarified through the following: (Verdi, 2006:15), (Al-Hilali, 2016: 19)

The transparency and good disclosure of the information that is characterized by the financial reports, which reflects the reality of the financial position and the realized and expected profits of the company in line with the goals and needs of current and prospective investors and others to rationalize their investment decisions.

Assisting in providing accounting standards on the basis of which financial reports are prepared and which enable users to make rational decisions.

The accuracy with which financial reports are prepared bearing information on the operations of the economic unit, especially on its expected cash flows, to benefit investors in their decisions.

It represents the result of applying a set of accounting standards that are characterized by quality and a set of mechanisms that help in controlling those responsible for preparing financial reports.

All financial reporting procedures and verification operations that are carried out through successive stages in the financial reporting process in order to provide appropriate assurance to shareholders and other users of accounting

information regarding the preparation, issuance and review of financial reports in accordance with professional standards and regulatory requirements.

The researcher believes that the quality of financial reporting is a real commitment of all parties concerned to prepare and present the financial statements, and this commitment is achieved in the presence of an effective internal control system through which errors and violations can be detected and prevented in order to serve the users of accounting information in the best possible way.

Using the receivables quality model to measure the quality of financial reporting and its relationship to rationalizing administrative decisions:

The researchers (Dechow & Dichev) presented in 2002 the receivables quality model for measuring the quality of financial reporting, which is based on the premise that the accruals (working capital) are determined by past, current and future operating cash flows, and the model (Dechow & Dichev, 2002) can be illustrated through the following (McNichols,2002:63)

$$Accruals_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 CFO_{it-1} / TA_{it-1} + \beta_2 CFO_{it} / TA_{it} + \beta_3 CFO_{it+1} / TA_{it+1} + \beta_4 \Delta Revenue_{it} / TA_{it} + \beta_5 PPE_{it} / TA_{it} \dots \quad (1)$$

where:

Accruals_{it}: Quality of receivables to bank i in year t

CFO_{it-1}/TA_{it-1} : The ratio of the previous year's operating cash flow to the total assets of economic unit i in year t-1.

CFO_{it}/TA_{it} : Ratio of operating cash flow for the current year to total assets of economic unit i in year t

CFO_{it+1}/TA_{it+1} : The ratio of future operating cash flow to total assets of economic unit i in year t+1.

ΔRevenue_{it}/TA_{it} : The ratio of change in revenue to total assets for economic unit i in year t.

PPE_{it}/TA_{it} : The ratio of fixed assets to total assets for economic unit i in year t.

The estimated model in the above equation was built through the quality of accruals and profits after adding the change in sales revenue and total fixed assets to the model, significantly increasing the explanatory power of the model, decreasing measurement error and a better specific model through the results that will be reached (Han, 2008: 13).

Where the high standard deviation of errors indicates the quality of lower entitlements and the quality of lower business results, as this deviation is an inverse measure of the quality of business results, so the quality of working capital benefits is positively related to the continuation of profits, so the quality of accounting information is related to both the quality of benefits and the quality of business results, and the relationship Between the quality of benefits and the quality of business results and the quality of financial reporting is a direct relationship, the higher the quality of benefits and the quality of business results, the more this leads to improving the quality of

financial reporting in terms of convenience and reliability for users (Vincent, 2004:32).

Where financial reporting is a process through which it is possible to provide appropriate and accurate information to its users, especially external ones, and to make decisions related to the policy followed by the economic unit known and known through the delivery of this information to users in a timely manner that helps in rationalizing administrative decisions (Cheung, et.al., 2010: 148).

THE THIRD TOPIC: THE PRACTICAL ASPECT OF RESEARCH

An introduction to the research sample:

The number of Iraqi banks listed on the Iraqi Stock Exchange has reached (44) forty-four banks during the years (2017-2020), and these banks have been notified by the Central Bank of Iraq to apply the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) according to his book No. 12/ 9 On 4/1/2016, the research sample was identified as a judgmental sample of (10) ten banks, namely, Ashur Bank for Investment and Iraqi Investment, Business Bay, the Middle East, Al-Mansour Investment, Mosul for Development, Elaf Islamic, Baghdad, Cihan for Investment and Sumer Commercial, and the date of the establishment of these can be clarified. Banks and their capital through the following table:

Table (1): The research sample banks listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange

No	Bank	Date of Establishment	(Capital (Iraqi Dinar
1	Ashur Investment Bank	2005/04/25	250000000000
2	Iraqi Investment Bank	1993/07/13	250000000000
3	Gulf Commercial Bank	2004/09/01	200000000000
4	Middle East Bank	1993/07/07	250000000000
5	Al-Mansour Investment Bank	2005/90/13	250000000000
6	Mosul Development Bank	2001/08/23	252500000000
7	Elaf Islamic Bank	2007/06/28	250000000000
8	Baghdad Bank	1992/20/18	250000000000
9	Cihan Investment Bank	2008/02/03	255000000000
10	Sumer Commercial Bank	1999/05/26	250000000000

Source: Prepared by the researchers.

The data on the applied side was collected by looking at the financial statements and reports of the banks, the research sample, such as the income statement and the financial position statement, in addition to the cash flow statement and the reports of the boards of directors of the banks, the research sample about their activities, in addition to the reports of the auditors.

Measuring the quality of receivables to banks, the research sample:

The quality of the receivables will be measured using a model (Dechow & Dichev, 2002) for the research sample banks, as these banks seek to maximize the quality of their receivables determined by past, current and future operating cash flows, and this model can be clarified through the following:

$$Accruals_{it} = \alpha + \beta1 CFO_{it-1} / TA_{it-1} + \beta2 CFO_{it} / TA_{it} + \beta3 CFO_{it+1} / TA_{it+1} + \beta4 \Delta Revenue_{it} / TA_{it} + \beta5 PPE_{it} / TA_{it} * \dots(2)$$

accordingly, it is required to calculate each of the variables of this model, and the ratio of operating cash flow for the previous year to total assets (CFO_{it-1}/TA_{it}) for the research sample banks for the period (2017-2020) can be clarified through the following table

Table (2): Operational cash flow ratio for the previous year to total assets (CFO_{it-1}/TA_{it}) for the research sample banks for the period (2017-2020)

No	the bank	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Ashur Investment Bank	-0.03039	-0.01914	0.23759	-0.08078
2	Iraqi Investment Bank	0.07777	-0.02977	-0.05442	-0.13056
3	Gulf Commercial Bank	0.06974	-0.25949	0.00330	0.01220
4	Middle East Bank	0.01093	0.11812	0.07960	-0.22485
5	Al-Mansour Investment Bank	0.16630	0.13977	0.17899	-0.03344
6	Mosul Development Bank	0.07532	0.00321	0.17086	-0.04965

where:

$Accruals_{it}$: the quality of the receivables to bank i in year t.

CFO_{it-1}/TA_{it-1} : The ratio of previous year's operating cash flow to bank i's total assets in year t-1.

CFO_{it}/TA_{it} : the ratio of current year's operating cash flow to bank i's total assets in year t.

CFO_{it+1}/TA_{it+1} : the ratio of future operating cash flow to total assets of bank i in year t+1.

$\Delta Revenue_{it}/TA_{it}$: the ratio of change in revenues to total assets of bank i in year t.

PPE_{it}/TA_{it} : the ratio of fixed assets to total assets of bank i in year t.

7	Elaf Islamic Bank	-0.26179	-0.02354	0.11884	-0.32301
8	Baghdad Bank	-0.23006	-0.01799	0.06459	-0.03505
9	Cihan Investment Bank	0.33964	-0.07351	0.20149	-0.07538
10	Sumer Commercial Bank	0.00804	0.11477	0.12750	-0.17522

Source: Prepared by the researchers

It is noted from the above table that the lowest value for the year 2017 was (-0.26179) for Elaf Islamic Bank, the highest value was (0.33964) for Cihan Investment Bank, and the lowest value for 2018 was (-0.25949) for Al Khaleej Commercial Bank, and the highest value was (0.13977).) for Al-Mansour Investment Bank, while the lowest value for 2019 was (-0.05442) for the Investment Bank of Iraq, the highest value was (0.23759) for Ashur Investment Bank, and the lowest value for the year 2020 was (-0.32301) for Elaf Islamic Bank, and the highest value was (0.0122)) for Gulf Commercial Bank. The reason is due to the variation and difference of this ratio between banks to the variation and difference in operating cash flow for the previous year and total assets during the years of research.

As for the ratio of operating cash flow for the current year to total assets (CFOit/TAit), it was clarified through the following table:

Table (3): Operating cash flow ratio for the current year to total assets (CFOit/TAit) for the research sample banks for the period (2017-2020)

No	the bank	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Ashur Investment Bank	-0.02381	0.21145	-0.09202	0.05472
2	Iraqi Investment Bank	-0.03150	-0.04749	-0.14083	0.06501
3	Gulf Commercial Bank	-0.24875	0.00313	0.01135	-0.03533
4	Middle East Bank	0.12650	0.06568	-0.22098	-0.00619
5	Al-Mansour Investment Bank	0.16630	0.16701	-0.02945	-0.13380
6	Mosul Development Bank	0.00322	0.17104	-0.04811	0.02800
7	Elaf Islamic Bank	-0.02596	0.10009	-0.28393	-0.16903
8	Baghdad Bank	-0.01837	0.06571	-0.04392	0.29606
9	Cihan Investment Bank	-0.07951	0.19316	-0.08458	0.25494
10	Sumer Commercial	0.12047	0.10908	-0.16661	0.05880

	Bank				
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Source: Prepared by the researchers

It is noted from the above table that the lowest value for the year 2017 was (-0.24875) for the Gulf Commercial Bank, and the highest value was (0.1663) for Al-Mansour Investment Bank, and the lowest value for the year 2018 was (-0.04749) for the Investment Bank of Iraq, and the highest value was (0.21145) for Ashur Investment Bank, while the lowest value for 2019 was (-0.28393) for Elaf Islamic Bank, the highest value was (0.01135) for Khaleej Commercial Bank, and the lowest value for 2020 was (-0.16903) for Elaf Islamic Bank, and the highest value was (0.29606) for the Bank of Baghdad, as it is noted through this table the discrepancy and difference in the ratio of operating cash flow for the current year to the total assets between the banks of the research sample, and the reason for this is due to the different values of each of the operating cash flow (incoming and outgoing) and the total assets of these banks during the years of research. As for the ratio of future operating cash flow to total assets (CFO_{it+1}/TA_{it+1}), it was clarified through the following table:

Table (4): Ratio of future operating cash flow to total assets (CFO_{it+1}/TA_{it}) for the research sample banks for the period (2017-2020)

No	the bank	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Ashur Investment Bank	-0.05998	0.44955	-0.16551	-0.07606
2	Iraqi Investment Bank	-0.00733	0.01090	-0.00807	0.01610
3	Gulf Commercial Bank	-0.21439	0.00324	0.71562	-0.07476
4	Middle East Bank	0.97217	-0.25492	-0.15248	0.00375
5	Al-Mansour Investment Bank	0.31115	0.34921	-0.14194	-0.27066
6	Mosul Development Bank	0.54546	-0.06597	0.09828	-0.08355
7	Elaf Islamic Bank	0.04965	0.07658	-0.20533	-0.13934
8	Baghdad Bank	-1.43167	0.00689	1.41646	0.40047
9	Cihan Investment Bank	0.00661	0.22865	-0.07692	0.22822
10	Sumer Commercial Bank	0.41769	-0.03981	-0.09788	-0.04224
	lowest value	-1.43167	-0.25492	-0.20533	-0.27066
	highest value	0.97217	0.44955	1.41646	0.40047
	overall average	0.05894	0.07643	0.13822	-0.00381

Source: Prepared by the researchers

It is noted from the above table that the lowest value for the year 2017 was (-1.43167) for the Bank of Baghdad, and the highest value was (0.97217) for the

Middle East Bank, and the lowest value for the year 2018 was (-0.25492) for the Middle East Bank, and the highest value was (0.44955). For Ashur Investment Bank, while the lowest value for 2019 was (-0.20533) for Elaf Islamic Bank, the highest value was (1.41646) for Bank of Baghdad, and the lowest value for 2020 was (-0.27066) for Al-Mansour Investment Bank, and the highest value was (0.40047) for Bank Baghdad. The general average for the years 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020 for the research sample banks was (0.05894), (0.07643), (0.13822), (-0.00381), respectively, and this indicates the possibility of determining the future cash flow of the research sample banks during the research period extending from 2017 to 2020, the beneficiaries of the financial statements can know the accuracy of the bank's disclosure of its cash flows.

The percentage change in revenues to total assets (Revenueit-1/TAit) for the research sample banks for the period (2017-2020) can also be clarified through the following table:

Table (5): Ratio of change in revenues to total assets (Revenueit-1/TAit) for the research sample banks for the period (2017-2020)

No	the bank	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Ashur Investment Bank	-0.04216	-0.00514	-0.00469	0.00951
2	Iraqi Investment Bank	-0.01202	-0.01312	-0.00383	0.00817
3	Gulf Commercial Bank	-0.01084	-0.00211	-0.00484	0.00517
4	Middle East Bank	-0.02108	-0.01074	-0.01360	-0.00039
5	Al-Mansour Investment Bank	0.00123	0.00243	-0.00824	-0.00159
6	Mosul Development Bank	0.00541	-0.00238	-0.00349	-0.00837
7	Elaf Islamic Bank	-0.00060	-0.00529	-0.00797	0.00225
8	Baghdad Bank	-0.01031	-0.00421	0.00616	0.00762
9	Cihan Investment Bank	-0.01193	-0.01786	-0.00997	0.00965
10	Sumer Commercial Bank	-0.02425	-0.00300	0.01482	0.00593

Source: Prepared by the researchers

It is noted from the above table that the lowest value for 2017 was (-0.04216) for Ashur Investment Bank, the highest value was (0.00541) for Mosul Development Bank, and the lowest value for 2018 was (-0.01786) for Cihan Investment Bank, and the highest value was (0.00243)) for Al-Mansour Investment Bank, while the lowest value for 2019 was (-0.0136) for the Middle East Bank, the highest value was (0.01482) for Sumer Commercial

Bank, and the lowest value for 2020 was (-0.00837) for Mosul Development Bank, and the highest value was (0.00965) for Cihan Investment Bank. The reason for the difference in the percentage of change in revenue to total assets (Revenueit-1/TAit) is due to the difference in both the revenue amounts and total assets during the research period, where it is noted that the banks whose revenue amounts are large depended on various sources of revenue and they are often linked The main and continuous activities of the bank during the years from 2017 to 2020.

The ratio of fixed assets to total assets (PPEit-1/T Ait) for the research sample banks for the period (2017-2020) can be clarified through the following table

Table (6): Fixed Assets to Total Assets Ratio (PPEit-1/TAit) for the research sample banks for the period (2017-2020)

N0	the bank	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Ashur Investment Bank	0.04010	0.06095	0.05893	0.04192
2	Iraqi Investment Bank	0.03624	0.03213	0.03451	0.02698
3	Gulf Commercial Bank	0.05361	0.07316	0.07501	0.07764
4	Middle East Bank	0.12144	0.11336	0.13963	0.14364
5	Al-Mansour Investment Bank	0.02018	0.01899	0.01987	0.02228
6	Mosul Development Bank	0.01079	0.12876	0.13257	0.13779
7	Elaf Islamic Bank	0.06997	0.08472	0.10181	0.12957
8	Baghdad Bank	0.04353	0.03859	0.04432	0.03931
9	Cihan Investment Bank	0.00277	0.00193	0.00456	0.01141
10	Sumer Commercial Bank	0.04815	0.06571	0.08282	0.08734

Source: Prepared by the researchers

It is noted from the above table that the lowest value for the year 2017 was (0.00277) for Cihan Investment Bank, and the highest value was (0.12144) for the Middle East Bank, and the lowest value for 2018 was (0.00193) for Cihan Investment Bank, and the highest value was (0.12876) for Bank Mosul for Development, while the lowest value for the year 2019 was (0.00456) for Cihan Investment Bank, and the highest value was (0.13963) for the Middle East Bank, and the lowest value for the year 2020 was (0.01141) for Cihan Investment Bank, and the highest value was (0.14364) for the Middle East Bank . As a result of the difference in the amounts of both fixed assets and total assets, there was a difference in the ratio of fixed assets to total assets (PPEit-1/TAit) between the research sample banks during the period (2017-2020).

After determining the operating cash flow ratio (for the previous year, the current year and the future), as well as determining the percentage change in revenues to total assets and the ratio of fixed assets to total assets, the accruals it quality can be calculated for the research sample banks for the period (2017-2020), and as It is illustrated in the following table:

Table (7): The quality of receivables (Accruals) for the research sample banks for the period (2017-2020)

No	the bank	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Ashur Investment Bank	-0.11624	0.69767	0.03430	-0.05069
2	Iraqi Investment Bank	0.06316	-0.04735	-0.17264	-0.01430
3	Gulf Commercial Bank	-0.35063	-0.18207	0.80044	-0.01508
4	Middle East Bank	1.20996	0.03150	-0.16783	-0.08404
5	Al-Mansour Investment Bank	0.66516	0.67741	0.01923	-0.41721
6	Mosul Development Bank	0.64020	0.23466	0.35011	0.02422
7	Elaf Islamic Bank	-0.16873	0.23256	-0.27658	-0.49956
8	Baghdad Bank	-1.64688	0.08899	1.48761	0.70841
9	Cihan Investment Bank	0.25758	0.33237	0.03458	0.42884
10	Sumer Commercial Bank	0.57010	0.24675	-0.03935	-0.06539
	lowest value	-1.64688	-0.18207	-0.27658	-0.49956
	highest value	1.20996	0.69767	1.48761	0.70841
	overall average	0.11237	0.23125	0.20699	0.00152

Source: Prepared by the researchers

It is noted from the above table that the lowest value for the year 2017 was (-1.64688) for the Bank of Baghdad, and the highest value was (1.20996) for the Middle East Bank, and the lowest value for the year 2018 was (-0.18207) for the Gulf Commercial Bank, and the highest value was (0.69767). For Ashur Investment Bank, while the lowest value for 2019 was (-0.27658) for Elaf Islamic Bank, the highest value was (1.48761) for Bank of Baghdad, and the lowest value for 2020 was (-0.49956) for Elaf Islamic Bank, and the highest value was (0.70841) for Bank Baghdad. The general average for the years 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 for the research sample banks was (0.11237), (0.23125), (0.20699), (0.00152), respectively. This indicates the quality of the receivables that express the quality of the financial reporting of the research sample banks during the research period from 2017 to 2020, through which

the beneficiaries of the financial statements can know the accuracy of the bank's disclosure of its entitlements.

FOURTH TOPIC: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions:

Based on the theoretical and applied study, the research reached the following conclusions:

1. There is a possibility to measure the quality of the receivables in the research sample banks using the model (Dechow & Dichev, 2002), as these banks seek to maximize the quality of their receivables determined by past, current and future operating cash flows, as this enables one to know the accuracy of the bank's disclosure of its entitlements.
2. The lowest value for the quality of receivables for the year 2017 was (-1.64688) for the Bank of Baghdad, and the highest value was (1.20996) for the Middle East Bank, and the lowest value for the year 2018 was (-0.18207) for the Gulf Commercial Bank, and the highest value was (0.69767) for the Ashur Bank For investment, while the lowest value for the year 2019 was (-0.27658) for Elaf Islamic Bank, and the highest value was (1.48761) for Bank of Baghdad, and the lowest value for the year 2020 was (-0.49956) for Elaf Islamic Bank, and the highest value was (0.70841) for Bank of Baghdad.
3. All the financial data required to measure the quality of financial reporting are available in the research sample banks, and these banks have scientifically and practically qualified human cadres to measure the quality of financial reporting.
4. The information resulting from measuring the quality of financial reporting is subject to review and verification of reliability, and the management of the research sample banks understands the results reached as a result of measuring the quality of financial reporting, as well as the availability of sufficient time in these banks to measure the quality of financial reporting and provide The right information at the right time, in order to help make decisions at the right time.
5. Measuring the quality of financial reporting in the banks of the research sample can help in rationalizing administrative decisions as a result of helping to provide appropriate and accurate information at the appropriate times for the various decision makers.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Based on the conclusions reached, the research recommends the following:

1. Preparing the financial statements of the banks listed in the Iraq Stock Exchange in accordance with the frameworks stipulated in the international accounting standards, in a manner that is compatible with the requirements of

the modern business environment and the accompanying changes and developments.

2. The necessity of enhancing the quality of financial reporting in the banks listed in the Iraq Stock Exchange by providing scientifically and practically qualified human cadres, which seek to provide information to users of the highest possible quality.

3. The necessity for banks listed in the Iraqi Stock Exchange to measure the quality of financial reporting in order to provide appropriate financial information in a manner that is useful to current and prospective users to help them make rational decisions.

4. The necessity of establishing a supervisory body working to monitor the quality of financial reporting in the banking sector, provided that the disclosed information is of the required quality from the point of view of the bank management and other users.

5. The interest of the bank management in the research sample is the quality of financial reporting in a way that helps make the financial statements more appropriate to the needs of all users, without there being a conflict in the objectives of each of them.

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