



THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF FINANCIAL REPORTING QUALITY

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Article history:		Abstract:
Received:	11 th November 2024	<p>The research aims to clarify the adoption of the application of the conceptual framework for financial reporting and its role in improving the level of quality of financial reports on the one hand, and to push banks towards adopting the conceptual framework for financial reporting in preparing and presenting reports and financial statements on the other hand. The student relied on the questionnaire form as a study tool, and the study was applied to a sample. Of the private commercial banks listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange, their number reached (17). (158) questionnaires were distributed to the sample members, of which (144) questionnaires were returned, amounting to (94) of the questionnaires recovered and valid for analysis.</p> <p>One of the most important findings of the research is the existence of a positive, statistically significant relationship between the application of the conceptual framework for financial reporting and its impact on the quality of financial reports, and that the financial work environment becomes supportive and enhancing the adoption of the application of the conceptual framework for reporting when that framework provides the requirements of suitability and reliability for the informational content of financial reports according to the needs of users. The application of the conceptual framework for financial reporting positively affects the suitability and reliability characteristic and increases the accuracy of the information contained in banks' financial reports.</p>
Accepted:	8 th December 2024	

Keywords: Financial reporting, report quality, conceptual framework, IFRS, accounting disclosure, transparency, reliability, Iraqi banks.

INTRODUCTION

The era of globalization has imposed numerous changes across various aspects of life, with advancements in information technology, market globalization, and the growth of multinational corporations being among the most significant contemporary global developments. Countries have become more interconnected in various fields, particularly in accounting, which is one of the key areas of openness and integration. This has led to an expansion of the user base, with a diversity of nationalities, and has highlighted the importance of financial reports containing information capable of transcending national borders, being readable and understandable to these users.

This has prompted managers and accounting professionals to acknowledge the significance of the conceptual framework for financial reporting as a guide in determining the appropriate methods for measuring, presenting, and disclosing financial events in financial reports. Additionally, there has been an increasing emphasis on the importance of accounting practices and the need to remain current with international developments, as well as the necessity of establishing accounting rules, procedures, and principles that are consistent with these changes. Subsequently, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) was established by the International Accounting Standards Committee. This body was tasked with the responsibility of amending and developing all international accounting standards under a new name, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as well as incorporating new standards that were not previously included in the recognized international standards.

The IASB aims to establish generally accepted accounting standards, as well as reconcile accounting standards adopted by financial systems. Its primary focus is on the process of accounting disclosure of information and data to produce relevant, reliable, and comparable financial reports and statements.



In order to meet the needs of users, published financial reports must possess quality characteristics. The importance of the quality of financial reports arises from the role that accounting information plays in the success or failure of a company, as well as in its growth and expansion within the field in which it operates. Therefore, the more appropriate, accurate, and timely the information is, the more it will assist management in making the right decisions. In addition to assisting shareholders and various users, a lack of quality in financial reports can make the data and information they contain misleading, which will reflect negatively on the decisions made by both external and internal users. Two of the most important characteristics of quality are relevance and reliability. Hence, the significance of this research lies in establishing a logical and objective link between the impact of adopting the conceptual framework for financial reporting and ensuring the production of high-quality financial reports.

PRELIMINARY CHAPTER

Research Methodology and Previous Studies

First: Research Problem:

The research problem arises from the lack of awareness among bank management about the importance of the conceptual framework for financial reporting to ensure the production of high-quality financial reports. The research problem can be expressed through the following questions:

1. What is the conceptual framework for financial reporting?
2. What are the main challenges facing the application of the conceptual framework in financial reporting?
3. Does the conceptual framework for financial reporting play a role in enhancing the quality of financial reports?
What are the key areas in which the conceptual framework can be applied to directly impact the quality of financial reports?

Second: Research Objectives:

The main objective of the research is to clarify the role of adopting the conceptual framework for financial reporting in improving the quality of financial reports, on the one hand, and to encourage organizations to adopt the conceptual framework for financial reporting in the preparation and presentation of financial statements, on the other hand. The research objectives can be summarized in the following points:

1. To study the impact of the methods and approaches used in adopting the conceptual framework for financial reporting and their reflection on the appropriateness of financial reports to the needs of banks.
2. To study the impact of adhering to the conceptual framework for financial reporting on the credibility and reliability of the financial reports published by banks.
3. To fulfill the management's ongoing desire to produce high-quality financial reports to support decision-making by identifying the role of adopting the conceptual framework for financial reporting in achieving this goal.

Third: Importance of the Research:

The importance of the research lies in establishing a logical and objective connection that reflects the role of adopting the conceptual framework for financial reporting in ensuring the provision of high-quality financial reports. In other words, the focus is on determining the potential to adopt the conceptual framework for financial reporting with the aim of producing high-quality financial reports. The importance of the research can be summarized in the following points:

1. Supporting and encouraging bank management to adopt the conceptual framework for financial reporting by highlighting the benefits and the impact on the relevance and reliability of financial report information.
2. By using scientific and objective analytical methods adopted by the field study approach, the importance of adopting the conceptual framework for financial reporting and its impact on improving the quality of financial reports will be enhanced. This ensures the provision of informational content that suits users' needs to guide their decision-making processes.
3. Financial reporting has gained widespread acceptance due to its adoption by many countries, as it represents the foundations, rules, and guidelines through which the integrity of financial data presented in financial reports is ensured.

Fourth: Research Hypothesis:

In light of the research problem and objectives, the research hypotheses can be formulated as follows:

- **Main Hypothesis:** There is a statistically significant relationship between adopting the conceptual framework for financial reporting and its impact on the quality of financial reports for banks.

From the main hypothesis, the following sub-hypotheses can be derived:

1. The adoption of the conceptual framework for financial reporting enhances the informational content of financial reports in relation to users' needs.



2. The application of the conceptual framework for financial reporting ensures the credibility of the informational content in financial reports.

Fifth: Research Population and Sample

- **Research Population:** The research population consists of the private commercial banks listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange. The total number of private commercial banks listed on the exchange is 23.
- **Research Sample:** The research sample includes 17 private commercial banks listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange, which are as follows: (Ashur International Bank, Al-Ahli Iraqi Bank, Iraqi Commercial Bank, Baghdad Bank, Middle East Bank, Mansour Investment Bank, Development Bank, Iraqi Investment Bank, United Investment Bank, Iraqi Credit Bank, Al-Economy Bank for Investment and Finance, Sumer Commercial Bank, Gulf Commercial Bank, Mosul Development Bank, Iraqi Union Bank, Babel Bank, and Across Iraq Bank).

Sixth: Data Collection Methods:

The research relied on various sources for collecting data related to the theoretical aspect, including a range of Arabic and foreign sources, previous studies, books, and research published on the internet. For the practical aspect, the research employed a descriptive analytical approach, relying on the data and information obtained through a questionnaire distributed to the research sample. This sample consisted of managers, department heads, accountants, auditors, and administrators from the selected private commercial banks. To test the research hypotheses and analyze the data, the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software was used.

Chapter first

The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and the Quality of Financial Reports

THE FIRST TOPIC

1.1 The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting

The conceptual framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements was created and published by the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) in 1989. The International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Board updated this framework in 2001. The IFRS Board uses the conceptual framework for financial statement preparation and presentation as a general guide when it comes to establishing new standards, revising current ones, and addressing accounting matters that are not specifically addressed by the most recent international accounting standards. In addition to helping users of accounting information grasp the data given in financial statements and comprehend the context in which they were compiled, the framework was created to support national standard-setting organizations in their efforts to create national standards.

1.1.1 The Concept of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting:

An interrelated set of goals and tenets that eventually results in uniform standards outlining the characteristics, purposes, and constraints of financial accounting and financial statements is known as the conceptual framework. It aims to improve the comparability of financial reporting between organizations and assist users in better understanding and appreciating financial reporting (Al-Mujrabi, Fatima Ali Sabah, 2012, p. 23)

An ordered collection of fundamental goals and principles that allow for the establishment of unified standards and the clarification of the characteristics, purposes, and limits of financial accounting and financial statements is known as the conceptual framework in international accounting. (Nugrahi, Ghazi Osman Haji, 2004, p. 43)

The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants defines financial reporting as "information provided by the economic entity to assist users in making resource allocation decisions related to that entity, including multiple elements such as financial reports." (Al-Gharbawi, Sajad Mahdi Abbas, 2022, p. 65)

Conversely, the American Accounting Association defines it as "the process of identifying, measuring, and communicating economic information to enable the users of that information to make judgments and decisions based on the information." It is also defined as "a method of providing information to users of financial reports." Nevertheless, it is not an end in itself, but rather a means to satisfy the requirements and interests of financial report users in order to provide them with valuable information that enables them to select from available alternatives. (Dahabi, 2004, p. 37)

1.1.2 Characteristics of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting:

The conceptual framework for financial reporting must meet several essential characteristics, as follows:

1. **Consideration of External Circumstances:** When preparing international accounting standards, it is essential to consider the surrounding circumstances, whether they are economic, political, social, legal, or environmental in nature. (Abu Taleb, 2006, p. 37)



2. **Realism in Accounting Standards:** Accounting standards should not be rigid or fixed. They must change in accordance with the changing environment over time. Accounting standards are a continuous process that evolves to remain relevant and realistic.
3. **Provision of Best Practices:** Accounting standards must offer the best available accounting practices in situations where there are multiple methods for handling a particular accounting issue. Standards should not limit themselves to one prescribed method, but rather present several possible treatments for the same accounting subject. This is addressed through accounting disclosure of the treatment applied.
4. **Free from Political or External Pressure:** There should be no political or external pressures on the preparation of accounting standards.
5. **Realistic and Contextually Appropriate:** The process of preparing accounting standards must be practical and appropriate for the local environment. It should also be free from personal opinions or judgments.
6. **Neutrality and Objectivity:** Accounting standards should be neutral and objective. This means that when preparing standards, no specific results should be anticipated or predetermined as far as possible.

1.1.3 Nature of Financial Reporting and Its Methods:

While financial statements and financial reporting are primarily aimed at providing useful information to a broad range of external users who cannot access this information through other means—such as investors, lenders, creditors, suppliers, customers, government agencies, and the general public—it is, in reality, focused mainly on meeting the needs of those entities that provide financial resources (investors, lenders, and other creditors, both current and potential) to the reporting entity. This is because these resources are subject to risk within the entity.

Since different users of financial reports have varying informational needs, and providing all the data needed by multiple parties would be costly, the primary users of financial reports are identified to streamline the information presented. Without this focus, financial statements and reports would become overly summarized and ambiguous. Financial reporting aims to provide information about the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity, and cash flows of an entity. In other words, it provides information about the assets of the entity, the claims against it, and also offers insights into the effects of operations and other events on changes in the entity's assets and liabilities. This information serves as a valuable input for:

1. **Making Financial Decisions:** These decisions relate to providing financial resources to the entity, which includes investment decisions concerning the buying, selling, and holding of equity instruments and debt instruments, as well as providing or settling loans or other forms of debt. Financial reporting aims to provide a basis for choosing between alternative uses of financial resources, enabling users to make efficient decisions in allocating their limited financial resources.
2. **Assessing Management's Use of Resources:** It helps in evaluating how efficiently and effectively management utilizes the financial resources entrusted to them.
3. **Forecasting Future Cash Flows:** Financial reporting aids in predicting future cash flows in terms of their amount, timing, and the level of uncertainty (reliability) associated with them.

To determine whether financial reporting achieves its objectives, it is essential to study and analyze the information that should be provided and assess the type of decisions that this information helps users make. We observe that financial reporting provides the information necessary to meet the primary needs of decision-makers in financing, and this information is actually shared by the various stakeholders involved. Therefore, financial reporting fulfills the needs of the multiple users of financial reports, meaning it achieves its goals.

It is also important to note that financial reporting is intended for general purposes. This does not mean it covers all purposes. Financial reporting alone cannot provide all the information that the various stakeholders, including the primary audience targeted by the financial report, may need. Therefore, users should seek additional relevant information from other sources, such as details regarding political events, the prevailing political climate, and the current views and future outlook of the entity's management and the economic sector to which the entity belongs. (Al-Gharbawi, 2004, p. 66)

(1-1-4) Major Challenges Facing the Application of the Conceptual Framework

To improve the application of the conceptual framework for financial reporting, it is essential to enhance training, adopt technology, and strike a balance between flexibility and rigor in applying accounting standards. Some of the major challenges facing the application of this framework include:

1. **Multiplicity of Accounting Measurement Methods:** The conceptual framework offers multiple measurement options, such as historical cost and fair value, which can lead to discrepancies in results. This



variability hinders comparability between financial reports and complicates the decision-making process (Shnaiteh, Habish, 2016: pp. 163-174).

2. **Weak Accounting Training and Awareness:** Many financial report preparers lack the necessary skills and experience to apply the conceptual framework correctly. This weakens institutions' ability to apply standards accurately, negatively affecting the quality of financial reports (Al-Abadlah, 2021: p. 156).

THE SECOND TOPIC

(1-2) Financial Reporting Quality

The preparation of financial reports is the final step in the series of financial accounting procedures for any business organization. This process aims to measure and present the organization's economic activities over a specific period and to display them for users to assist in making various decisions. The quality of financial information is one of the key objectives of corporate governance, particularly in the areas of financial disclosure and transparency. Therefore, financial reports should reflect the true and credible financial reality of the organization, necessitating a reliable standard for assessing their quality. This quality can be achieved by ensuring that the financial report content is of high quality and complies with international accounting standards.

(1-2-1) The Concept of Financial Reporting Quality

The definition of financial reporting quality is based on the quality of the financial information presented within those reports. It is difficult to find a simple definition that fully describes and defines financial reporting quality, as there is no universally agreed-upon and comprehensive definition. However, contemporary views on quality emphasize the importance of focusing on the usability of the reports and considering the perspectives of the users when determining quality, given that the end users are the final arbiters of the quality of the information (Al-Salem, 2020: p. 337).

In this sense, financial reporting quality refers to reports that accurately reflect the reality of the company, free from financial errors, misstatements, fraud, and exaggeration. These reports must present the account items in a truthful and accurate manner. According to the standards for presenting financial statements, the aim is to ensure the provision of reliable and relevant information for financial report users, as this influences the determination of the outcomes of actions or decisions made by these users. (Hamada, 2014, p. 682)

Financial report quality is also defined as a component of the administrative organization responsible for collecting, categorizing, processing, analyzing, and communicating relevant financial information to aid decision-making for external parties and the company's management. It helps in delivering the content to users at the appropriate time, with the right level of aggregation, while avoiding material distortions in the content. Consequently, financial reports faithfully reflect the company's economic position over a specific period. (Al-Sayrafi, 2015, p. 9)

It is also defined as those reports prepared in accordance with international accounting standards, with full transparency and objectivity, free from bias or manipulation by management in the information contained within the reports. This ensures the provision of reliable and relevant information to financial report users regarding the company's financial position and cash flows. (Al-Najjar, 2016, p. 35)

(1-2-2) Essential Elements to Achieve Financial Report Quality:

The essential elements to achieve the quality of financial reports are as follows: (Samarai, 2016, p. 35)

1. Building Principles Based on International Accounting Standards
2. Improving Financial Reports Beyond Regulatory Requirements
3. Using International Communication Networks to Improve Reporting and Performance Analysis
4. Special Attention to Promoting Ethical Dimensions, which Means Adopting Transparency and Conviction in the Principle of Responsibility and Ensuring the Safety and Security of Individuals

(1-2-3) Types of Financial Report Quality:

Financial report quality requires meeting three fundamental aspects of the requirements for quality financial reports (Mohammad, 2005, p. 96):

1. **Quality of Report Presentation:** This involves the ease of obtaining the report at the right time or presenting information under homogeneous headings in a way that doesn't require additional explanations or clarifications when being used. This requires four characteristics: consistency or stability, neutrality, good timing, and transparency.
2. **Quality of Report Writing:** The description of the data within the report should be accurate, using clear and understandable words that precisely express the statement. This requires the property of clarity.



3. **Quality of Report Content:** The report must contain accurate data and be free from material errors. This necessitates three characteristics: completeness, accuracy, and correctness. (Ahmed, 2013, p. 67)

(1-2-4) Characteristics of Financial Report Quality:

From the user's perspective, good reports and information are those that enable them to make sound decisions or compare alternative options and choose the best one with minimal risk. Quality financial reports must possess characteristics that enhance the decision-making process, providing reliable, relevant, and accurate information. This enables users to evaluate a company's financial status and forecast its future performance effectively. In order for financial reports to be of high quality, they must possess a set of characteristics. The most important characteristics of financial report quality are:

First: Faithful Representation: This refers to the necessity of having a match or alignment between the accounting numbers and descriptions on the one hand, and the resources and events that these numbers and descriptions are meant to represent on the other. In other words, financial reports of business organizations must accurately represent economic phenomena through numbers and words that are useful to their users. The financial information in these reports should be complete, neutral, free from errors, and credible in order to faithfully represent those phenomena. The following are the sub-characteristics of faithful representation:

- **Credibility:** This refers to the alignment of accounting information with the economic events it represents, with honesty and integrity.
- **Completeness:** Information presented in financial reports should be complete within the bounds of materiality and cost. Omitting certain information would render the reports inaccurate and misleading, thus making them unreliable and irrelevant. (Hamada, 2011, p. 104)
- **Verifiability:** The ability to reach the same information from independent parties, provided that the same measurement methods and techniques used in the original report are applied.
- **Neutrality:** This refers to the absence of bias. Bias in the accounting measurement process is defined as a tendency for the measurement to favor one side over the other, instead of having an equal likelihood of occurrence for both sides. Therefore, neutrality represents the ability of the measurement process to provide an accurate description of this characteristic. (Al-Jadi, 2010, p. 24)

(1-2-4-2) Relevance: The characteristic of relevance means that the financial information presented should be related to the decision that will be made, thus influencing it by helping users evaluate past, current, and future events, or by correcting previous evaluations and making decisions based on that. The ability of information to affect decisions helps users make predictions based on past and current outcomes regarding future events, or to confirm or correct previous expectations. (Al-Sabari, 2013, p. 228)

Under the characteristic of **relevance** from the perspective of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), several types of information are categorized, including **predictive and confirmatory information** and **materiality**:

- **Confirmatory Value:** This refers to enabling decision-makers to reinforce current expectations or alter them and evaluate the results of previous decisions.
- **Predictive Value:** This is the characteristic of information that assists users in increasing the likelihood of accurately predicting the outcomes of past or present events. (Zaytoun, 2013, p. 28)
- **Timeliness:** This means that information should reach its users in a timely manner. Information is considered useful when it is available to decision-makers in the necessary time frame before it loses its ability to influence their decisions. (Yousfi, 2021, p. 79)

THE THIRD TOPIC

(1-3) The Role of Adopting the Conceptual Framework in Enhancing the Quality of Financial Reporting

Accounting information reflects the results of a bank's operations and is published in the form of financial reports. These reports serve as the primary source of information for users, helping them make decisions and choose the best alternatives available. The relationship lies in the accuracy, relevance, and reliability of the financial information presented in the reports, the consistency and stability of revenue growth rates, and cash flows of the bank. This leads to a reduction in uncertainty, an increase in the trust of financial statement users, and a reduction in financing costs, thus enhancing decision-makers' ability to accurately assess revenues and forecast cash flows. This, in turn, supports the management's ability to identify appropriate investment options and select the best ones, ultimately improving investment efficiency. Adopting the conceptual framework for financial reporting acts as a guide for accountants, directing them in the application of the standards and practices relevant to the bank's operations. (Erick R.O., 2013, p. 35)



The nature, credibility, and application of information according to international accounting standards, as outlined in the bank's reports, will play a key role in strengthening investor confidence, especially for large capital investors. This will enhance their decision-making process without doubt, boosting the bank's competitive position. It increases efficiency and helps mitigate issues of information asymmetry, thereby increasing customer trust and enabling the bank to expand its operations with lower costs compared to other banks with lower-quality reports. This is one of the benefits of the conceptual framework for financial reporting, as it provides essential details that impact various financial and accounting processes. (Al-Sairafi, 2015, p. 79)

Users primarily rely on published financial reports to make decisions, and these decisions are based on the fairness, accuracy, and quality of those reports. An internal control system, along with internal auditing and oversight within the bank, contributes significantly to monitoring accounts and financial statements. Through accounting controls, errors—whether intentional or unintentional—are minimized, which ensures greater quality and credibility of financial statements. This increases customer trust in the reports and their decision-making. Therefore, adopting the conceptual framework for financial reporting not only impacts the results but also affects user confidence in the information produced, with broader implications for the bank's financial credibility. (Al-Salem, 2016, p. 34)

Chapter Two

THE FIRST TOPIC: The Practical Aspect

Measuring and Analyzing the Role of Adopting the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting in Improving the Quality of Financial Reports

In this chapter, the research results will be analyzed and discussed through reliance on a questionnaire. The questionnaire was divided into two sections. The first section pertains to general information, focusing on the personal details of the respondents, and consists of seven items. The second section addresses the research field, consisting of 19 questions distributed across two main areas. It is important to note that, when designing the questionnaire, the researcher ensured that the questions comprehensively covered all areas related to the research hypotheses and objectives.

(2-1) Measuring and Analyzing the Role of Adopting the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting in Improving the Quality of Financial Reports:

Given the nature of the research topic, the study population consists of a sample of banks. A total of 17 banks were selected for the research sample. The participants in the study include managers, department heads, accountants, auditors, and administrative staff within these banks, aimed at achieving the study's objectives. A total of 158 questionnaires were distributed to all members of the research sample. The following table provides details on the distribution and response rates for the questionnaires.

Company Name	Number of Distributed Questionnaires	Number of Retrieved Questionnaires	Number of Non-Retrieved Questionnaires	Response Rate
Middle East Bank	16	15	1	94%
Baghdad Bank	8	7	1	88%
Iraqi Commercial Bank	13	12	1	92%
Ashur Bank	15	14	1	93%
Mansour Bank	7	6	1	86%
Iraqi National Bank	9	8	1	89%
Development Bank	6	5	1	83%
Iraqi Investment Bank	12	12	0	100%
United Investment Bank	5	4	1	80%
Iraqi Credit Bank	7	6	1	86%
Iraqi Economy Investment & Finance Bank	9	9	0	100%



Company Name	Number of Distributed Questionnaires	Number of Retrieved Questionnaires	Number of Non-Retrieved Questionnaires	Response Rate
Sumur Commercial Bank	11	10	1	91%
Gulf Commercial Bank	8	7	1	88%
Mosul Development & Investment Bank	12	11	1	92%
Iraqi Union Bank	11	11	0	100%
Babel Bank	5	4	1	80%
Across Iraq Bank	4	3	1	75%
Total	158	144	14	91%

Table (1): Names of Banks in the Research Sample and the Number of Distributed and Retrieved Questionnaires

Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
94%	135	6%	9	9%	14	91%	144	100%	158

Table (2): Number and Percentage of Distributed, Retrieved, and Valid Questionnaires for Analysis.

From Table (2), we observe that the overall response rate for the research sample was 91%, and the percentage of valid questionnaires for analysis was 94% of the retrieved ones. The data from the questionnaires were processed and analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

To complete the fieldwork, the student utilized several statistical methods, including:

1. **Frequency Tables, Percentages, and Graphs:** To present general information.
2. **Cronbach's Alpha:** To measure the reliability of the tool (the questionnaire) in assessing the intended measure.
3. **Spearman Rank Correlation Coefficient:** To assess the correlation between each axis and the total score of the questionnaire's axes.
4. **Weighted Mean, Mode, Standard Deviation, Relative Importance, and Chi-Squared Test:** To analyze the questionnaire items (questions) and test the hypotheses.

(2-1-1): Analysis of General Information for the Research Sample:

(2-1-1-1) Distribution of Research Sample According to Age

This section will describe how the participants in the research sample are distributed by age.

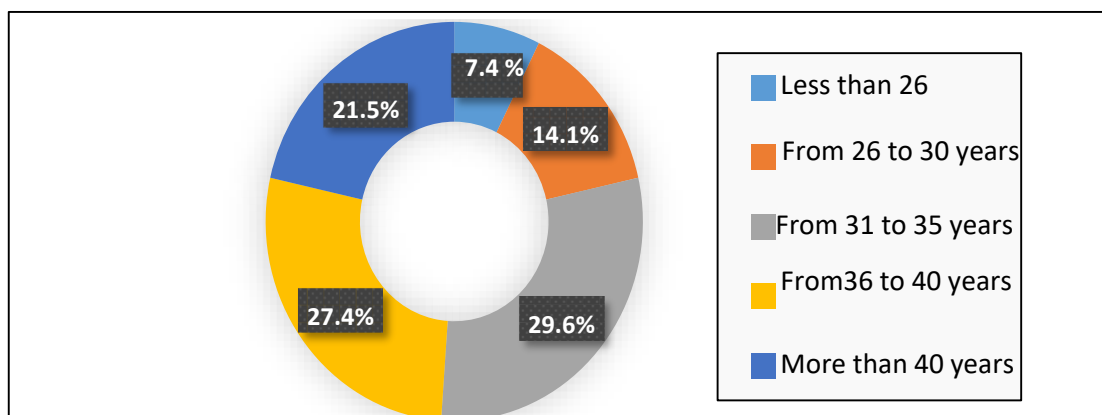


Figure (1): Distribution of Research Sample by Age

It is evident from **Figure (1)** that the highest percentage of the research sample falls within the age group of **31 to 35 years**, with a percentage of **29.6%**. The lowest percentage belongs to the age group of **under 26 years**, with a percentage of **7.4%**. Based on these data, **14.1%** of the research sample is aged between **26 and 30 years**, while

27.4% are between **36 and 40 years**. Furthermore, individuals over **40 years old** make up **21.5%** of the research sample.

(2-1-1-2): Distribution of Research Sample by Gender

This section will present the gender distribution of the research participants.

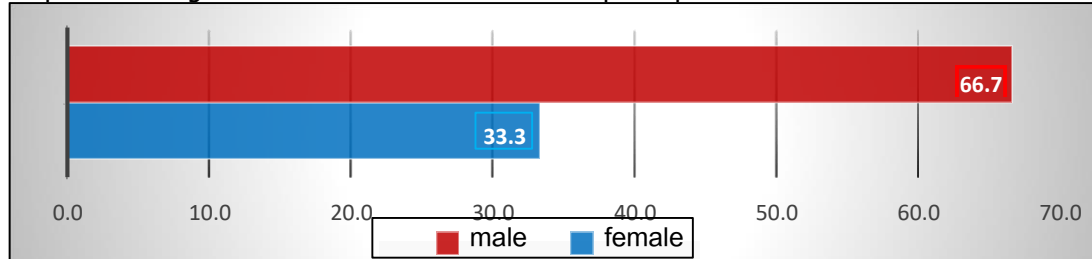


Figure (2): Distribution of Research Sample by Gender

It can be observed from **Figure (2)** that the majority of respondents by gender were male, accounting for **66.7%**, while females represented **33.3%**. This indicates that the banks surveyed predominantly rely on male employees to perform tasks, although they also employ females within their workforce.

(2-1-1-3): Distribution of Research Sample by Educational Qualification (Academic Degree)

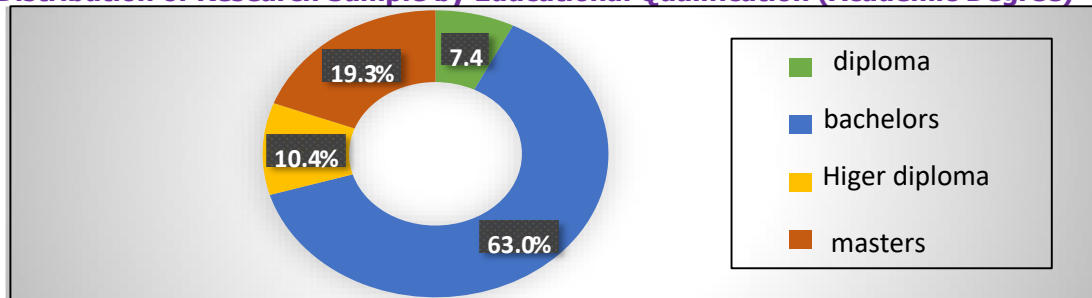


Figure (3): Distribution of Research Sample by Educational Qualification

It is evident from the figure above that the majority of the research sample holds a **Bachelor's degree**, accounting for **63%**. Following them are individuals with a **Master's degree or equivalent**, representing **19.3%**, then those with a **Higher Diploma**, accounting for **10.4%**. Finally, the smallest group in the sample consists of individuals with a **Diploma from an institute**, representing **7.4%**. This indicates that the majority of the respondents have higher educational qualifications, suggesting that they possess a good level of academic knowledge. Therefore, their responses can be relied upon for the purpose of analyzing the study's axes and testing the hypotheses.

(2-1-1-4) Distribution of the Research Sample by Field of Study

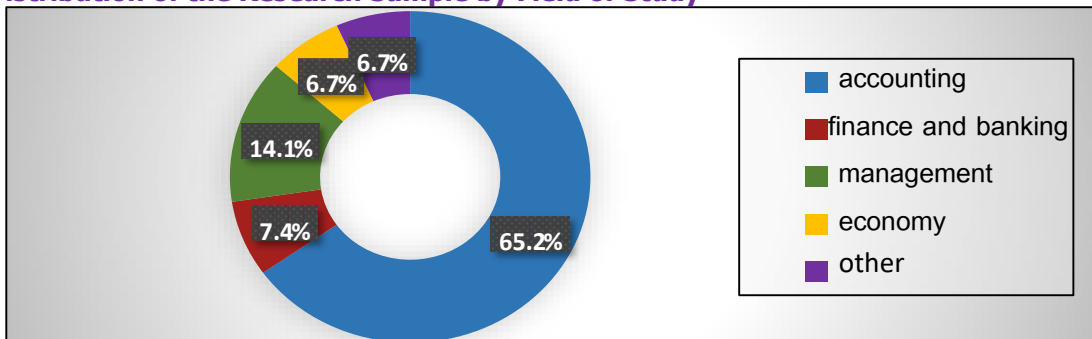


Figure 4: Distribution of the Research Sample by Field of Study

It is evident from the above figure that the majority of the research sample are graduates from the Accounting Department, representing (65.2%), which is the largest group. This supports the research results, as they are more familiar with the variables of the study. On the other hand, the number of participants from the Management specialization represents (14.1%), while the group with the specialization in Financial and Banking Sciences constitutes a small percentage (7.4%). The smallest group consists of graduates from the Economics Department and other categories, with a percentage of (6.7%), which is due to the nature of the research sample.

(2-1-1-5) Distribution of the Research Sample by Job Position

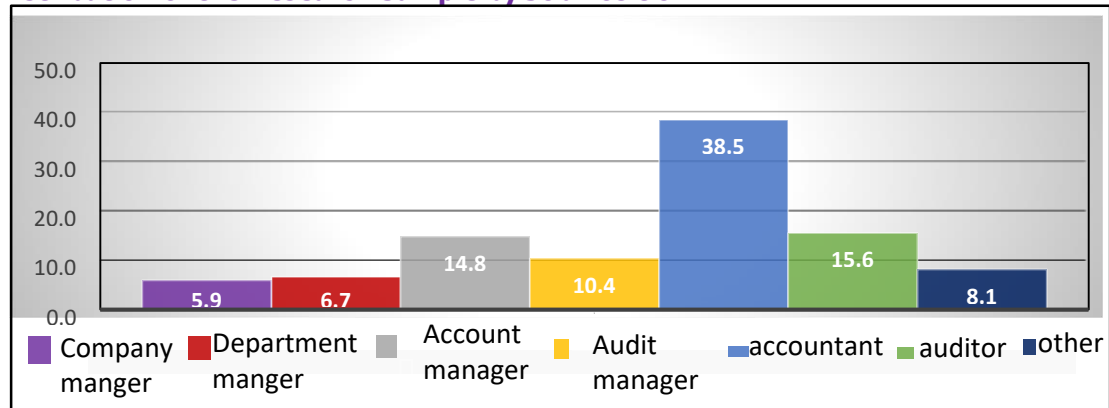


Figure 5: Distribution of the sample individuals according to job position

It is clear from the above figure that the number of individuals in the sample who hold the position of accountant constitutes 38.5%, which is the highest category, while those holding the position of accounts manager make up 14.8%. Individuals working as auditors represent 15.6%, while those in the position of audit manager constitute 10.4%. The individuals working as department managers make up a smaller percentage of 6.7%, and those holding other positions represent 8.1%. The smallest group is those working as CEO or managing director, comprising 5.9% of the sample.

(2-1-1-6) Distribution of sample individuals according to years of service.

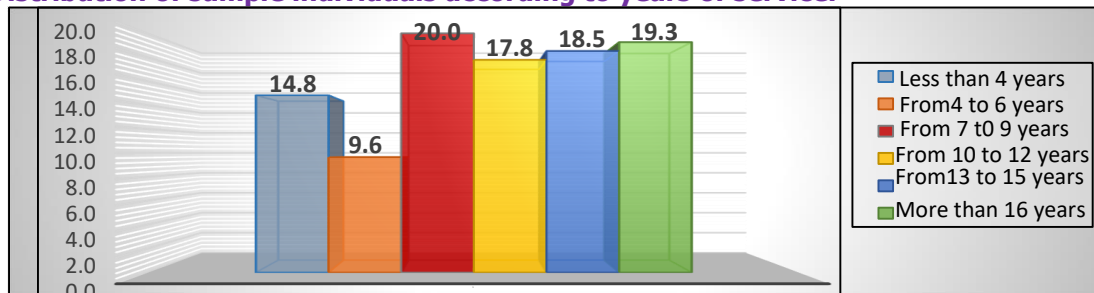


Figure 6: Distribution of the sample individuals according to years of service

It is observed from the above figure that the majority of the sample individuals have practical experience ranging from 7 to 9 years, accounting for 20%. The lowest percentage is from individuals with 4 to 6 years of experience, which is 9.6%. Based on this data, it is clear that 17.8% of the sample individuals have between 10 to 12 years of service, 18.5% have between 13 to 15 years of experience, and 14.8% of the sample individuals have less than 4 years of experience. Those with more than 16 years of experience represent 19.3% of the sample.

(2-1-1-7) Distribution of the sample individuals according to prior knowledge of the conceptual framework for financial reporting.

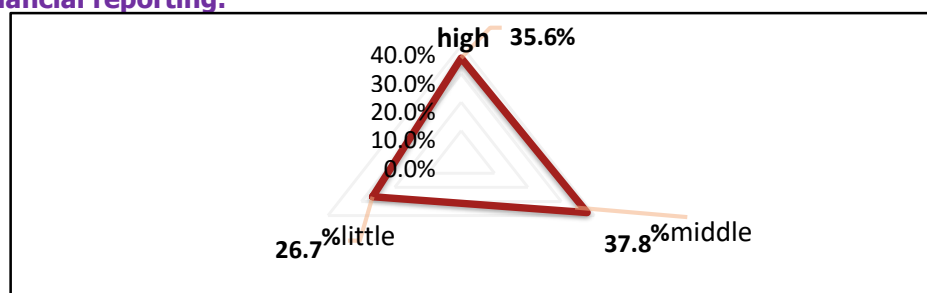


Figure 7: Distribution of the sample individuals according to prior knowledge of the conceptual framework for financial reporting

It is evident from the above figure that the majority of the sample individuals have prior knowledge of the conceptual framework for financial reporting, but at different levels. The individuals with average knowledge account for 37.8%, while those with high knowledge represent 35.6% of the sample. This will support the research results, as they are more familiar with the variables of the study, and their answers will be more realistic and objective. Meanwhile, the minority with little knowledge represent 26.7%, which is due to the nature of the sample individuals.

(2-1-2) Testing the validity and reliability of the questionnaire

Reliability refers to the consistency of the questionnaire in yielding the same results if applied multiple times to the same population and sample. The reliability of the questionnaire was tested using Cronbach's Alpha coefficient. Cronbach's Alpha values are statistically acceptable when these values are equal to or greater than 0.60, specifically in administrative and accounting research.

Validity Coefficient (Square root of the reliability coefficient)	Reliability stability Alpha Cronbach's	Number of Items	Title of the Axis	Axis Code
0.89	0.793	10	Adopting the conceptual framework for financial reporting enhances the relevance of the informational content in financial reports to meet user needs.	X1
0.88	0.775	9	Adopting the conceptual framework for financial reporting strengthens the reliability of the informational content in financial reports.	X2
0.93	0.858	91	All survey axes	

Table 3: Cronbach's Alpha Reliability Coefficient for the Questionnaire

Source: Prepared by the student based on SPSS results

It is clear from the table above that the value of Cronbach's Alpha coefficient was high for all the sections. The Cronbach's Alpha value for the questionnaire was 0.858%, indicating that the reliability coefficient of the questionnaire is high and is considered very acceptable both statistically and accounting-wise. The validity value was also high for each section of the questionnaire individually, and the validity value for both sections of the questionnaire combined was 0.93%, which means the validity coefficient of the questionnaire is high and is considered highly acceptable.

(2-1-3) Correlation coefficient: Shows the degree of correlation between each section and the overall score of the questionnaire.

Table (4): The correlation coefficient between the degree of correlation of each section of the questionnaire and the overall score of the questionnaire.

مجموع X		2		X1		AXIS SYMBOL
Value probability sig	Spearman correlation coefficient	Value probability sig	Spearman correlation coefficient	Value probability sig	Spearman correlation coefficient	
0.000	0.851	0.000	0.470	.	1.000	X1
0.000	0.847	.	1.000	0.000	0.470	X2
.	1.000	0.000	0.847	0.000	0.851	مجموع

The table is prepared by the researcher based on the results of the (SPSS) software.

Table 4 shows that all correlation coefficients in all areas of the questionnaire are statistically significant at the 0.05 level. Thus, all areas of the questionnaire are related and valid for what they were intended to measure.

(2-1-4) Presentation, Analysis, and Discussion of Information Related to the Questionnaire Dimensions:

Frequencies, percentages, and relative importance of the responses from the research sample were calculated to determine the strength and importance of each item within the dimension. The arithmetic mean and mode were also calculated to determine the direction of the items, and the standard deviation was computed to show the spread of the

responses from the research sample. The responses are interpreted in light of the Chi-squared (χ^2) value, where the responses focus on one category at least if the significance level of the item is less than (0.05). The opposite is true in other cases. It is worth noting that the statements are arranged based on the highest arithmetic mean to the lowest, and in cases where the means are equal, they are ranked according to the highest relative importance. If the relative importance is also equal, they are ranked according to the lowest spread in those items.

(2-1-4-1) Presentation, Analysis, and Discussion of Results Related to the Items of the First Dimension

Table 5: Frequencies, Percentages, Arithmetic Mean, Mode, Relative Importance, Ranking, and Direction of the Items

Question direction	arrangement	Relative importance	Standard deviation	The mode	average arithmetic	Likert level										
						I disagree strongly		I disagree		neutral		I agree		I agree strongly		
						%	t	%	t	%	t	%	t	%	t	
I agree	4	80.89	0.271	4	4.40	0.7	1	3.0	4	10.4	14	63.0	85	23.0	31	A1
I agree	2	82.22	0.643	4	4.11	0.7	1	0.7	1	8.9	12	65.9	89	23.7	32	A2
I agree strongly	1	84.30	0.832	4	4.12	0.7	1	3.7	5	10.4	14	43.7	59	41.5	56	A3
I agree	3	81.19	0.808	4	4.06	0.7	1	2.2	3	18.5	25	47.4	64	31.1	42	A4
I agree	8	77.19	0.857	4	3.86	0.7	1	4.4	6	26.7	36	44.4	60	23.7	32	A5
I agree	9	76.89	0.845	4	3.84	1.5	2	3.7	5	24.4	33	49.6	67	20.7	28	A6
I agree	10	74.52	0.823	4	3.37	0.7	1	8.1	11	22.2	30	55.6	75	13.3	18	A7
I agree	7	77.48	0.876	4	3.87	0.7	1	7.4	10	18.5	25	50.4	68	23.0	31	A8
I agree	6	78.96	0.813	4	3.95	0.7	1	3.0	4	22.2	30	48.9	66	25.5	34	A9
I agree	5	79.26	0.777	4	3.96	0.7	1	3.7	5	16.3	22	57.0	77	22.2	30	A10
I agree	-	79.29	0.800	4	3.96	0.01	11	0.04	54	0.18	241	0.53	710	0.25	334	total

in the First Dimension Based on the Responses of the Research Sample

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results of the computer (SPSS)

Table (5) shows that the paragraphs of the first axis, "Adopting the conceptual framework for financial reporting enhances the relevance of the informational content of financial reports to the needs of users," received a mean value of (3.96), mode (4), and relative importance (79.29%), which is a good percentage. This indicates that the majority of the sample agree on the accuracy of the paragraphs to a very positive degree. However, there is some variation in the responses of the sample regarding this paragraph, with a standard deviation of (0.8). The sample believes that the financial work environment becomes supportive and enhanced for the application of the conceptual framework for financial reporting when this framework provides the requirements for the relevance of the informational content of financial reports according to the needs of the users of that content through the following paragraphs:

- Paragraph (A3), which addresses the provision of relevant accounting information at the right time when decision-makers need it, ranked first in terms of order.
- Paragraph (A2), which addresses the ability of the framework to provide relevant accounting information characterized by predictive value, a fundamental element in the decision-making process, ranked second in order.
- Paragraph (A4), which discusses how disclosed accounting information in

financial statements has retrospective value that helps evaluate previous forecasts to support the needs of users in this area, ranked third in order.

- Paragraph (A1), which addresses the alignment between the objectives and scope of the framework and the needs of users for informational content that supports the decision-making process, ranked fourth in order.
- Paragraph (A10), which discusses enhancing the users' ability to understand and absorb the content of financial report information, ranked fifth in order.
- Paragraph (A9), which addresses the effectiveness of feedback procedures concerning the components of financial reporting information for purposes of improvement and development that support financial performance control measures, ranked sixth in order.
- Paragraph (A5), which addresses the increased role of the informational content of financial reports in reducing uncertainty for users or decision-makers, ranked seventh in order.
- Paragraph (A8), which discusses the availability of comprehensiveness in the details of the items included in the informational content of financial reports, which is a key element for users and decision-makers, ranked eighth in order.
- Paragraph (A6), which addresses fulfilling the recognition requirements of accounting measurement results in financial reports, thereby enhancing the relevance of these results for user needs, ranked ninth.
- Paragraph (A7), which addresses increasing the ability to assess and distinguish between the components of the informational content based on the relative importance of an item or component in financial reports, which often attracts the attention of users of this content, ranked tenth in order.
- Table No. (6) Chi-Square Value, Degrees of Freedom, and Significance Level for the First Axis

Table No. (6) Chi-Square Value, Degrees of Freedom, and Significance Level for the First Axis

interpretation	Morale level	Degree of freedom	Calculated Chi-square value	Likert level										
				I disagree strongly		I disagree		neutral		I agree		I agree strongly		
				%	T	%	T	%	T	%	T	%	T	
I agree	.000	4	176.074	0.7	1	3.0	4	10.4	14	63.0	85	23.0	31	A1
I agree	.000	4	201.704	0.7	1	0.7	1	8.9	12	65.9	89	23.7	32	A2
I agree	.000	4	118.296	0.7	1	3.7	5	10.4	14	43.7	59	41.5	56	A3
I agree	.000	4	105.556	0.7	1	2.2	3	18.5	25	47.4	64	31.1	42	A4
I agree	.000	4	85.630	0.7	1	4.4	6	26.7	36	44.4	60	23.7	32	A5
I agree	.000	4	101.704	1.5	2	3.7	5	24.4	33	49.6	67	20.7	28	A6
I agree	.000	4	123.185	0.7	1	8.1	11	22.2	30	55.6	75	13.3	18	A7
I agree	.000	4	98.741	0.7	1	7.4	10	18.5	25	50.4	68	23.0	31	A8
I agree	.000	4	103.111	0.7	1	3.0	4	22.2	30	48.9	66	25.2	34	A9
I agree	.000	4	136.815	0.7	1	3.7	5	16.3	22	57.0	77	22.2	30	A10
I agree	0.000	36	82.40	0.01	11	0.04	54	0.18	241	0.53	710	0.25	334	total

Source: Prepared by the student based on the results from SPSS.

It is evident from the table above that the Chi-Square value (χ^2) for all items in the first axis is 82.4, and the p-value for this test is 0.000. When comparing this value with the significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$), we find that this value is less than the significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$). This indicates that the observed distribution differs from the expected distribution, meaning that the responses of the research sample were concentrated in at least one response category. It is clear that

all items had responses concentrated in the "Agree" category, with a mean of 3.96, a mode of 4, and a relative importance of 79.26%.

(2-1-4-2) Presentation, Analysis, and Discussion of Results Related to the Second Axis Items

Table (7) shows the frequencies, percentages, mean, mode, relative importance, ranking, and direction of responses from the research sample for the second axis.

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results from SPSS.

Question direction	arrangement	Relative importance	Standard deviation	The mode	average arithmetic	Likert level										
						I disagree strongly		I disagree		neutral		I agree		I agree strongly		
						%	t	%	t	%	t	%	t	%	t	
I agree strongly	2	85.33	0.660	4	4.27	0.7	1	0.0	0	7.4	10	55.6	75	36.3	49	B1
I agree strongly	1	85.48	0.786	5	4.27	0.7	1	2.2	3	9.6	13	43.7	59	43.7	59	B2
I agree	8	78.07	0.888	4	3.90	0.7	1	8.9	12	13.3	18	53.3	72	23.7	32	B3
I agree	6	79.26	0.859	4	3.96	0.7	1	5.2	7	18.5	25	48.1	65	27.4	37	B4
I agree	3	82.37	0.802	4	4.12	0.7	1	1.5	2	17.8	24	45.2	61	34.8	47	B5
I agree	9	74.96	0.853	4	3.75	1.5	2	4.4	6	29.6	40	46.7	63	17.8	24	B6
I agree	7	78.52	0.739	4	3.93	0.7	1	2.2	3	20.0	27	57.8	78	19.3	26	B7
I agree	4	79.70	0.828	4	3.99	0.7	1	2.2	3	23.7	32	44.4	60	28.9	39	B8
I agree	5	79.56	0.758	4	3.98	0.7	1	2.2	3	18.5	25	55.6	75	23.0	31	B9
I agree	-	80.36	0.797	4	4.02	0.01	10	0.03	39	0.18	241	0.50	608	0.28	344	total

The table above shows that the items in the second axis, "The adoption of the conceptual framework for financial reporting enhances the reliability of the informational content of financial reports," have a mean value of (4.02), a mode of (4), and a relative importance of (80.36%), which is very good. This indicates that the majority of the sample agrees highly with the content of the items. However, there is some variation and disagreement in the responses of the sample, as the standard deviation is (0.797). The research sample believes that the financial work environment becomes supportive and reinforced for the adoption of the conceptual framework for financial reporting when that framework provides the necessary requirements for reliability in the informational content of financial reports, according to the following items:

- Item (B2) ranked first, related to the clarity and transparency of the accounting procedures followed in the preparation of financial reports, which increases investors' confidence in the informational content of the published financial reports.
- Item (B1) ranked second, related to the provision of accounting information that is characterized by credibility, through reliability in the informational content of financial reports, which represents the foundation for users.
- Item (B5) ranked third, related to the publication of accounting information with appropriate accuracy that can be verified, and which users and decision-makers can rely on.
- Item (B8) ranked fourth, related to providing neutrality in accounting measurement, avoiding management goals and subjective biases that conflict with user orientations.

- Item (B9) ranked fifth, related to the disclosure of accounting information in financial statements, characterized by the integration and interconnection of factors such as accuracy, honesty, verifiability, and the ability to represent the actual economic events that occurred during the financial year.
- Item (B4) ranked sixth, related to contributing to reducing errors in published financial statements and ensuring that the content of financial reports does not include any false or erroneous information.
- Item (B7) ranked seventh, related to working towards achieving the principle of integration in providing information based on a complete framework for the informational content of financial reports, which meets users' needs.
- Item (B3) ranked eighth, related to ensuring that the information in the informational content of financial reports reflects the true reality of the bank and presents an accurate financial position without bias, through the objectivity and neutrality of the information presented to users.
- Item (B6) ranked ninth, related to using the fair value principle as the basis for accounting measurement for the events included in the informational content of financial reports, which adds credibility and confidence to the content.

Table No. (8): Chi-Square Value, Degrees of Freedom, and Significance Level for the Second Axis

interpretation	Morale level	Degree of freedom	Calculated Chi-square value	Likert level										
				I agree		neutral		I disagree		I disagree strongly		I agree strongly		
				%	ت	%	ت	%	ت	%	ت	%	ت	
accept	.000	3	105.800	0.7	1	0.0	0	7.4	10	55.6	75	36.3	49	B1
accept	.000	4	129.481	0.7	1	2.2	3	9.6	13	43.7	59	43.7	59	B2
accept	.000	4	112.296	0.7	1	8.9	12	13.3	18	53.3	72	23.7	32	B3
accept	.000	4	97.185	0.7	1	5.2	7	18.5	25	48.1	65	27.4	37	B4
accept	.000	4	106.148	0.7	1	1.5	2	17.8	24	45.2	61	34.8	47	B5
accept	.000	4	94.074	1.5	2	4.4	6	29.6	40	46.7	63	17.3	24	B6
accept	.000	4	142.741	0.7	1	2.2	3	20.0	27	57.8	78	19.3	26	B7
accept	.000	4	92.963	0.7	1	2.2	3	23.7	32	44.4	60	28.9	39	B8
accept	.000	4	132.444	0.7	1	2.2	3	18.5	25	55.6	75	23.0	31	B9
accept	0.000	32	87.12	0.01	10	0.03	39	0.18	214	0.50	608	0.28	344	total

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results from SPSS

It is evident from the table above that the Chi-Square value (χ^2) for all items in the second axis reached (87.12), and the p-value for this test is (0.000). When comparing this value with the significance level alpha (0.05), we find that this value is less than the significance level alpha (0.05). Therefore, this indicates that the observed distribution differs from the expected distribution, meaning that the responses of the sample group were concentrated in at least one response category. It is clear that all the items focused their responses towards the "Agree" category, with a mean of (4.02), a mode of (4), and a relative importance of (80.36%).

(2-1-4-3) Presentation, Analysis, and Discussion of Results Related to the Questionnaire Axis

Table (9): Frequencies, Percentages, Mean, Mode, Relative Importance, Ranking, and Direction of Responses for the Questionnaire Axis from the Research Sample.

average arithmetic	The mode	Standard deviation	Relative importance	arrang ement	Question direction	Likert level										
						I agree strongly		I agree		neutral		I disagree		I disagree strongly		
						%	t	%	t	%	t	%	t	%	t	
I agree	2	79.29	0.800	4	3.96	0.01	11	0.04	54	0.18	241	0.53	710	0.25	334	X1
I agree	1	80.36	0.797	4	4.02	0.01	10	0.03	39	0.18	214	0.50	608	0.28	344	X2
I agree	-	79.83	0.798	4	3.99	0.01	21	0.04	93	0.18	455	0.51	1318	0.26	678	total

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on computer results (SPSS)

The table above shows that the items of the axes together have obtained a total mean value of (3.99), a mode of (4), and a relative importance of (79.83%), which is a good percentage. This indicates that the majority of the sample members agree on the accuracy of the content of the axes to a very positive degree. However, there is some dispersion and variation in the opinions of the sample members regarding the axes, as the total standard deviation reached (0.798). The research sample believes that the financial work environment becomes supportive and enhanced for the application of the conceptual framework for financial reporting when this framework ensures the improvement of the quality of financial reports and the informational content of financial reports that meet the needs of users.

Table No. (10) Value of Chi-Square (χ^2), Degrees of Freedom, and Significance Level for the Questionnaire Axes.

interpretation	Morale level	Calculated Chi-square value	Likert level										
			I agree strongly		I agree		neutral		I disagree		I disagree strongly		
			%	t	%	t	%	t	%	t	%	t	
accept	0.000	82.40	0.01	11	0.04	54	0.18	241	0.53	710	0.25	334	X1
accept	0.000	87.12	0.01	10	0.03	39	0.18	214	0.50	608	0.28	344	X2
accept	0.000	178.888	0.01	21	0.04	93	0.18	455	0.51	1318	0.26	678	total

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on computer results (SPSS)

It is clear from the table above that the value of Chi-Square (χ^2) reached (178.888) for all the axes combined, and the p-value for this test is (0.000). When comparing this value with the significance level alpha (0.05), we find that this value is less than the alpha level (0.05). Therefore, this indicates that the observed distribution differs from the expected distribution, meaning that the responses of the research sample were concentrated in at least one response category. It is evident that all axes had responses concentrated towards the "Agree" category, with a mean of (3.99), a mode of (4), and a relative importance of (79.83%).

(2-1-5) Hypothesis Testing

(2-1-5-1) Testing the first sub-hypothesis:

Referring to the results in Table No. (6), it appears that the general mean for this axis reached (3.96), which is greater than the hypothetical mean of the scale (3). The general mode for the axis is (4), and the overall relative importance of the axis is (79.29%), which is greater than (60), with a standard deviation of (0.800), which is less than one. All of this confirms that the research sample members believe that the financial work environment becomes supportive and enhanced for adopting and applying the conceptual framework for financial reporting when this framework provides the requirements for the suitability of the informational content of financial reports according to the needs of users of that content.

Looking at the results in Table No. (6), we see that (75%) of the research sample members agree or strongly agree, compared to (5%) who neither agree nor disagree strongly. This indicates that the majority of the research sample emphasizes that adopting the application of the conceptual framework for financial reporting enhances the suitability of the informational content of financial reports to meet the users' needs.

From Table No. (6), it appears that the value of Chi-Square (χ^2) reached (82.4) for all items of the first axis related to the first sub-hypothesis of the study, and the p-value for this test is (0.000). When comparing this value with the significance level alpha (0.05), we find that it is less than the alpha level (0.05), indicating that the responses of the research sample were concentrated in at least one response category. Therefore, it is evident that the sample members...

The research sample focused on the "Agree" category in their responses regarding the adoption of the conceptual framework for financial reporting, which enhances the suitability of the informational content of financial reports to meet users' needs, with a relative importance of (79.26%).



From the above, it can be concluded that the first sub-hypothesis, which states that the adoption of the conceptual framework for financial reporting enhances the suitability of the informational content of financial reports to meet users' needs, has been proven. This means that the financial work environment becomes supportive and enhanced for the application of the conceptual framework for financial reporting when this framework provides the requirements for the suitability of the informational content of financial reports according to the needs of users.

(2-1-5-2) Testing the Second Sub-Hypothesis:

Referring to the results in Table No. (7), it shows that the overall mean for this axis reached (4.02), which is greater than the hypothetical mean of the scale (3), as well as the general mode of the axis, which is (4), and the relative importance of the axis, which is (80.36%), a value greater than (60%), with a standard deviation of (0.797) (less than one). All of this confirms that the research sample members believe that the financial work environment becomes supportive and enhanced for the application of the conceptual framework for financial reporting when it provides the requirements for the reliability of the informational content of financial reports according to the needs of the users of that content.

Looking at the results in Table No. (7), we see that (78%) of the research sample members agree or strongly agree, compared to (4%) who neither agree nor disagree strongly. This indicates that the majority of the research sample emphasizes that adopting the application of the conceptual framework for financial reporting affirms the reliability of the informational content of financial reports.

From Table No. (8), which shows the value of Chi-Square (χ^2), degrees of freedom, and significance level for the responses of the research sample regarding the items of the second axis, it appears that the value of Chi-Square (χ^2) reached (87.12) for all items of the axis related to the second sub-hypothesis of the study, and the p-value for this test is (0.000). When comparing this value with the significance level alpha (0.05), we find that it is less than the alpha level (0.05). Therefore, this indicates that the responses of the research sample were concentrated in at least one response category. It is evident that the research sample focused on the "Agree" category in their responses regarding the adoption of the conceptual framework for financial reporting, which affirms the reliability of the informational content of financial reports, with a relative importance of (80.36%).

From the above, it can be concluded that the second sub-hypothesis, which states that the adoption of the conceptual framework for financial reporting affirms the reliability of the informational content of financial reports, has been proven. This means that the financial work environment becomes supportive and enhanced for the application of the conceptual framework for financial reporting when this framework provides the requirements for the reliability of the informational content of financial reports according to the needs of users.

(2-1-5-3) Testing the Main Hypothesis of the Study:

Referring to the results in Table No. (9), it appears that the overall mean reached (4.00), which is greater than the hypothetical mean of the scale (3), and the overall mode equals (4). The relative importance of the axis is (80.03%), which is greater than (60%), with an overall standard deviation of (0.791), which is less than one. All of this confirms that the research sample members believe that the financial work environment becomes supportive and enhanced for the application of the conceptual framework for financial reporting when this framework ensures the improvement of the quality of financial reports and the informational content of the reports that meet the needs of users.

Looking at the results in Table No. (9), we see that (79%) of the research sample members agree or strongly agree, compared to (4%) who neither agree nor disagree strongly. This indicates that the majority of the research sample confirms that adopting the application of the conceptual framework for financial reporting ensures the improvement of the quality of financial reports and their informational content.

From the questionnaire axes, it appears that the value of Chi-Square (χ^2) reached (299.046) for all items of the questionnaire axes related to the main hypothesis of the study, and the p-value for this test is (0.000). When comparing this value with the significance level alpha (0.05), we find that it is less than the alpha level (0.05), indicating that the responses of the research sample were concentrated in at least one response category. It is evident that the research sample focused on the "Agree" category in their responses regarding the adoption of the conceptual framework for financial reporting, which ensures the improvement of the quality of financial reports and the informational content of financial reports, with an overall relative importance of (80.03%).

Table No. (4), which shows the correlation of each area of the study with the total score of the questionnaire axes, reveals that all correlation coefficients in all areas of the questionnaire are statistically significant at the alpha significance level of (0.05), indicating that there is a correlation between the two axes and the total score of the axes with varying degrees.



Based on the above, it can be concluded that the main hypothesis of the study, which states "there is a statistically significant relationship between adopting the conceptual framework for financial reporting and its role in improving the quality of financial reports," has been proven.

(2-2) CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(2-2-1) Conclusions

1. Financial reports are an important tool for reporting and disclosing all data and information related to the bank's activities and performance during the financial year, and for communicating it to all users and stakeholders, guiding them in making various decisions.
2. The quality of financial reports depends not only on the characteristics of information quality but also on the characteristics related to the users of the reports (decision-makers).
3. The conceptual framework for financial reporting plays an important role in improving the quality of financial reports by producing reliable, relevant, error-free, and unbiased information that accurately reflects the bank's financial position.
4. The results of the study indicate that there is a positive statistically significant relationship between adopting and applying the conceptual framework for financial reporting and its effect on the quality of financial reports.
5. The study's results indicate that the financial work environment becomes supportive and enhanced for adopting the conceptual framework for financial reporting when the framework provides the requirements for the relevance of the informational content of financial reports according to the users' needs. This means that the application of the conceptual framework for financial reporting and the disclosure rules included in it positively affect the relevance of the informational content in the financial reports of banks.
6. The study's results indicate that the financial work environment becomes supportive and enhanced for adopting the conceptual framework for financial reporting when the framework provides the requirements for the reliability of the informational content of financial reports according to users' needs. This means that the application of the conceptual framework for financial reporting and the disclosure rules included in it positively affect the reliability of the informational content in the financial reports of banks and improve the accuracy of the information contained in these reports.

(2-2-2) Recommendations

1. Restructure the economic, industrial, financial, and commercial frameworks to fully absorb the requirements for adopting the conceptual framework for financial reporting.
2. Banks should focus on producing high-quality financial reports and maintaining the current level, as good financial reports have a positive impact on attracting clients and retaining current ones, providing added value to the bank.
3. All bank managements should pay more professional attention when preparing complete financial reports, including the core financial statements, supplementary notes, the external auditor's report, and the management report at the end of the financial year, and submit them to the users.
4. Increase coordination and interaction between universities, educational, and training institutions and banks to combine theoretical knowledge with practical experience for the employees in those banks.
5. Work on raising the awareness of bank employees regarding the importance of adopting the conceptual framework for financial reporting due to its effective role in improving the quality of financial reports.
6. Provide a greater role for the auditor in evaluating the quality of financial reports and verifying compliance with international standards, and hold auditors accountable in case of failure to fulfill their duties during the auditing process.

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