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THE COMBINED EFFECT OF ACCOUNTING MEASUREMENT AND DISCLOSURE ON INVESTMENT DECISION-MAKING IN IRAQI COMMERCIAL BANKS

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Abstract:

The current research aims to demonstrate the combined impact of measurement and accounting disclosure on investment decisions in Iraqi commercial banks. To achieve the objective of this research, a questionnaire was designed and distributed to a group of bank employees to clarify the awareness of employees about the importance and impact of measurement and accounting disclosure on investment decisions .(250) questionnaires were distributed, (188) of which are valid for analysis. In light of this, the research came up with a set of results, most notably that the combined effect of measurement and accounting disclosure contributes to improving the quality of investment decision-making in Iraqi commercial banks، Based on the conclusions reached, the study recommends that Iraqi commercial banks should pay great attention to improving the ability of their employees with regard to measurement and accounting disclosure to improve banking performance through holding seminars to stimulate intellectual energies and develop the ability to make investment decisions.

Keywords: accounting measurement, accounting disclosure, investment decision-making, Iraqi commercial banks

INTRODUCTION

Accounting is an information system that serves as a wide flexible memory for decision makers, as it contributes to providing financial information that reflects the performance of economic units and shows their financial position, it is a tool for measuring and communicating information that helps in making investment and financing decisions to beneficiaries (Watson, Shrives & Marston, 2002) Therefore, this information must be reliable and appropriate to meet the needs of its users (Afloogee, Sallal & Hameed, 2023). Accounting disclosure is one of the most important principles that contribute to providing suitability and credibility in accounting information (Almshabbak & Chouaibi, 2023). Disclosure means that information appears in financial reports in understandable language without misleading and in a manner consistent with the real state of the economic unit (2008, Salem) In other words, to show all the information that can influence the decision of users of financial statements. Therefore, the lack of disclosure and violation of accounting and auditing standards in some published financial reports affects the credibility of these reports and therefore affects their ability to serve their users (Healy & Palepu, 2001; Velashani, Sallal & Salehi, 2022; Sallal, Mohammed & Jabal, 2022) problem facing economic units that do not take into account the real importance of disclosure and accounting measurement and the impact of this on investment decisions, which are the basis for their continuity and durability.

FIRST: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Research problem

In the current research, we will address the problem facing some investors in the banking sector due to insufficient disclosure of accounting information, as some banks do not take into account the real importance of disclosure and accounting measurement, due to the nature of banking and the principle of confidentiality of information This negatively affects the level of transparency in the outputs of the accounting system and therefore the lack of sufficient information to make rational investment decisions that lead to the success of the investment process in banks and financial institutions . Within the framework of determining the relationship between the measurement and accounting disclosure variables and their impact on investment decisions, the

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research problem can be formulated in the question that (what is the combined effect of measurement and accounting disclosure in making investment decisions at Iraqi commercial banks)?

2. Importance Of Research

In the time of the present, the morning of the harvest of the knowledge and the authenticity of me, the matter of the matter and the essence of the matter of the economy. One of the important reasons for the collapse of many economic units is the lack of application of accounting principles, lack of disclosure and transparency, and failure to show real data and information that express the financial conditions of these economic units Therefore, the importance of this research lies in highlighting the effective role of measurement and accounting disclosure in giving a clear picture to the beneficiaries of the financial statements to obtain appropriate accounting information that can be relied on in making various decisions. Comparative disclosures affect the appropriateness and credibility of the financial statements.

3. Research objectives

The research aims to demonstrate the combined impact of measurement and accounting disclosure on making investment decisions in Iraqi commercial banks , and this goal is divided into the following sub-goals:

a. Identify the level of measurement and accounting disclosure at Iraqi commercial banks.
b. Determine the relationship of measurement and accounting disclosure in making investment decisions.
c. Identify the extent of the impact of measurement and accounting disclosure in making investment decisions at Iraqi commercial banks .

4. Research hypothesis

Increasing attention to the combined impact of measurement and accounting disclosure contributes to improving investment decision-making in Iraqi commercial banks.

5. Research Methodology

The axes of the search variables can be formulated according to the following:

1. Independent variables:

A. Accounting measurement: it includes two dimensions, accounting measurement based on historical cost and accounting measurement based on fair value, if a scale has been adopted (2021, Reda)

B. Accounting Disclosure: it includes three dimensions, namely the fundamentals of accounting disclosure, the determinants of accounting disclosure and compliance with accounting disclosure requirements, and a scale has been adopted (Ben Rahmon, 2019).

2. Dependent variable: represented in making investment decisions as a one-dimensional variable and a scale was adopted (Mahmoud & Dabash, 2017).

A set of symbols expressing these variables was used, as shown in Table (1).

Table (1) coding of study variables

Factors		paragraphs	Dimensions	Code
accounting measurement	AMHC	4	Measurement based on historical cost	ACME
	AMFV	4	Measurement based on fair valu	
accounting disclosure	ADBA	7	Basis of accounting disclosure	ACDI
	ADDE	8	Accounting disclosure determinants	
	ADCO	8	Compliance with accounting disclosure requirements	
investment decision-making		8	one-dimensional	INDE

The questionnaire was used as the main tool for collecting data and information and represents the research community of employees of the 25 Iraqi commercial banks, according to statistics for the year 2022. As for the research sample, it was represented by six commercial banks, namely Ashour International Investment Bank, Commercial Bank of Iraq, National Bank of Iraq, North Bank for Finance and investment, United investment bank and Baghdad Bank. (250) questionnaires were distributed to the employees of these banks to measure the availability of study variables, and (199) of them were retrieved. (188)

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valid questionnaires for analysis and (11) damaged ones.

Second : Theoretical Foundations and Research Background

The main goal of accounting is to communicate information and successful communication in providing information helps in making decisions and rationalizing them. it is known that the accounting function is represented by the disclosure function and the measurement function (Barrak, Sahib& Ali, 2020) Therefore, we will address the following topics in this research:

1. Accounting Measurement

Measurement is one of the most important functions of basic accounting and is aimed at measuring the economic value of investments of an economic unit at a given moment in time and their changes during subsequent time periods (Al-Waqqad,2011)According to the American Society of accountants A.A.A accounting measurement is defined as the comparison of past, current and future events with figures based on past or current observations in accordance with specific rules in order to produce information that can help users make decisions(2022 Rahma, Shibli, & Salih,) as well as defined by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as "the process of determining the monetary values of items in financial statements that are recognized and appear in the statement of financial position and income statement based on specific measurement methods or rules (" there is a set of methods that facilitate the accounting measurement process (, 2009 Abdel-Sayed)is:

a. Basic or direct method: the accounting measurement process, represented by the value of the property being measured, is determined directly without the need for a calculation process based on mathematical relationships between the properties being measured, and the accounting tab is one of the most important means of direct measurement .

b. Derivative measurement method: the accountant's work mainly depends on the derivative methods in accounting measurement and the operating process of financial statements from inputs and outputs depends on the analysis process that is carried out through the calculation process.

c. Control measurement method: there are basic rules governing indirect measurement methods, as control accounting measurement methods are limited to these rules, which makes them vulnerable to many effects resulting from estimates and personal judgments of the person responsible for the measurement process (Wright, & Evans, 2018)

Accounting measurement has many bases, including: (Al-Jajjawi & Al-Zobaie 2022)

a. Measurement model based on historical cost

The historical cost is a basic principle adopted by the accounting theory of accounting measurement(2014, Al-Hadi) and can be defined as the actual amount that originally arose from a free exchange process that took place between two independent parties, and is supported by a document with a legal argument, which is expressed in accounting by objective evidence. Therefore, historical cost is a principle according to which assets are valued based on their original value at the date of their purchase or production,while liabilities are valued based on their value at the date of origination of the obligation, where no increase or decrease is recognized as a result of price fluctuations and changes in the purchasing power of money (, 2018 Qawadri) and the historical cost principle is based on many justifications, including (2017, Lakhdar):

- The method provides a high degree of objectivity and reliability.
- It is easy to verify its authenticity because it is realistic to provide supporting documents for it.
- Ease of making comparisons between financial statements of different periods.
- It is supported by many accounting principles and assumptions and other elements that form the intellectual framework of financial accounting, the most important of these elements (the principle of revenue realization, the principle of matching income with expenses,the imposition of continuity of unity,the principle of constancy, the principle of unity of measurement) (2021 Reda,).

Therefore, the historical cost has continued to be used as a basis for evaluation and recognition due to its compatibility with all the principles and assumptions mentioned because it is based on facts that have already happened and are supported by documents and do not contradict differences in estimation and personal judgment (Al-Jajjawi & Al-Zobaie, 2022)

b. Measurement model based on fair values

IFRS defines a measurement based on fair value as the price that will be obtained from the sale of an asset or that will be paid for the transfer of an obligation in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. (2020, Al-Sharif)and three methods or entries have been identified to measure fair value according to the American Standard No. 157 are (2012, Al-Saegh):

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- Market entry: this entry depends on the market value of the item or item being evaluated, provided that this item or item has an active and efficient financial market.
- Current value input: this input is based on finding the current value of the expected cash inflows and outflows from the items or items being evaluated .
- Cost input: it is also called the adjusted cost input, since the fair value of an item or item can be determined in the number of monetary units required to replace a financial item with the same characteristics as the financial item under valuation.

There are advantages to fair value, the most important of which are (Al-Faki, 2015):

- Fair value helps to detect the possibility of a company's default, thereby highlighting the bankruptcy risks that it may be exposed to as a result of the magnitude of its financial obligations, which are recorded at their fair value.
- Fair value reflects the real economic situation of the enterprise
- It takes into account changes in the purchasing power of a monetary unit in contrast to the historical cost.
- Fair value provides a better basis for forecasting, reflecting ongoing economic impacts
- Makes financial statements more investor-friendly for equity valuation purposes compared to historical cost.

2. Accounting Disclosure

Accounting disclosure is defined as "Show all financial information, whether quantitative or descriptive, in the financial statements, in the margins, notes and supplementary tables in a timely manner, Which makes them lists that are not misleading and convenient for users of financial statements " (2018, Hassan). it is also defined as following a policy of transparency and full clarity in presenting and showing all financial facts when preparing and presenting financial reports of the economic unit, which helps stakeholders and users of financial statements in making rational economic decisions. The disclosure can be classified in terms of purpose to (Almshabbak & Chouaibi, 2023)

- **Adequate disclosure**: includes the determination of the mandatory minimum amount of financial and non-financial information to be provided in accordance with accounting standards.
- **Full disclosure**: includes the disclosure of all necessary financial and non-financial information affecting the safety and health of the company's financial position.
- **Fair disclosure**: that is, the release of financial statements in a form that does not favor the interest of one category over another.
- **Appropriate disclosure**: it is the disclosure that takes into account the need of data users and the conditions and nature of the economic unit's activity, as it is not important to disclose financial information, but it is more important that it is valuable and useful for users ' decisions.
- **Preventive disclosure**: This type aims at the need to disclose financial reports so that they are not misleading to stakeholders, and the main goal is to protect the ordinary investor who has a limited ability to use the information.
- **Educational disclosure**: disclosure of appropriate information for the purpose of decision-making, such as disclosure of financial forecasts through the separation of ordinary and non-ordinary items in the financial statements.

Accounting disclosure is measured by the following dimensions (9201 Ben Rahmon,):

a. Bases of accounting disclosure: accounting disclosure depends on a set of bases, including :

- The financial accounting system requires enterprises to prepare all financial statements (budget, results calculation table, Treasury liquidity table, disbursement table of funds attached special and explanatory notes.
- The financial accounting system provides for the presentation of financial statements in accordance with appropriate considerations.
- The financial accounting system requires consistency in the use of accounting disclosure methods.
- Accounting disclosure requirements under the Financial Accounting System meet the needs of most users of accounting information.

b. Determinants of accounting disclosure: accounting disclosure is characterized by several determinants, including:

- Transparent accounting disclosure of Financial Reports requires a high degree of detail.
- The adequacy of financial reporting depends on achieving the desired goal through the disclosure of specific information.

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- Determining the type and nature of the information contained in the financial statements affects the level of its accounting disclosure.
- The methods used in the presentation of financial statements affect the quality of the accounting disclosure process.

C. Accounting disclosure requirements: there are many requirements to complete the disclosure process, namely:

- Financial reports provide a real picture of the financial situation of the enterprise and all the changes that are presented to it.
- Disclosure of the accounting policies and methods used in the preparation of financial reports is essential.
- The accounting information contained in the disclosed financial statements is clear and understandable.
- The information disclosed in the financial statements reflects the reality and scope of the continuity of the enterprise's activity based on the basic assumptions of the financial accounting system (2019, Sharif and Jasim).
-

3. INVESTMENT DECISIONS

The investment decision is considered the essence of the investment process to achieve returns and benefits for the economic unit and can be defined as linking and allocating an amount of funds from the company's resources and sacrificing them in order to obtain benefits expected to be obtained in relatively long subsequent periods of time equal to or exceeding the amount of the previous sacrifice (2019 Jeddah,) it was also defined as"a decision based on immediate spending in order to benefit from profit or interest over several consecutive periods(2002 ،Al-Khatib).The investment decision is characterized by many features and characteristics that can be distributed in the form of basic groups as follows(Al-Ghalbi, 2013)

a. Properties of the time dimension

The existence of a time interval between the occurrence of spending and obtaining the expected returns in the future, and that these returns are not obtained at once, but they occur through successive time periods, and this raises the problem of the time value of money and a set of characteristics branches from this characteristic, namely:

- Investment decisions are linked to the long term due to the fact that returns are not achieved until after certain periods of time.
- The time interval between spending in the event of making an investment decision and the time to obtain a return is relatively longer if compared with current spending.
- Investment decisions are long-term planning and extend for long periods of time.

b. Characteristics of the conditions of investment decisions

The investment decision is surrounded by circumstances and problems that must be overcome, including uncertainty and risk, the most important characteristics of which are: (Van Staden, 2004)

- The expected investment returns are uncertain because the investment decision is linked to risk and uncertainty about the future.
- The difficulty of reversing the investment decision without significant losses, which necessitates many scientific studies to ensure success in the future .
- The investment decision faces many problems related to sales, forecasting price fluctuations and how to estimate them in terms of cost for the coming years and expected profits .

C-characteristics of the financing structure

The investment decision is considered the most dangerous and important, because of its connection with the financial aspect and the consequent sacrifice of large sums of money spent at a certain time for the purpose of converting them into benefits. the most important characteristics of the financial aspect of investment decisions are:

- Most investment decisions require relatively large funds, as part of them is allocated to investing in fixed assets for long periods of time.
- Investment decisions are linked to financing decisions, which necessitates planning an ideal financing structure when making an investment decision.
- The decision includes the allocation of a certain amount of financial resources to obtain returns in the future, and this requires the search for alternative sources of financing such as loans and others.

There are other general features, including: realism, continuity and consideration of the investment decision extended from the present to the future. The steps or stages of the decision-making process are based on the following points:

- Determining the quality of investment: starting to make an investment decision requires that the economic unit collects and analyzes data related to available investments.
- Identification of possible alternatives: there are many alternatives available to the investor,

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so the advantages and disadvantages of each alternative must be determined in order to choose the optimal alternative.

- Identify the advantages and disadvantages of each alternative: this is done by following objective evaluation methods to interview the cost-benefit associated with the proposed alternative.
- Making an investment decision: this is done by deciding the alternative that produces the best results.

4. The impact of measurement and disclosure on investment decisions

Nowadays the role of financial statements as the main source for making investment decisions is increasing. Making an investment decision is related to the quality of disclosure in the reports and the efficiency of accounting information that enables investors to compare it with other companies with the same activity. Therefore, disclosure and accounting measurement is of great importance for investment decisions, especially in the banking industry (2008, Salem), and in this regard, some studies have dealt with such asLayka ,2007);, 2017 Youssef; Abdul Latif, 2013) disclosure and accounting measurement and their impact on investment decisions the results of the Layka study (2007) showed insufficient information disclosed in the financial statements of banks sample study while the Abdul Latif Study (2013) showed that the lists published by economic units have a large percentage of disclosure. There are other studies that have shown the importance of disclosing information that helps users of financial statements in making investment decisions such as (Ben Rahmon, 2019; Mahmoud & Dabash, 2017; Abdul and anon, 2021; Barrak, Sahib& Ali, 2020; 2019(Dang & at al), the results of these studies found a positive relationship between accounting disclosure and investment decisions, i.e. the more financial information the bank discloses, the more the decision-maker will be able to make efficient investment decisions . The Bouzit (2021) and Qawadri (2018) Studies addressed the topic of accounting measurement and showed that users of financial statements prefer to use historical cost as a means of accounting measurement more than fair value in the Algerian accounting environment . Therefore, financial reports have a role in providing useful and fair information that helps in making decisions ((Dang & at al, 2019 and should contain information for the following purposes:

- Useful information for investment and credit decisions
- Useful offsets for assessing cash flows
- Information on the resources of the economic unit and claims on them
- Economic resources, obligations and property rights
- Information on the financial performance of the economic unit and its gains
- Information on liquidity, solvency and cash flows
- Explanations and explanations of the administration

We conclude from the foregoing that the investment decision is related to the accounting function in measurement and delivery. By presenting and communicating accounting information in an understandable and appropriate manner, the usefulness and value of accounting information increases, and therefore the ability of investors to evaluate investment decisions through disclosed information increases.

THIRD: FINDINGS

1. The normal distribution test of the study

The results of Table (2) show the acceptance of the normal distribution test for testing the drawn data, noting that the moral value of the two Tests is higher than (0.05), therefore it can be said that the studied data is subject to the conditions of normal distribution and therefore the results can be generalized.

Table (2) results of the normal distribution of variables test

Factors	**Sig.**		**Kol-Smi Z**	
Measurement based on historical cost	0.145	0.129	1.990	1.768
Measurement based on fair valu		0.178		2.435
Basis of accounting disclosure	0.134	0.137	1.831	1.882
Accounting disclosure determinants		0.140		1.923
Compliance with accounting disclosure requirements		0.136		1.859
investment decision-making		0.113		1.544

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2. Testing the stability and reliability of the measuring instrument

In Table (3), the cronbach's Alpha coefficient was used to test the validity of the questionnaire to study the phenomenon and the cronbach's Alpha coefficient for these questions was estimated at (0.945) for the accounting measurement variable (0.977), for the accounting disclosure variable and (0.867)for making investment decisions. this indicates the relevance and credibility of these questions.

Table (3) alpha-cronbach coefficients for variables

Factors	Cronbach's Alpha	
Measurement based on historical cost	0.945	0.892
Measurement based on fair valu		0.872
Basis of accounting disclosure	0.977	0.935
Accounting disclosure determinants		0.914
Compliance with accounting disclosure requirements		0.898
investment decision-making	0.867	

3. Descriptive Statistics

The personal characteristics of the individuals of the research sample can be shown in Table (4), where the percentage of males (52%) and the percentage of females (48%), as for the highest age group, the category (45-55) received the highest percentage(32%), as for the academic achievement, the holders of a bachelor's degree received the highest percentage (43%), the number of years of service was recorded (39%), which is higher than those who have service (15-25) and other job titles 35%, which is the highest percentage in the job title of the research sample.

Table (4) Demographic information of respondents

Demographic information of respondents		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Gender	Male	90	48%	48%
	Female	98	52%	100%
Age	Under 35 years old	28	15%	15%
	35-45 years old	56	30%	45%
	45-55 years old	60	32%	77%
	Above 55 years old	44	23%	100.0
Level of education	Bachelor's degree	33	18%	18%
	High diploma	81	43%	61%
	Master's degree	62	33%	94%
	Doctoral degree	12	6%	100.0
Experience	Less than 5 years	15	8%	8%
	10-15 years	50	27%	35%
	15-25 years	74	39%	74%
	More than 25 years	49	26%	100.0
Professional grade	Accountant & Auditor	44	23%	23%
	Member of the Board of Directors & Manager	39	21%	41%

Demographic information of respondents		**Frequency**	**Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
	officials of the people & the administrative units	40	21%	65%
	Professional grade Other	65	35%	100%
	Total	188	100%	100%

4. Description Of the Study Variables

It is noted from the results of Table (5) that the interest of employees in Iraqi commercial banks to improve accounting measurement achieved an arithmetic mean (4.01) and a standard deviation (0.49), and this indicates the interest of Iraqi banks to improve their ability to measure based on the historical cost and its fair value. This contributes to improving the capabilities of banks to develop their capabilities in making the best investment decisions, and this variable was measured through two dimensions, which came to the forefront after measurement on the basis of historical cost with an arithmetic average of (4.05) and a standard deviation of (0.51) Then measure its requirements on the basis of fair value as it achieved an arithmetic mean (3.98) and a standard deviation of (0.53). The results also showed that accounting disclosure is of great interest to Iraqi commercial banks, as it achieved a high average account value of (3.86) and a standard deviation equal to (0.48). This variable was measured through three dimensions, foremost of which was the interest of banks in the determinants of accounting disclosure and achieved an arithmetic mean (4.04) and a standard deviation (0.57) then the interest of banks in the requirements of accounting disclosure and achieved an arithmetic mean (4.01) and a standard deviation (0.53). It is also noted that there is a weak interest among banks in paying attention to the basis of accounting disclosure and has achieved an arithmetic mean (3.53) and a standard deviation (0.42). The results of Table (4) also show the interest of employees in Iraqi commercial banks towards improving investment decision - making, as they achieved an arithmetic mean value of (3.98) and a standard deviation of (0.48). This variable was measured through eight paragraphs, the first of which was the third paragraph (banks rely heavily on the process of participation in making investment decisions) with an arithmetic average of (4.12) and a standard deviation of (0.75).

Table (5) descriptive analysis of variables

NO.	**S.D**	**Mean**	**NO.**	**S.D**	**Mean**	**NO.**	**S.D**	**Mean**
AMHC1	4.06	0.62	ADBA6	4.12	0.68	ADCO5	4.12	0.71
AMHC2	3.96	0.67	ADBA7	3.97	0.65	ADCO6	4.04	0.71
AMHC3	4.19	0.73	**ADBA**	**3.53**	**0.42**	ADCO7	4.06	0.68
AMHC4	3.98	0.65	ADDE1	4.05	0.66	ADCO8	4.05	0.68
AMHC	**4.05**	**0.51**	ADDE2	4.14	0.71	**ADCO**	**4.01**	**0.53**
AMFV1	4.03	0.68	ADDE3	3.90	0.61	**ACDI**	**3.86**	**0.48**
AMFV2	4.12	0.69	ADDE4	4.04	0.73	INDE1	4.00	0.54
AMFV3	3.84	0.69	ADDE5	4.02	0.73	INDE2	4.03	0.63
AMFV4	3.91	0.64	ADDE6	4.14	0.77	INDE3	4.12	0.75
AMFV	**3.98**	**0.53**	ADDE7	3.95	0.70	INDE4	4.10	0.67
ACME	**4.01**	**0.49**	ADDE8	4.04	0.74	INDE5	4.02	0.70
ADBA1	4.07	0.75	**ADDE**	**4.04**	**0.57**	INDE6	3.86	0.74
ADBA2	4.07	0.67	ADCO1	3.86	0.56	INDE7	3.78	0.72
ADBA3	3.94	0.68	ADCO2	3.91	0.62	INDE8	3.97	0.49
ADBA4	4.01	0.67	ADCO3	4.02	0.67	**INDE**	**3.98**	**0.48**
ADBA5	4.05	0.59	ADCO4	4.03	0.78			

5. Testing Hypotheses

The results of Table (6) show that there is a strong correlation between accounting measurement and investment decision-making amounting to (0.792). The correlation of the measurement on the basis of fair value with investment decisions (550.7) was more than the measurement on the basis of historical cost (510.7) The research results also showed that there is a strong correlation between accounting disclosure and making investment decisions amounting to (0.885)and the strength of the correlation between the determinants of accounting disclosure and making

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investment decisions ranked first by (0.869). Followed by the basis of accounting disclosure amounted to (844) 0. Then the accounting disclosure requirements (0.813) and this highlights the role and interest of Iraqi commercial banks in these variables.

Table (6) correlation matrix

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AMHC (1)	1	.806**	.948**	.864**	.815**	.810**	.868**	.751**
AMFV (2)		1	.953**	.848**	.777**	.775**	.836**	.755**
ACME (3)			**1**	**.901****	**.837****	**.833****	**.896****	**.792****
ADBA (4)				1	.866**	.846**	.941**	.844**
ADDE (5)					1	.865**	.962**	.869**
ADCO (6)						1	.952**	.813**
ACDI (7)							**1**	**.885****
INDE (8)								1
****. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).**								

Table (7) shows that increasing the combined effect of measurement and accounting disclosure by one unit contributes to an improvement in making investment decisions by one standard weight of (0.760, 0.893), respectively, for measurement and accounting disclosure, with a calculated value (T) (25.333, 11.449) and a standard error (0.030, 0.078), respectively. This means that the employees of Iraqi commercial banks realize the importance of enhancing their capabilities in order to develop their ideas and experiences in order to make investment decisions to improve banking performance. Table (7) also shows that the combined effect of measurement and accounting disclosure contributes to the explanation of the amount of (0.782) of the discrepancy in making investment decisions, and this proves the research hypothesis that the more Iraqi commercial banks realize the importance of the combined effect of measurement and accounting disclosure, the better the manageability of Iraqi commercial banks in making sound investment decisions.

Table (7) combined effect of measurement and accounting disclosure in making investment decisions

P	F	(R^2)	T	S.E.	Estimate	Path		
0.001	332.701	0.782	25.333	0.030	0.760	investment decision-making	--->	accounting measurement
0.001			11.449	0.078	0.893		--->	accounting disclosure

FOURTH: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The results of the statistical analysis showed that there is a significant relationship between accounting measurement and investment decisions and also showed that the correlation of measurement on the basis of fair value with investment decisions more than measurement on the basis of historical cost.The reason for this is that the fair value provides information that is comparable to accounting information and highly appropriate for decision-making, and this result is identical to the qawadri Study (2018) and contrary to the Bouzit study (2021).
2. The results of the statistical analysis showed that there is a significant relationship between accounting disclosure and investment decisions. The more information the bank discloses, the more the decision-maker will be able to make sound investment decisions, and this result is consistent with the study of Abdul Latif (2013) and contrary to the study of Layka (2007).
3. The research results showed that the combined effect of measurement and accounting disclosure contributes to improving the ability of Iraqi commercial banks in making investment decisions and enhances their internal capabilities and improves their banking performance .

Based on the results reached, the study recommends that Iraqi commercial banks should pay more attention to improving the ability of their employees with regard to measurement and accounting disclosure to improve banking performance through holding seminars to stimulate intellectual energies and develop the ability to make decisions .As well as working to reduce banking restrictions (the principle of confidentiality of banking information) imposed to facilitate access to information so that the financial statements are able to meet the needs of all users to make sound investment decisions.

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