



The Relation between International Accounting Reporting Standard (IFRSs/IAS s) And Qualitative Characteristics Of Accounting information

Study State in Branches of Foreign banks in Erbil governorate

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ABSTRACT

The application of international standards contributes to improve the quality of the accounting information provided to the beneficiary parties through relevant, understandable, comparable, and highly reliable information. Banks have a special nature, both in terms of their activities and risks they face. This has led the international committees to establish independent standards for disclosure, presentation, and accounting measurement in their financial reports and statements; these offer a necessary input that helps the decision makers to assess the banks' financial positions and results. The application of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs/IASs) in banks helps to standardize the preparation of financial statements and disclosures in line with the methods of preparation, presentation, and disclosure in which used by international banks.

INTRODUCTION

Accounting is information systems that measures the results of economic events and connects them to those affected by these events in order to support them make decisions. In recognition of the vital role that economic events play in the national economy, many countries have regulated their accounting policies by issuing standard accounting practices that are aimed at narrowing areas of disagreement through the use of information provided by users through financial reports and statements. Such standards address the accounting disclosure, presentation, and measurement of information in financial statements, developing both their quantity and quality.



It's worth to mention, countries develop their accounting standards to suit their needs in practice. At the international level, many bodies have undertaken the task of preparing and publishing accounting standards for the purpose of achieving accounting homogeneity (for banking sector in particular). This process started at the beginning of the 20th century in economic sectors within the vast majority of the countries of the world.

In recent times, within the accounting system, there have been significant developments in the banking sector around the world. Technological developments and the provision of communications have advanced at an amazing speed. This has had a huge impact on the development of modern banking systems in terms of their administrative, accounting, and technical systems. Competitive acceleration has pushed the development of accounting method to control global markets.

The banks are important sector in the economic growth of countries. Thus, most users need financial information to evaluate their performance and financial position and to give better understanding of operations' and characteristics. The current regulation of accounting policy is limited to the unified banking accounting system that regulates the preparation of financial statements in banks.

In light of the policy of economic openness and privatization, the importance of regulating accounting policy is highlighted by the need to set standards for accounting disclosure. The purpose of such standards is both to narrow areas of divergence in financial reports and data information, and to provide useful statistics to users in appropriate level and time. Therefore, the obtaining and use of statistic is an important characteristic of economic development.

Research Problem:

The unified accounting system suffers from problems presented by both internal and external challenges. The accounting system needs to be reconsidered, as it is the product of accounting information that indicates the nature of the workflows and the level of efficiency within the banks. Therefore, a new mechanism is required, one that is related to its accounting system and will enable it to work at all levels (both local and international). It needs to be highly efficient and able to address competition from those entering the banking market. As banking operations are characterized by the diversity and speed of their delivery, disclosure should be highly flexible and clear, which can extract the necessary financial data in a timely manner. Therefore, the research problem stems from the fact that accounting information in the financial statements of commercial banks is controlled by several determinants.

The amount and nature of information to be disclosed is limited to meeting the multiple or renewed needs of the users of financial statements in light of international accounting standards applied to accounting policies or to practices of accounting disclosure, both of which serve as a basis for making informed and efficient decisions. When considering the problem "is there any relation between International Accounting Standards (IASs/ IFRSs) and Qualitative characteristics of accounting information"?

Further sub-problems can be formulated in the form of the following questions:

1. Is there a relation between international standards and basic characteristics of the quality of accounting information?
2. Is there a relation between international standards) and Enhanced characteristics of the quality of accounting information?

Research Model

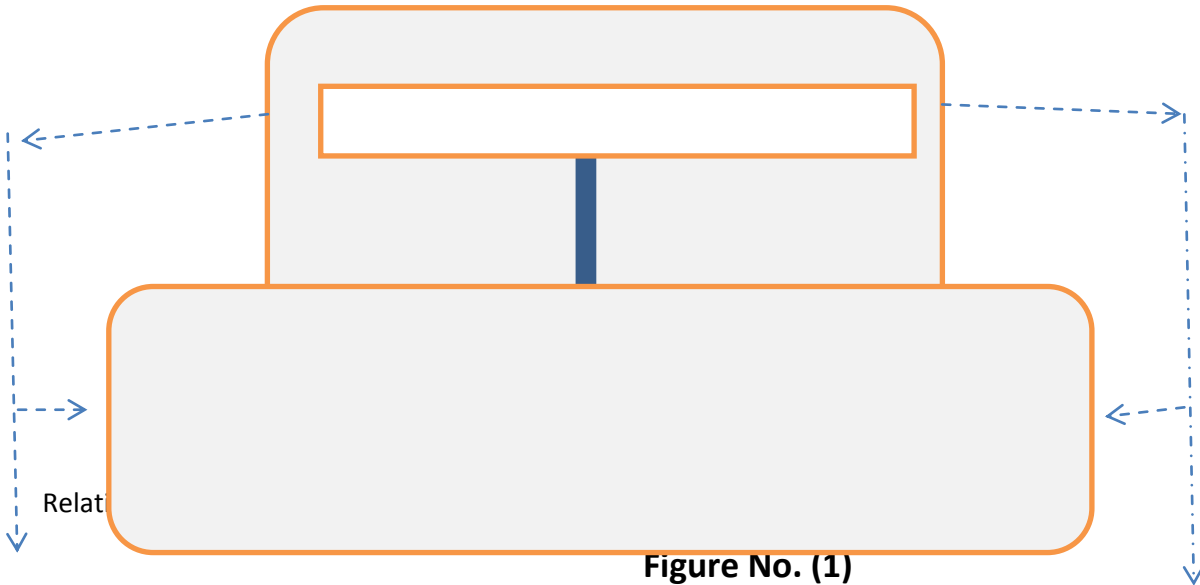


Figure No. (1)

Importance of the research

The importance of this research can be summarized as follows:

1. It is necessary to identify the effects of applying the requirements of international standards and to know the most important problems facing banks in the application of their requirements.
2. Information in the present era is a valuable commodity, one that offers benefits to many parties both within and outside the economic unit, and where the success or failure of an economic unit is determined by the nature (that is, the accuracy and relevance) of the information available to it. Good information is the most useful information to make rational decision; it must have suitable qualitative characteristics, such as appropriateness and true representation, in order to facilitate effective decision making.

Research Goal

The main objective of this study is to attempt to demonstrate the impact of IAS/IFRS on the qualitative characteristics of accounting information

Research Hypothesis.

The main hypothesis of the research can be determined through a statistically significant relationship between the application of international accounting standards and the qualitative characteristics of accounting information.

Research Methodology

In order to achieve the above hypotheses, the following theoretical and practical aspects were used:

¹ The Reference : Prepared by Researcher



- 1 .Theoretical side: The study depends on the descriptive theory of the variables of the study and its relations. A number of Arab and foreign References were adopted from books, periodicals, articles, researches, studies and internet sites related to the subject of the study.
- 2 .The field side: The study depends on the descriptive field study methodology based on statistical quantitative analysis. The study society included the accounts department in branches of foreign banks operating in Kurdistan Region. Two methods were used to obtain field data in order to test hypotheses which are the field and according to the nature of each of them:
 - A. Questionnaire: The questionnaire is the main means used in this study to collect data on the field side, in addition to analyzing the content of the questionnaire. This method is complementary to the interview method.
 - B. Interview: Interviews were held with a number of respondents, who are working in accounting department of branches of foreign banks operating in the region.

Literature Review

The relationship between standers and basic quality of accounting information has been shown in many ways, (Nawal, 2011). From this aspect, the addressed effect of accounting disclosure under international accounting standards increasing the efficiency and quality of information presented in the financial statements. The study aimed to address the disclosure requirements in accordance with international accounting standards and their impact on the quality of information presented in the financial statements. Through the study conducted by the researcher, the study reached several results, including the fact that the difference in accounting standards between countries is the result of several economic, legal and social factors, which led to the existence of different and heterogeneous financial statements in different form and content. Disclosure in accordance with international accounting standards have a positive impact on the quality of accounting information, so most countries, including Algeria, have adapted their national standards to international standards.

While Hilliard (2013) shows the effects of the response of market in reliance on international financial reporting standards in Canada, as well as initial accounting information in the application of standards through different stage by taking a group of Canadian economic units in various fields. A number of different factors have been identified for the economic units to express their opinion on the application of IFRSs, such as income volatility, international character, and lighter. The results of the study were negative as the study found that the market reacts negatively with the reliance on international financial reporting standards.

Adel (2014) tried to mention the problem of diversity in accounting practices by adopting international level and then analyzing and evaluating their impact on published financial information and highlighting the role played by the standards. The study concluded that the usefulness of information under the IASS is achieved through the provision of basic characteristics (relevance and fair presentation) and secondary (comprehension, verification, comparison and speed), and these characteristics do not represent a rule or law mandatory but take recommendations which applied, as they form the basis for assessing the quality of financial information.

1.1. Standardization: Standardization means uniformity, which is to make one thing symmetrical, and consistent, as well as to remove or mitigate differences in accounting systems and to make them mutually reconcilable and to eliminate differences by developing uniform standards. (Talha; 2000;P 29) The standard is defined as a measure, model or principle that aims at determining the basis and proper manner of measuring and disclosing financial statement items, and the impact of operations, events and circumstances on the financial position and results of operations. (Blgeth;2004; P61) different definitions of accounting standards have been introduced, some of which have been presented as general models or guidelines that lead to the rationalization of practice in accounting and auditing. (Sameer;2014;P14)The standard in accounting is the basic guide for measuring the accounting processes, events and circumstances that affect the financial position of the economic unit and to know the results of its operations and work to deliver information to the beneficiaries of these data and accounting information. (aaeshe;2009;P4)

1.2. Factors Affecting Countries' Adoption Of International Accounting Standards

At present, it is difficult to understand the performance of economic units. Countless units prepare their financial statements using different rules, standards and accounting regulations, and therefore different values or measures exist for the same economic events. Hence the urgent need for harmonized accounting standards and financial reporting in a single language. (Salah; 2008;P 77)

The emergence of multinational economic units and the emergence of larger international financial markets have been a major concern for countries to use international accounting standards. Multinational economic units have grown significantly over the past years and have played an important role and influence for all countries and governments. On individuals level the Multinational Enterprises(MNE) are very concerned with the international accounting harmonization due to their operations across countries. They have to face different accounting principles in every country in which their subsidiaries are located. Several benefits could arise from the accounting harmonization for multinational enterprises as follows: accounting harmonization will simplify the consolidation process of foreign subsidiaries if both the parent and the foreign entity apply the same accounting and auditing standard in meeting local reporting requirements. MNE will easily develop accounting systems to meet the reporting and disclosure requirements of the stock exchanges around the world. (Lawrence;1996;P252) It will be easier for MNE to communicate financial information and to make internal policy within the group by using common accounting practices. It will enable MNE to introduce consistent internal management accounting to support external reporting requirements and provide suitable information for internal performance evaluation.

According to(Hamidat ;2004;P92) the main results that support the development and spread of international accounting standards include:

- A. The adoption by developing countries of such international standards aims to gain global representation of financial reporting.
- B. International accounting standards help improve the comparability of financial statements and make them easier to use across different countries, especially as the growth of global financial markets accelerates.
- C. These standards are useful for developing countries that do not have their own accounting standards. It is difficult for these countries to develop their own accounting standards because of their limited material and technical capabilities.
- D. They are also useful for multi-activity economic units to serve their foreign clients on the one hand, and standardization of financial statements on the other.

- E. It is difficult for a country to adopt accounting standards for another country because of national sovereignty, but adoption of accounting standards issued by a neutral organization is acceptable.
- F. The adoption of international accounting standards to achieve the published data prepared and audited under those standards, the attribute of appropriateness and true representation, in addition to the public acceptance and comparability.

The implementation process (IFRSs) differs greatly from country to another country due to political, cultural, economic, legal and other aspects. Some countries even comply with national accounting standards and comply with their IFRS, but rarely reach full compliance with IFRS. (Budrina;2014;P21) and that the increased compatibility of accounting practices has many advantages, the most important of which:

- ✓ Capital markets are global markets and venture capital can be transferred to the world. The highly efficient financial reporting standards used worldwide will improve the efficiency of capital allocation (Frederick & Meek; 2002; P277). This will help to reduce reporting costs as a result of the report. (A.O & Ailemen; 2012; P301). It will enhance the performance of the capital market and expand global business. (Edogbanya & Kamardin;2014;P 72)
- ✓ Provide better financial information to shareholders and investors can make better investment decisions, the portfolio will be more diversified and financial risks will be reduced. (Samuel & others; 2013;P170)
- ✓ reducing the variability of information, which leads to improved strategic decision-making in options (Horton & others; 2016;P2)
- ✓ The balance sheet is closer to the economic value because the historical cost of the fair value will be replaced by several items of the balance sheet, which enable the economic units to determine their real value. (A.O& Ailemen; 2012;P304).
- ✓ Harmonization of internal and external reports. (Jermakowicz; 2004;P59)
- ✓ Globalization and trade liberalization have made the whole world a global village. Business organizations (including financial institutions) are now operating outside their own borders. In other words, there are today the multinational economic units in the world. There was a growing need for global comparison of financial statements. Accordingly, international investors need to standardize the accounting practices of economic units that ensure the high quality of the financial statement (Onalo & others; 2014;P 244). Compliance helps economic units around the world improve comparability and transparency in financial information. (Tarca;2012;P23) Because one of the important objectives of the IASB is to develop one set of high quality and understandable international accounting standards that improve transparency in financial reporting (Blanchette & others; 2011;P15)

There are some problems that hinder compliance plans or prevent countries from thinking about adopting a specific plan for this purpose. These problems include²:

- The complex nature of certain criteria, such as criteria associated with investments, derivatives, financial instruments and standards generally associated with fair value.
- The tax and government approach. Some countries aim at calculating the tax profit or producing information that helps the national plan to prepare national data that helps planning and decision making at the national level.
- Investors and users of financial statements are convinced of national standards

² The source being taken from (www.gccaao.org/smd.htm)

1.3. Characteristics to Be met in International Accounting Standards

It is necessary to know the basic characteristics that must be met in these standards in order to achieve the desired benefit of their existence, as follows as described by (Hamad Amin ;2013;P36)

- Harmonization of accounting standards with the conceptual framework of accounting
- The internal and external consistency of accounting standards
- Realistic accounting standards.
- Flexibility and Continuity
- The neutrality of accounting standards.
- Adaptation of accounting standards.
- Understanding accounting standard

2.1. Accounting System: The system is defined as a set of interrelated and integrated elements with a series of relationships in order to perform a specific function or to achieve a specific objective. The information system is about collecting data from disparate sources to be input elements that it processes, analyzes, documents and stores, and thus generates the appropriate information with management needs for decision-making purposes in the form of instructional outputs as analyzed by (Attia ; 2000;P31). Based on this definition, the information system consists of following elements:

1. Inputs
2. Operations
3. Outputs
4. Reverse Feedback

By linking these elements together in a sequential line, the system objectives are reached. The accounting information system is defined as one of the components of administrative organization, which deals with the collection, classification, processing, analysis and delivery of appropriate financial information for decision-making to (external parties :government agencies, creditors, investors and internal parties)

2.2. Qualitative Characteristics of Accounting Information

First: Basic Qualitative Characteristics:

The basic qualitative characteristics are the proper fit and representation.

A. Competency: Competency is one of the most important characteristics of accounting information that can be presented to the investment and management decision-makers at the internal and external levels. The IASB has defined international accounting as information that must be appropriate to the needs of decision makers and that information has the advantage of influencing decisions (International Accounting Standards issued by the International Standards Committee; 2009;P45) and that information would be appropriate if it worked to reduce the uncertainty of decision makers (Al-Jazrawi and Al-Janabi; 2007;P13) and defined by FASB defines it as the appropriate information capable of making a difference in decision by helping users to make predictions of future results or enhance or correct previous forecasts (FASB.SFAC.No.2)Accounting information can be appropriate by influencing understanding, objectives and decisions as described by (Hendriksen and Breda;1992;P233).

The following elements are required to be appropriate: (Ben Tome; 2013; P53)

- Predictive value:** To be appropriate accounting information must have the ability to predict events, that is, the ability to assist the decision maker in arriving at fairly honest forecasts of the expected results in the future (Suleiman; 2010;P44).
- Confirming Value:** Helps users confirm or correct previous expectations regarding performance and financial position. This means that the financial information is of a certain value if the previous assessments are invoked. (FASB, SFAC No. 8; 2010; QC9, 17)
- Materiality (relative importance):** Information is considered relatively important if its deletion or distortion can have an impact on the economic decisions taken by users based on the financial statements. Therefore, relative importance is considered to be a decisive end or a break point rather than a qualitative feature to be met. Information to be useful (Dahrawi; 2001;P37)

B. True representation:

True representation is the most important element and relates to the question of symmetry and congruence between the measurement or description of what and the economic event that claims to be measured or described as representing, the symmetry between the accounting information and the events that the information is intended to represent. Annual reports are complete, neutral and free from material errors (Beest& othes; 2009;P11)

Most financial information is subject to certain risks, not because of bias, but because of complete difficulties in identifying financial transactions and other events that must be measured or in the design and use of means of measurement, presentation and delivery of financial operations and events . For the information to be useful, the information should not only be appropriate, but also the truth of the phenomenon to be represented. The components of this property are as follows: (Ben Tome; 2013;P 53-54)

- Completion:** means that the financial statements include all the necessary information necessary for honest representation. Any exclusion or deletion would lead to incorrect or misleading information and therefore would not be useful to the users of the financial statements.
- **Impartiality**, since facts must determine and elevate reports impartially, impartially or impartially. Neutralism does not mean that information is without purpose or has no effect on user behavior, but is intended to avoid intentional bias aimed at achieving results Pre-defined (FASB; 1980;P 100)
- Free from errors:** means that there are no errors in the description of phenomena, and that the process used to produce the information to be chosen has been selected and applied without any errors in them. However, true representation does not mean complete absence of errors, because many of the measurements in the financial statements involve estimates based on the professional judgment of management.

Second: Enhanced quality characteristics:

Comparability, verifiable, timely delivery and comprehension are qualitative characteristics that enhance the usefulness of appropriate and truthfully represented information. The enhanced qualitative characteristics also help to determine the method to be used in two ways to describe the phenomenon if both are considered to be equally appropriate and equally representative. The enhanced characteristics are as follows: (Arab Society of Chartered Accountants; 2012;P36)

-Comparability: Financial information is more useful if it can be compared to similar information for the same unit at different periods, as well as similar information for other units in the same period. Comparability enables users to identify similarities and real differences in economic events between economic units (Kieso & others; 2012;P52)

-Verifiable: This means that the results reached by a particular person using certain methods of measurement and disclosure, can be reached by another person using the same methods. According to (Romny & Steinbart;2000;P15), if the accounting measure of the event investigated by many accountants is returned to the same results independently, a high degree of certainty exists that accounting information represents economic events.

Timing: This means that accounting information is provided in a timely manner, that is, the availability of information to decision makers before they lose their ability to influence decisions, i.e., the timely access of information to their users. For example, The need for financial information is a current and immediate need, especially since many decisions need to be taken quickly as a result of their association with rapid changes in the circumstances.

Understandability: This feature requires financial information to be presented in the financial statements clearly, accurately, and far from complexity and difficulty (Ben Tome; 2013;P55). However, some phenomena are inherently complex and cannot be easily understood. The exclusion of information about these phenomena from the financial reports may make the information in those financial reports easier to understand, but these reports are incomplete and therefore potentially misleading, and until the information becomes useful, as well as being relevant and reliable, it must be Understandably, the ability to understand is a necessary property that must take into account the appropriateness of self-appropriateness, and since information cannot be judged to be appropriate unless it is fully understood and understood.

Methodology and Discussion

In order to achieve the study of its scientific objectives: Adopted the methodology of descriptive study based on quantitative statistical analysis of the preliminary data gathered around the variables of the study and their relations. In order to collect the data for the study, the questionnaire form was adopted and designed. The questionnaire contains (40) paragraphs divided into three main axes:

The First Axis: personal and public data and includes four paragraphs.

The second Pillar: the paragraphs relating to international accounting standards, and includes eighteen paragraphs.

The Third: Paragraphs related to the specific characteristics of accounting information, including eighteen paragraphs.

The society of the study and its sample

- Society of the study: The society and study of the sample from the category of the private sector represented by accounts Department in commercial banks operating in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

- The distribution of the sample of the study: Based on the nature of the study and its variables and their relations and the size of the approved society (account department), the use of random sampling method was used in the selection of the sample items. For the purposes of data collection, 100 questionnaires were distributed to the account department, (80%) and 80%. The accepted and valid forms of analysis were (76%) as shown in Table (1) as follows:

Details	No Of Forms	Percentage
No. Of Distributed form	100	%100
No. Of Missing or loss form	21	%21
No. of canceled form	3	%3
No of accepted form	76	%100

Table One: Distribution forms

Description of the characteristics of the study sample

This section deals with the results of the study sample of the scientific specialization, the years of experience , the follow-up of the study sample of the International Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards, and their participation in specialized courses in the field of International Accounting Standards and Financial Reporting (IFRSs-IASs). Tables, as follows:

A. Characteristics of the study sample in terms of scientific Specification,

The data from Table (2) indicate that the sample of the study was divided in terms of scientific Specification in four categories.

Descriptive Variables (Scientific specialization)	Recurrences	Percentage
Account	55	%72.4
Audit	16	%21.1
Admin	2	%2.6
Other	3	%3.9
Total	76	

Table Two: Distribution of the study sample by scientific Specification

B. Characteristics of the study sample in terms of years of experience. The data from Table (3) indicate that the sample of the study was divided in terms of years of experience in four categories.

Descriptive Variables(Years' experience)	Recurrences	Percentage
Less than 5 years	4	%5.3
Between 5-10	11	%14.5

Between 11-15	19	%25.0
More than 15	42	%55.3
Total	76	

Table Three: Distribution of study by years' experience

- C. Characteristics of the study sample in terms of follow-up to international accounting standards and international financial reports. The data from Table (4) indicate that the sample of the study of the International Accounting Standards and Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) was divided into three categories, ranging from continuous follow-up to intermediate follow-up to bad follow-up.

Metadata Variables	Recurrences	Percentage
Mostly continuous	2	%2.7
Medium	21	%28.0
No	53	%69.7
Total	76	

Table 4: Distribution of sample by follow-up to IASs-IFRSs

- D. Characteristics of the study sample in terms of participation in specialized courses or conferences or seminars in accounting standards and international financial reporting. Table (5) contains the frequency and percentage of individuals surveyed relative to the number of their participation in specialized courses in International Accounting Standards and Financial Reporting (IFRSs - IASs).

Metadata Variables	Recurrences	Percentage
YES	54	71.1%
NO	22	29.3%
Total	76	100

Table 5: Distribution of study sample by participation in specialized courses or conferences or seminars in IASs /IFRSs

The results of statistical analysis of the relationship between the variables of the study:

The current axis deals with testing the hypotheses related to the field side of the study using the statistical methods necessary for this, namely (Sim Simple Linear Correlation) to measure and find relationship between the independent variable (IASs/IFRSs) and the dependent variable (the qualitative characteristics of the accounting information) . In order to accept or reject each hypothesis of the field, the value of the Sig level was less than 0.05). If Sig is less than 0.05, in this case we accept the hypothesis. If Sig is larger, of (0.05) we reject the hypothesis.

▪ **Test the main hypothesis**

Analysis of the relationship between the application of international accounting standards and the qualitative characteristics of accounting information.

The content of this relationship is a test of the main premise that (there is a statistically significant relationship between the application of international accounting standards and the specific characteristics of accounting information). The following table illustrates the correlation coefficient between the application of IAS standards and the specific characteristics of accounting information, as follows

Depend value Independent value	the qualitative characteristics of accounting information	(Sig.) potential value
international accounting standard	(0.657)**	(0.000)

Table 6: The correlation coefficient between the application of international accounting standard and the qualitative characteristics of accounting information

It is clear from the above table that there is a statistically significant relationship between the variable (International Accounting Standards) and the variable (the and qualitative characteristics of the accounting information). The correlation coefficient value is 0.657. This indicates that there is a good correlation between the two variables. The higher the qualitative characteristics of the accounting information, and the significant level of 0.000). When comparing this level with the moral level of the study (0.05), there is a high correlation between the two variables, and this indicates that the sample members of the study from the bank account managers in which they support the existence of a statistically significant relationship between international accounting standards and the specific characteristics of accounting information. Therefore, these results confirm the acceptance of the main hypothesis that "there is a statistically significant relationship between the application of IAS and the specific characteristics of accounting information".

- **Test the first hypothesis**

Analysis of the correlation between the application of international accounting standards and the basic characteristics of accounting information: The content of this relationship represents a test of the first sub-hypothesis which states that there is a statistically significant relationship between the application of IAS and the basic characteristics of accounting information. Table (3) illustrates the correlation coefficient between the application of IAS and the basic characteristics of accounting information:

Depend value Independent value	Basic characteristics of the quality of accounting information	(Sig.) potential value
international accounting standard	(0.632)**	(0.000)

Table 7: The correlation coefficient between the application of international accounting standard and the Basic characteristics of quality accounting information

It is clear from the above table that there is a statistically significant relationship between the variable (International Accounting Standards) and the variable (basic characteristics of the quality of accounting information), where the correlation coefficient value is (0.632), indicating a good correlation between the variables. And a significant level of 0.000). When comparing this level with the moral level of the study (0.05), there is a significant correlation between the two variables. This indicates that the sample members of the study are managers of the account the results confirm the acceptance of the first sub-hypothesis, which indicates that there is a statistically significant relationship and effect between the application of international accounting standards and the basic characteristics of the quality of information. Accounting

Test the second sub-hypothesis

Analysis of the correlation between the application of IAS and the secondary characteristics of the quality of accounting information: The substance of this relationship is a test of the second sub-hypothesis, which states that there is a statistically significant relationship between IAS and the secondary characteristics of the quality of accounting information. Table (8) shows the correlation coefficient between the application of IAS and the secondary characteristics of the quality of accounting information:

Depend value Independent value	Enhanced characteristics of the quality of accounting information	(Sig.) potential value
international accounting standard	(0.513)**	(0.000)

Table 8: The correlation coefficient between the application of international accounting standard and the Enhanced characteristics of the quality of accounting information

The correlation between the variables (international accounting standards) and the variable ((secondary characteristics of the quality of accounting information) is statistically significant. The correlation coefficient is 0.513. This indicates a positive correlation between the two variables. The higher the secondary characteristics of the quality of accounting information and the significant level of 0.000)) We find that there is a significant correlation between the two variables, and this indicates that the study sample members of the bank accounting department staff support the existence of a significant relationship of statistical significance between the international accounting standards and the qualitative characteristics of accounting information.

Therefore, these results confirm the acceptance of the second sub-hypothesis, which refers to "a significant statistical relationship and effect between international accounting standards and enhanced characteristics of the quality of accounting information"

Conclusion

A number of conclusions have been reached through this study, which is characterized by the relationship between the International Accounting Standards (IASS / IFRSS) and the qualitative characteristics of the accounting information (a survey of the views of a sample of the Accounts Department working in a number of banks in Erbil governorate), both theoretically and practically.:

First: theoretical conclusion:

The current axis presents the main theoretical conclusions of the study based on the results of theoretical analysis of the study agencies:

- 1) There are many factors and international variables that contributed to the differences between the countries of the world for accounting information, notably the emergence of international economic units and multinationals and increasing its role in the light of globalization and international conventions. Therefore, the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) and promote the adoption of such standards.
- 2) The application of International Accounting Standards (IASs) enhances the accounting comparability of accounting applications and narrows the scope of differences and in accounting practices domestically and internationally.
- 3) International accounting standards are a catalyst for access to foreign capital, as they help generate consolidated financial reports that allow for the removal of international barriers between countries, and increase consistency between the financial reports of the economic units created, thereby reducing the costs of preparing and interpreting the financial statements and providing confidence in transactions and information analysis.
- 4) The requirements of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASs) contribute to the enhancement of the qualitative characteristics of accounting information in the financial statements and to give greater comparability in order to rationalize the decisions taken. Accordingly, the adoption and disclosure of International Accounting Standards in Iraq is a necessary requirement, it serves investors primarily, offering an economic view of the true financial position of the economic unit, which allows decisions to be made on a sound basis.
- 5) The importance of the qualitative characteristics of its work in the liquidation of the accounting information presented by the economic unit. The qualitative characteristics are similar to those of the liquidator, whose task is to filter this information to identify the useful and necessary information and sort it out of useless information.
- 6) Accounting information with qualitative characteristics has a positive role in the integrity of management and operational decisions, and hence the success of development plans. In addition, it facilitates the decision-making process by providing it with a scientific method (such as clearly identifying the problem, reducing the number of alternatives available on a particular management problem, determining the probability of the expected events for each of the alternatives available to the decision maker) The future.

Two: Practical conclusion:

- 1) The results of the field study showed a statistically significant relationship between the application of international accounting standards and the qualitative characteristics of the quality of accounting information.
- 2) The results of the field study showed a statistically significant relationship between the application of international accounting standards and the secondary characteristics of the quality of accounting information.

4-2 Recommendation:

Based on the study of the subject and the results mentioned above, the researcher can make the following recommendations:

- 1) Focus on highlighting the application advantages of International Accounting Standards and Financial Reporting Standards (IASs) and the benefits it achieves both for economic units and for users of financial statements.
- 2) Educational programs should be updated and scientific conferences on topics relating to accounting standards and international financial reporting (IASs-IFRSs) and their implications for the economic arena should be updated. It is required to review the accounting curriculum in the accounting departments of Iraqi universities and institutes, including universities and institutes of the Kurdistan Region, so that the graduate will have sufficient knowledge of international accounting standards, and enhance the ability to deal with them in his career, and the organization of training and rehabilitation courses by the relevant authorities Such as the Accountants Syndicate on the application of international accounting standards in order to improve the scientific and practical level of international accountants.
- 3) The need for further studies and research by researchers and academics in relation to international accounting standards, in order to take all aspects of it and learn more about the advantages of their application and the problems and difficulties associated with them, in order to produce useful results and proposals.
- 4) The need for the attention of the responsible authorities and the general or private economic units regarding the implementation of the IASs-IFRSs in order to adopt these standards and reduce information asymmetry, giving a positive indication to the internal and external parties of the financial performance of the units and increasing their confidence in the financial statements.
- 5) For the purpose of communicating the message to its users, the authors of the financial statements should consider that the information contained therein is compatible with the different capabilities and cultures of its users, be clear, concise and comprehensive, be understood by them and have a reasonable level of logic.
- 6) To increase attention to accounting information that helps to make comparisons and future forecasts, and to develop planning budgets to improve the performance level in the various administrative functions, and to enable management to detect deviations, analyze the causes and address them, and to identify the nature of infor

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المستخلص

يساهم تطبيق المعايير الدولية في تحسين نوعية المعلومات المحاسبية المقدمة إلى الأطراف المستفيدة من خلال معلومات ذات صلة ومفهومة وقابلة للمقارنة وموثوقة للغاية . وتتمتع البنوك بطابع خاص سواء من حيث أنشطتها أو مخاطرها . وقد دفع ذلك اللجان الدولية إلى وضع معايير مستقلة للعرض والقياس المحاسبي في تقاريرها المالية وبياناتها؛ وهي تقدم مدخل ضروريا تساعد صانعي القرار على تقييم المراكز المالية والنتائج المالية للبنوك . وإن تطبيق المعايير الدولية لاعداد التقارير المالية في البنوك يساعد على توحيد إعداد البيانات المالية والا فصاحات بما يتماشى مع أساليب الاعداد والعرض والافصاح التي تستخدمها البنوك الدولية.

پوخته

جیّ به جی کردنی پیوره ژمیریاریه نیوده وله تیه کان ده بیته باشتر کردنی چو تیه تی زانیاریه ژمیریاریه کان که پیشکش ده کزیت بوّ نه ولایانه نانهی که سوو دمه ندن ده بن له ریگای زانیاری په یوه ست و واتابه خش و توانای باوهر پیکراو . وه بانک خویه کی تاییه تی هیه جا چ له رووی چ الاکیه کان ییت یان مه ترسیه کان ی . نه مهش وای له لیژنه ی نیوده وله تیه کان کرد که پیوره ی سهر به خو دابین بوّ پیشاندان و پیوانی ژمیریاری له راپورته دارایه کان و داتا کاندای . نه وهش سهره تایه کی پیویسته پیش کهش ده کات وه یارمه تی خاوه ن بریار ده دات بوّ هه لسه نگانندی لیس تی سهر و مال (قائمه المیزانیه) وه نه نجامی دارایی له بانک کان ، وه جی به جیّ کردنی پیوره کان ی ژمیریاری و راپورته داراییه نیو ده وله تیه کان (IAS-IFRS) له بانک کان یارمه تی یه کگرتنی نامه ده کردنی داتا داراییه کان به روونی که بگرنجیت له گهل ریگاکانی نامه کردن و روونکردنه وه و نیشاندان که به کار دیت له بانک نیوده وله تیه کان .