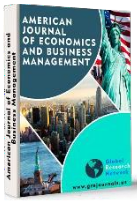

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Compatibility between the Auditor and the Institutional Investor and its Impact in Evaluating Requirements with International Accounting Disclosure Standards

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Abstract:

The study examined the requirements of accounting disclosure standards from the perspectives of institutional investors and external auditors, highlighting the distinctions between their respective perspectives. due to the importance of the data generated in the financial statements that the institutional investor needs to make investment decisions, and the difference in viewpoints regarding the amount of data disclosure between the two parties. It focusses on outlining what needs to be reported in joint-stock firms' financial statements in a way that promotes objectivity in the financial statements and is transparent, appropriate, and adequate.

The study had three main components: the literature and theoretical foundations of accounting disclosure and external auditors comprised the second axis, and the overall methodological framework of the study addressed the first.The idea of disclosure and transparency in the financial statement presentation was covered in the first topic, and the auditor's role and responsibilities in disclosure and transparency in financial reports were covered in the second. As for the third axis, it focused on the practical framework of the research, where an analysis of the sample members' responses to questionnaire forms distributed to (100) external auditors and (100) institutional investors was presented. The questionnaire questions included three axes, the second axis, which dealt with the income statement's duties under accounting disclosure rules, and the first. It is focused on the balance sheet requirements of accounting disclosure rules. The requirements for accounting disclosure rules for contingent liabilities and events that occur after the budget were covered under the third axis.

The research came to several findings after analysing the data for the questions using the SPSS statistical tool.

The most important of which were :-

The external auditor and the institutional investor have largely agreed upon the requirements of accounting disclosure standards for the income statement. The auditor is particularly interested in the paragraphs that discuss granting credit facilities and avoiding reliance on secondary sources of income, while the investor is more interested in the paragraphs that discuss income and expenses associated with the.fundamental income-generating activities

When assessing the accounting disclosure requirements for the balance sheet, the institutional investor and the external auditor have a lot in common. The sections of the financial statements that highlight the uses of money and the requirement to disclose them to users, such as the institutional investor who was concentrating on these lines, are of particular importance to the auditor.due to the fact that they bear in It is fraught with dangers.

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The external auditor and the institutional investor have essentially reached consensus over their respective points of view when evaluating the accounting disclosure requirements for contingent liabilities and subsequent events . While the investor is primarily focused on the accounting disclosure, the auditor is especially interested in the criteria that revolve around the paragraphs referring to the total value of the provision for losses on loans and advances provided .requirements that place an abnormally high priority on risk

In order to set disclosure standards and determine the quantity and quality of data that should be displayed in financial reports while maintaining the transparency necessary to achieve objectivity, the research advises considering the perspectives of the entities that stand to gain from the data generated in those reports as well as the regulatory authorities represented by the external auditor. These guidelines must be updated periodically since investor behaviour changes in response to political, social, and economic factors.

Keywords: international accounting disclosure standards, monitor External Accounts, Institutional Investor.

Summary:

This study evaluated the standards of accounting disclosure from the perspectives of both parties in order to shed light on the requirements for the various points of view. This was necessary because of the importance of the data in the financial statements that the institutional investor needs to make investment decisions, as well as the divergent opinions regarding the degree of data disclosure between the investor and the external auditor.

The first component covers the basic framework of systematic research; the second covers the literary theory and foundations of the external auditor; and the third component covers accounting disclosure and the auditor's duties for transparency and openness in financial reporting.

Regarding the standard of accounting disclosure requirements for their own income statement, institutional investors and the external auditor often concur. Although the investor is more concerned with the revenue and costs related to basic income activities, the auditor is more interested in the lines that stress providing credit facilities and minimising dependency on secondary sources of income.

When considering the accounting disclosure of balance sheet needs , the perspectives of the external auditor and institutional investor are largely in agreement. The auditor pays particular attention to the paragraphs that highlight the uses of funds and their necessity for disclosure to all users of financial statements, including the investor.

He also emphasised that these paragraphs were It is quite risky.
The opinions of the external auditor and institutional investor are mostly in accord when it comes to the accounting disclosure requirements for contingent liabilities and future events. Accounting disclosure rules that highlight highly high-risk ratios are of greater interest to investors, while normal standards that highlight the paragraphs detailing the total amount of loans and losses are more interesting to observers.

The views of the data's beneficiaries should therefore be considered in financial reporting, regulatory bodies, external auditors, and internal control when determining the amount and standard of disclosure needed to show what is appropriate, proper, and transparent in order to produce the objective data, according to research. Additionally, the requirement to periodically update this guideline since investor behaviour varies based on social, political, and economic situations

Key words: institutional investor, external auditor, and international accounting disclosure standards

Internace:-

Many external parties, shareholders and investors rely heavily in making economic decisions based on the information published by companies , When the lists and information in the financial statements are deceptive due to the absence of disclosure and transparency regulations, which has an impact on how interested shareholders or investors make decisions. Lists and data

Investment choices are influenced by the accounting and auditing profession through the financial statements that businesses compile and publish.

so these financial statements and reports should provide correct and sufficient information to investors at. the right time. appropriate to make their investment decisions on objective grounds

Therefore, the role of the auditor is large and comprehensive, as he prepares the entity The most capable of evaluating whether the economic unit is proceeding properly, and that this Judgment by an independent party is the most expressive of the needs of the project, investors, and other parties with a common interest. Therefore, the auditor's role in accordance with international auditing standards and taking into account the laws and regulations related to the auditor's work contributes to strengthening .disclosure and transparency

Standards for accounting disclosure are a norm. This model and guiding concept seeks to establish the foundation for the appropriate process for identifying, evaluating, and disclosing the components of the financial statements as well as the effects of activities, events, and situations on the company's financial status and the outcomes of its labour. . A specific component of the financial statements, such as fixed asset standards, business results, such as revenue standards, or a particular kind of transaction or event, or circumstances that impact the organization's financial position and the outcomes of its work, such as criteria for contingent matters and events that occur after the balance sheet date, are typically linked to accounting disclosure standards.

International accounting disclosure guidelines pertaining to financial institution data disclosure have been released by the International Accounting guidelines Committee. The disclosure of data used by institutional investors to make stock investments is the main tenet of this study.

The first axis: The general methodological framework of the research:-

First: The research problem:-

The lack of special accounting methods affiliated with the Central Bank of Iraq to follow up on the final statements in banks and financial institutions , prompted the Central Bank of Iraq to issue instructions requiring banks and financial institutions to prepare their final statements for that year and the following, in line with the requirements of disclosure standards for the purpose of showing a certain extent of disclosure. On the one hand, and on the other hand, giving the greatest amount of confidence in the published financial statements of Iraqi banks to serve other beneficiaries, and therefore the research problem can be formulated in the: following questions

Are all of the international accounting disclosure standards' requirements deemed suitable from the perspective of the to demonstrate a particular level of disclosure? outside evaluator

Are all of the worldwide accounting disclosure standards' requirements deemed suitable from the perspective of demonstrating a particular level of transparency?the financial institution

Do the institutional investor's and the external auditor's assessments of the international accounting requirements differ in a statistically meaningful way? standards for disclosure

Second: The goal of the research: - It attempts to research Achieving the following goals:

1. Assessing the accounting disclosure standard requirements from the external auditor's perspective.
2. Assessing accounting disclosure standard requirements from the institutional investor's point of view.
3. Explaining the differences between the external auditor's point of view and the institutional investor's point of view in evaluating the requirements of accounting disclosure standards.

Third: The importance of research: -

1. The research is important because it outlines the requirements that, according to accounting disclosure standards, banks and other financial institutions that adhere to transparency must disclose in their financial statements. It also provides insight into the perspectives of institutional investors and external auditors regarding these requirements, as well as the role of the auditor and his procedures in ensuring appropriateness, adequacy, and transparency while fostering confidence. financial statements' objectivity and the extent of consensus amongst them in determining their significance.
2. The results of this research will also help in providing suggestions and recommendations to the concerned authorities, including the Central Bank of Iraq, the Iraqi Stock Exchange , and the Society of Auditors, and informing them of the evaluation and viewpoint of two groups of consumers of financial statements regarding the disclosure requirements in the financial statements of banks and other financial institutions that have set these standards.

Fourth: Research hypotheses: The research attempts to test the main hypothesis that:

(Accounting disclosure standard requirements are not significant.) :

or appropriate to show a certain extent of disclosure for a category

External users, auditors and institutional investors have a consensus of views

To evaluate these requirements, this hypothesis is divided into the following: hypotheses

1. In the opinion of the external auditor, accounting disclosure rules are not significant and are acceptable to demonstrate a certain level of disclosure, aligning with the viewpoint of institutional investors.
2. From the perspective of the institutional investor and in line with the auditor's viewpoint the accounting disclosure standards' criteria are thought to be adequate and superfluous for proving a certain degree of transparency.
3. There is a statistically significant difference in the judgements of the accounting disclosure standard requirements made by the external auditor and the institutional investor.

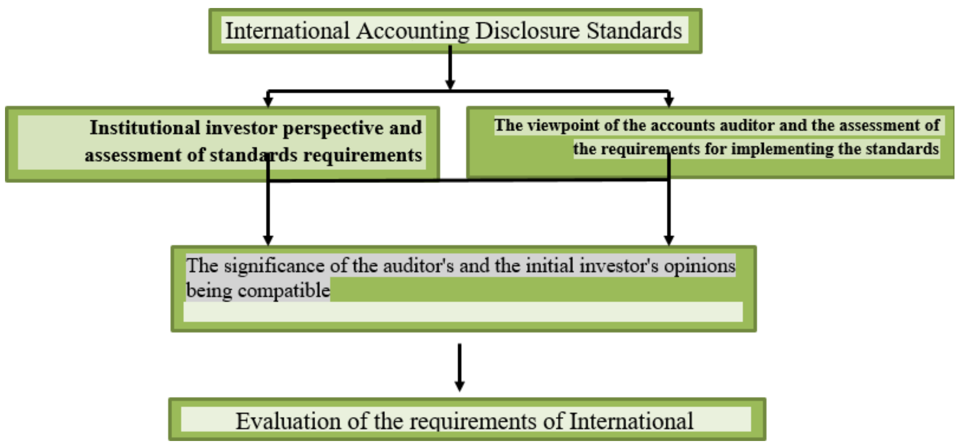
H1: **(The requirements of accounting disclosure standards are important and .appropriate to show a certain extent of disclosure for a category**

External users, auditors and institutional investors have a consensus of views

To evaluate these requirements, this hypothesis is divided into the following: hypotheses

1. From the perspective of the external auditor, the requirements of accounting disclosure standards are significant and acceptable to demonstrate a particular level of transparency and are commensurate with the viewpoint of the institutional investor.
2. From the perspective of the institutional investor and in line with the auditor's viewpoint, the requirements of accounting disclosure standards are significant and suitable in demonstrating a particular level of transparency.
3. The institutional investor's and the external auditor's assessments of the accounting disclosure standard requirements do not differ statistically significantly.

Fifth: Research structure:-



The chart was prepared by researchers

Sixth: Research community and sample: The research community consists of two groups of external users of the financial statements

For companies They:-

group: community External auditors

They are external auditors who practice the profession in licensed audit offices and hold licenses

Especially for auditing the accounts of financial companies. And I reached the. sample (100) auditors were selected using a simple random sampling method

The second group: the institutional investor community

A group of Iraqi public joint - stock companies whose shares are traded on the Iraq Stock Exchange and to represent the research community using a random sampling method. The research sample reached (50) companies. The questionnaire was distributed to (100) of the founding investors in these companies. The table below shows the number of questionnaires distributed and retrieved for the two research .samples

Table No. (1) Distributed and retrieved questionnaires for the two research samples

Percentage of questionnaires retrieved from the dispenser	Number of questionnaires returned	Number of questionnaires distributed	The research sample
% 75	75	100	External observer
% 70	70	100	Institutional investor
%73	145	200	the total

Source: Prepared by researchers based on questionnaire data

Seventh: Methods of collecting data and information: - The methods of collecting: and analyzing data are represented by the following two paragraphs

1. theoretical aspect : **The research** relied on covering the theoretical aspect with what was provided by Arab and foreign sources, university theses and dissertations , and Arab and foreign periodicals.
2. practical aspect : This research relied on the electronic questionnaire form as a main tool in collecting data related to the research variables . The questionnaire paragraphs described in the appendix were developed in light of the research hypotheses. The expressions for each variable were formulated to make it possible for the members of the researched sample to answer them.

The second axis: foundations and literature the theory The external auditor and: standards Accounting disclosure

The first topic: disclosure And transparency in an offer Lists Finance

Understanding the information contained in the annual management report addressed to shareholders to evaluate the company's performance and the health of financing lies in the notes that have been disclosed, which reveal the market values of the equipment, details of expansion plans, debtors, assets, a summary of accounting policies, a description of events subsequent to the balance sheet date, and treatments. The relevant conclusions, and some information is designed to meet disclosure requirements It is in the form of separate analytical notes or statements within the annual report disclosing work results and what is related to the financial position and .cash flow (2001: 215Spiceland et.al).

First

The notion of disclosure has Opinions were widely differing. and opinions on a broad, uniform definition of disclosure that guarantees the supply of a level Disclosure that fulfils the requirements of every user of financial statements. In spite of this, scholars have produced a number of definitions of disclosure. Others view disclosure as a process through which the business communicates with the outside world and that the financial statements and the information that appears through them represent the final outcome of disclosure. According to some, the purpose of disclosure is to present significant information to creditors, investors, and other stakeholders in a manner that makes it possible to forecast the company's future profitability and capacity to meet its debts (Al-Saadani, 2007: 18).

And he notices that the reason in difference Destinations Looking around The concept of disclosure the appropriate Come a result To differ interests For users Lists Finance

Therefore He is from Difficult to provide Concept general To disclose. Disclosure he " show Lists Finance For all the information the basic that Charges Entities External on .company, that You appoint her on take Decisions Al-Rashida" (Abdullah, 1995: 38) From this definition, the researcher believes that: Complete Disclosure on all the information whether She was Relevance Or inappropriate and this is what Should Availability In disclosure. And there from expresses "Disclosure" That he is Advertising on all the information Relevance that Charges Readers In a way Unbiased And meet To understand And in the time the appropriate whether in Lists Finance or .outside it" (Al-Adly, 1986: 55)

And it should that Disclose Company on Policies And methods Accounting that used in Preparation Her data Finance And variables The current one on her, and that this Disclosure maybe that He is in text Lists Finance itself between brackets, or footnotes , .or With a reveal Appendix With lists. (Al-Qaeda Accounting Iraqi No. (6), 1995) The researcher sees from the definition that it is presented the information in a way Easy Conversion to her, where He reveals on the information Self Impact the .important in Lists Finance

And there from expresses Disclosure" is make Reports Finance Accounting that Disclose on all the information necessary The sponsor By making it not misleading " (Matar , 2004:336). It is noted from the definition that disclosure Means If the lists Finance Inclusive on all the information necessary that helps to Giving picture Clear .on Company

Second: A goal Disclosure:-

Prepare Disclosure Sunday Pillars the basic For companies, And also Indicates this Principle that It increased Its importance in Our time the present to necessity Careful on to provide the information Occasion Via For lists Finance published, And that For her own good For parties different from Users the information And by fate .that Help them in practical take Decisions

that Disclosure maybe also that He is a tool Strong To influence on style Companies in to implement Her activity And protection investors, And it helps on Attract head the money And the province on trust in Markets the money, And it helps Disclosure also in to improve to understand The audience For structure And around activity Company And its policies And its performance While Regard By standards Environmental And moral And relationships Companies with Communities that Working In which . And it counts instructions organized cooperation Economic and development Self Relevance in this connection Which You support Disclosure in the time the appropriate For all Developments Materialism that arise in Reports Periodicity regular, as You support to publish Reports in same the time For all Contributors With what Guaranteed Transaction Equality (Soliman, 2006: 52). And who here Van Disclosure the appropriate Makes Dealing in market Financial more fair , so that Disclosure He provides Farsam Equivalence For investors in Get on the information, and this is Turn He provides climate Investment Conveniently And increases from an opportunity .growth market And its prosperity and its continuity (Al-Shirazi, 1990:322)

Third: Ingredients Disclosure:

Most accountants agree that disclosure must answer three questions: Who are the users of accounting information? What are their needs? How are these needs met? (Al-Muaini, 2007: 58). The disclosure of accounting information in the published financial statements is based on four foundations, as he .sees it (Matar , 2004: 336)

1. Identifying the target user: He is the user who has no ability, resource, or authority to obtain information from other sources. In light of the user's need, a financial report is prepared according to multiple models or a single financial report for several purposes.
2. Determine the purposes for using the information to be disclosed: The purpose is linked to the suitability characteristic, and relative importance is a quantitative criteria for the amount of information that must be disclosed, while suitability is a qualitative criteria for the nature and type of information. Appropriateness means that the information is appropriate for a specific user if he is expected to benefit from it for a specific purpose, and the purpose varies depending on the user .
3. Determine the nature and type of information that must be: disclosed Registration is done on the basis of a market transaction, and this is a restriction in the accounting information system. Because of the relative importance, caution and the lack of a specific basis, the information disclosed varies, so it is necessary to arrange the relative importance of accounting information standards on the basis of suitability and making a trade-off between suitability and characteristics. Suitability led to expanding the scope of disclosure and calling for the use of new types of accounting standards such as current and replacement value. Fair value, and disclosure of new information such as human, environmental, and social resources.
4. Determine the methods and methods for disclosing information (Jalil, 2009 13)

Fourth: Methods And methods Disclosure:-

Disclosure This indicates that all the data required to present a complete picture of the business is included in the financial statements.

In addition to the basic financial statements, disclosure includes quantitative and descriptive information and each alternative has an impact on the users of financial information

(Al-Naimi, 2004: 18). There are several alternatives to disclosure,

It requires that information be presented in an easily accessible manner, as it discloses information that has an important impact on the financial statements. Hend :-:-Rexen presents Alternatives to disclosure are of the following types

1. Disclosure in the financial statements: Important information must form the core of the formation of the financial statements, such as assets, liabilities, the resulting effect of net income, and the rights of shareholders in the statements.
2. Use of terminology and detailed presentation: Disclosure is made using terminology appropriate to the elements of the financial statements, and in a detailed description that highlights the contents of these statements.
3. Information in parentheses: In order to increase the disclosure of details or definitions of some elements of the financial statements, this is done with notes enclosed in parentheses, especially about non-quantitative information to clarify a specific policy or method. evaluation.
4. Footnotes: Information that cannot be included in the financial statements' body is disclosed in the footnotes, which supplement the disclosure found in the financial statements. Examples of this type of information include non-quantitative details regarding management's justifications for altering the accounting policy.
5. Statements and tables attached to the financial statements: The statements and tables attached to the basic statements are complementary to adequate disclosure and these analytical statements include important detailed information that is difficult to

disclose in the main financial statements.

6. Auditor's report: The auditor's report is a complementary method to the disclosure provided by the financial statements, as the auditor discloses any violations or transgressions in the lists, any indicators of the company's continuation, the achieved profits, etc…
7. Board of Directors' Report : Non-financial events that occurred during the financial period are disclosed in the Board of Directors' report, including achievements or expectations about the growth and development planned by management and any subsequent events that may affect the numbers appearing in the financial statements during or after the preparation of the final accounts

(Hind Rexon , 1990: 782)

Disclosure is complete when it expresses any information that is useful to decision makers, provided that it takes into account the cost/benefit principle and provided :that the benefit is greater. Disclosure takes several forms, including

1. Disclosure that is included in the financial statements and appears in the form of brackets both on the face and inside the body of the statements.
2. Disclosure in the form of separate lists, which are lists prepared with the fair value in addition to the historical value in times of inflation.
3. Explanations about obligations, contingencies changes in accounting policy, or events after preparing the budget or accounting estimates.

(Hendriksen1977,: 118-119)

Researcher the second: - Role And responsibility observer the accounts

lhave I witnessed beginning Century Present Controversially Wide around Role And responsibility observer the accounts on Disclosure And transparency in Lists Finance For companies on Effect Tremors that I was exposed she has some Companies in countries the world different, And it has Escalation this Controversy especially after Collapse a company Enron (Enron) for energy in the states United American And what Follow it from filtering For a company Anderson for auditing, And after all crisis Finance exposed she has one Companies or Banks We notice Signal to observer the accounts and his responsibilities, It is represented the responsibility the basic For an observer the accounts in that Show For parties The beneficiary from His report what if She was Lists Finance I offered In a way objective And fair According to For principles Accounting Approved. And longer observer the accounts Sunday the parties The main one As well as on the parties The other The represented in A committee audit, And a council Administration, And management upper, And auditing internal .And associations And unions Professional And shareholders in this the field concerned Submissive for accountability, And for loyalty With this the responsibility It is Must on observer the accounts that He gives care Professional Duty Which It is represented By commitment By requirements the rules that Control practice Occupation, any Commitment By standards Audit Approved in performance His mission, so that observer the accounts He endures responsible Great Although from that Lists Finance Prepare And it is exposed from before administration Company Which responsible By degree Basis on Disclosure In which, So Lost I stressed Complexes Professional Accounting on Obligatory Subjugate That Lists For a group from principles And standards Accounting approved, as I committed in same the time My monitors the accounts Whose They take over Audit it With a show The opinion The technician And neutral around Bezel commitment Party Administrator on Prepare it With that principles, And make sure from that Disclosure And transparency in .Reports Finance meets needs Different Entities The beneficiary

First: The concept of the auditor:-

he is called observer the accounts With labels Multiple so launch He (the auditor) in the law English, And (auditor the accounts in the law Jordanian), And (Commissioner control) in the law Lebanon Yu (Insp Accounts) in the law Syria, And it has adoption Law Companies Iraq Youcanon Companies Egyptian The name For the first (observer Accounts) and she Most Comprehensively for his job, So he worked observer the accounts no is limited on Audit the accounts But it is Includes also on monitoring application Systems And the laws on Business company, And under Edit the last For Article (117) of Law Companies The Iraqi No. (21) of 1997 Release on My monitors the accounts naming (The two auditors Millions Independents), And from Worthy By observation that the law The mentioned Uses Sometimes term Audit And sometimes Other term Review And in fact The matter that Audit And review term .One (Khalaf, 2006:16)

And He knew observer the accounts from The complex Arabi For accountants Legalists on that it" that the person Natural or Moral that Practice profession Audit And enjoy With eligibility And independence And quality Efficiency And the queen Mentality The high Which He collects Evidence The midwife To measure For a purpose Preparation a report around degree Matching between This is amazing the information The midwife To measure And between Standards The legislator or Subject .that no graduation on Its frame And writing it down" (Al-Samarrai, 2006: 201)

And pointed out System practice profession Monitoring And auditing The Iraqi to that observer the accounts he all Who "practices profession observer the accounts whether He was In person Naturally or morally metaphor By practicing This is amazing Occupation Under this the system" (System practice profession Monitoring And Audit the accounts The Iraqi (3), 1999: Article One). And from Researchers from Known observer the accounts on it is him the person that get up Carefully And review .Facilities Multiple Different in nature Her activity And its size And its shape legal And it has get up in a lot from Sometimes Commissioned from administration Company With hire studies And research Different For some Activities With a purpose Assistant Administration in take Some For decisions Built on "His .recommendations" (Al-Khatib et al., 1998:119)

And he sees Some The other one observer the accounts He is the person qualification Scientifically And professionally, And Metaphor officially By practice Occupation "Which Complete Appoint him from before Owners Review Their accounts"

(Al-Alusi 2003: 127)

And notice Researcher from Definitions above that it In its entirety Located in content One he that observer Accountants (is the person who has the qualifications in addition to being an independent person scientifically and practically. He is appointed by the general assembly of the company or the company's board of directors. His work is summarized in auditing the financial statements and giving his impartial opinion about the financial statements and the extent of their application of known accounting principles and ensuring the disclosure process. Its adequacy and transparency, and he is officially licensed to practice his profession, through auditing financial and .accounting reports

Second: duty and responsibility: keeping an eye on the disclosure's accounts Additionally: financial report transparency

Multiple Writings that I had nature responsible observer the accounts As a practitioner For a career Accounting And auditing from hand, And the parties that Prepare observer the accounts Responsible In front of her from Hand other, And despite Multiple This is amazing writings, It is I met on that it since Sixties Century The twentieth increase number Issues Raised against Monitors the accounts, And it has Assist on that Conquer Factors several Of which Complications Increasing For operations Examination And the test in area Audit the accounts in a light more size Projects And the appearance Companies Multiple Nationality And breadth And he intervened its operations, And it increased A number For companies that exposed To failure As a result directly For not sincerity And honesty Administration As well as on desire some My practitioners profession Audit And monitor the accounts in to give in And compliance For pressure Administration to guarantee continuity You appoint them As observers Accounts (Al-Alusi, 2003: 146). And it works observer the accounts in Shade framework legal He follows for him responsible Legal Include responsible Civilian To repair what may be Arises from shortening or Neglecting or non efficiency in the job And responsibility Criminal To combat the crime And responsibility Disciplinary To bail regularity in Practice Occupation, as He works also in framework professional Control it Standards Sponsored Upgrade By level the art Illuminate a career Accounting And auditing standards (derived from StandardsMonitor Calculations) and enables from Access to an offer impartial To put Financial And results Business (Ismail, 2002: 17). It is worth it Signal to that observer the accounts He is Responsible Before Contributors While Regard With a show The opinion in In practice To check And he gave care Professional Duty And responsible .About what rose In his report (Shehata And others, 2007:99)

And without doubt Faces observer the accounts in the time the present Risks And responsibilities Legal did not Known With it during Thirty Or forty years past And why? is limited The command on more number Suits judicial, but rather We notice like that Strictness Provisions Judicial Outgoing against My monitors Accounts, as well that indicate That Provisions Judicial to non Restrict her Understandably sincerity And honesty Lists Finance Which I approved it Standards Audit And principles accounting, And it comes back plenty Suits Judicial Raised against My monitors the accounts to Limit big to the increase The steady one in bankruptcy Companies during Courses Depression Economic Than Lead With the parties affected seek refuge to Judiciary to sue observer the accounts that everlasting banner on Lists Finance For the company Bankrupt Claim With compensation on Damages that I .caught up (Thomas, 1989: 219-220)

as And it works observer the accounts in framework Technical also Imitated in Standards And principles Supervisory that Availability limit lowest from Guidance that Helps on to set Steps And procedures Supervisory that Should Apply it in the operation regulatory, from This is amazing principles As mentioned in Standards Supervisory For INTOSAI® what It is related With ethics Occupation from trust And honesty And credibility And integrity And independence And objectivity And stripped And neutrality And avoid To conflict interests And secrecy Professional And efficiency And development Professional continuous, Such as What is it related By standards Artistic Supervisory For example, for planning For process Audit And supervision And study Organized Censorship Interior And evaluate it And matching with Laws The mast And evidence Proof And analysis Lists And preparation Reports (Ismail, 2002: 18). lhave pointed out Auditing standards Auditor No. (580) (on observer the accounts that Gets on guide Admittedly Administration With her responsibility on presentation Lists Finance In a way fair It goes along with the frame the appropriate For data Finance, And it is may be She got up With consent on Lists Finance). And it has Ishar T Paragraph (32) from Standards Audit Auditor No. (700) (should that states a report observer the accounts on that responsible observer the accounts she Expression on The opinion around Lists Finance Based on to practical audit). And on this Van responsible observer the accounts Legal And professional a task And dangerous, effect on Categories Multiple from the society and that Default in performance a task Audit Displays observer the accounts For responsibility Before the .parties The beneficiary And used For reports Finance

Third: International accounting disclosure standards:

International Accounting Disclosure Standards (IFRS) are a set of accounting standards and guidelines that determine how to prepare financial statements and financial reports for companies. These standards seek to achieve transparency and objectivity in financial disclosures, and provide accurate and useful information to external users such as investors, creditors, and financial analysts. The international standards for accounting disclosure include a group of different topics, including, but not limited to:

1. Basic financial data: such as book statements, financial statements (such as the income statement, balance statement, and cash flow statement), and other financial performance reports.
2. Important disclosures: such as accounting policies, accounting estimates, and financial analyses.
3. Additional information: Such as subsequent events, geographic reporting, financial risks, and other information necessary to understand the company's financial performance.

The use of international standards for accounting disclosure aims To standardize accounting practices across the world, making it possible for external users to compare different companies and better understand their financial performance.

The International Disclosure Standards (IFRS) include a set of standards such as IFRS 9 for financial instruments, IFRS 15 for revenues from contracts with customers, and IFRS 16 for leases. These are some examples of standards that cover various aspects of financial activity and financial reporting for companies.

International accounting disclosure standard requirements from the auditor's perspective

From the external auditor's point of view, there are several basic requirements that ... Companies must meet them when applying the International Accounting Disclosure Standards (IFRS). : These requirements include

Compliance with international standards: Companies must adhere to all international accounting disclosure standards correctly and regularly, and apply the standards .completely and accurately

No transparency and clarity: Yes Companies must provide transparent and clear information in their financial reports, following international standards, to enable users. easily understand the company 's performance and financial situation

Evaluation accuracy: Companies must carefully monitor the impact of applying international standards on financial reporting, and explain any potential impacts on .financial performance and financial positions

Full disclosure: Companies must disclose all information required in accordance with international standards, including the accounting policies used, and additional .information that affects users' understanding of financial reports

Auditing financial reports: Companies must submit financial reports audited regularly by an independent external auditor, in accordance with international auditing .standards

Attention New changes: Companies must follow and implement any new changes or updates in international accounting disclosure standards, and be aware of new .developments and directives that may be issued by international accounting bodies

In general, the external auditor aims To ensure that the financial reports that are submitted comply with international standards, and that they provide accurate and transparent information that enables users to make their economic decisions with .confidence

International Accounting Disclosure Standards Requirements from an Institutional Investor Perspective

From the point of view of the institutional investor , there are several main requirements for applying international accounting disclosure standards (IFRS) :These requirements include

1. Transparency of financial statements: Since The institutional investor needs transparent and accurate financial data to make rational investment decisions. The use of IFRS contributes to the unification of accounting standards at the international level, which increases the ability of investors to compare financial statements between different companies in a logical and unified manner.
2. Improving trust and credibility: Using IFRS standards enhances credibility and contributes to building trust between companies and investors, as these standards are international and globally recognized.
3. Improving communication: An institutional investor may be part of an international investment network, so the use of IFRS standards facilitates communication and interaction with companies from different countries, thanks to unified accounting rules that allow a better understanding of the financial situation and performance.
4. Compatibility with global market requirements: The institutional investor needs to adhere to these standards to comply with market requirements and avoid legal or regulatory risks.

In short, from the perspective of the institutional investor, applying IFRS standards enhances transparency and credibility in financial statements, facilitates international communication and provides a unified basis for evaluation and making the best possible investment decisions.

Fourth: The importance of compatibility between viewpoints

Consistency between the viewpoints of the auditor and the institutional investor in A more stable and appealing financial market results from the requirements for implementing worldwide accounting disclosure standards, which also improve transparency, lower risks, and help investors make better judgements. . This is of great importance for several reasons, including

1. Enhancing transparency and credibility: The goal of applying international accounting disclosure standards is to provide transparent and comparative financial information across different companies and international borders . The agreement of the controller and institutional investor on these standards enhances confidence in the financial statements presented.
2. Facilitating decision making: Institutional investors rely on financial statements to make informed investment decisions. The controller's agreement with these statements ensures that the information provided is accurate and reliable, helping investors make well-informed decisions.
3. Reducing risks: Compliance with international accounting disclosure standards helps reduce the risks of misstatement or errors in financial statements. Regulator and institutional investor alignment contributes to enhanced internal control and compliance, reducing the likelihood of exposure to financial and legal risks.

4. Increased investment attractiveness : Companies that adhere to international accounting disclosure standards are usually more attractive to institutional investors. Compatibility between the viewpoints of the observer and the investor enhances the company’s reputation and contributes to attracting capital.
5. financial performance : International accounting disclosure standards require companies to submit accurate and comprehensive financial reports, which enables the auditor to make recommendations to improve financial and administrative performance. Observer and investor alignment can lead to adoption of best practices and better financial results.
6. Providing stability in the financial markets: Harmony between the viewpoint of the observer and the investor enhances the stability of the financial markets by providing reliable and accurate financial information. This stability enhances investors' confidence in the overall financial system .

The third axis: the practical framework of the research

This axis deals with an analytical description of the main dimensions of the research, which are represented by analyzing the answers of members of the two samples to a set of questionnaire paragraphs, which included the requirements for applying international accounting disclosure standards to the income statement paragraphs, the requirements for applying disclosure standards for the balance sheet, as well as the requirements of international accounting disclosure standards related to ..contingent liabilities and subsequent events

external auditors , and (75) retrieved questionnaires were analyzed, and (100) questionnaires were distributed to a group of institutional investors for a number of companies registered in the Iraq Stock Exchange , and (70) were analyzed. A .retrieved form valid for analysis

By analyzing the questionnaires using the statistical program SPSS and arriving at the: arithmetic averages for the items, my agencies

First: Analyzing the data received from responses from the point of view of the external auditor

Through Table (2), we review the arithmetic averages regarding the requirements for: applying international accounting disclosure standards for the income statement

1. The following are the arithmetic averages of a selection of external auditors' answers to questions about the income statement's compliance with international accounting disclosure standards:

Table (2) shows the general average of the external auditors’ answers to the paragraphs .related to the income statement (4.32), which is greater than the hypothetical mean (3) We find that the arithmetic means for all paragraphs are greater than the hypothetical mean, and the largest arithmetic was for paragraph (7), which includes the other items. For operating income (4.73), then paragraph (1) including interest income and income paragraphs (4.72), then paragraph (8) including losses on loans and bank facilities (4.70), and so on for paragraph Paragraphs. The reason for this is that the relative importance of the income statement items is less than the importance of the main income and expense items, so observers focus External calculations on the main .sources of income and secondary sources

Table No. (2)

SMA	Standards requirements	T
4.72	Interest income and income paragraphs	1
4.65	Interest expenses and other charges	2
4.22	Income from dividends	3
4.51	Income from fees and commissions received	4
4.42	Fees and commissions paid	5
4.28	Profits from dealing in foreign currencies minus losses	6
3.73	Other items of operating income	7
4.70	Losses on loans and bank facilities	8
4.03	General administration expenses	9
3.68	Other operating expenses	10
4.54	Endorsement of information that lists the primary categories of revenue and spending and classifies them based on their nature.	11
4.39	Presentation of data without an offset between spending categories, with the exception of agreements, assets, and liabilities that are hedged where there is a legal basis for doing so.	12
4.32	The arithmetic average of all income statement items	

2. Arithmetic averages of a sample of external auditors' answers to questions on the balance sheet's compliance with international accounting disclosure standards:-

The test results for the requirements of international accounting disclosure standards pertaining to the balance sheet were displayed in Table (3) as the arithmetic averages of the answers provided by a sample of external auditors. The general average for this axis, which we discover to be (4.44), is a high arithmetic average that demonstrates the significance of these standards from the auditor's perspective. The paragraph (1) about cash and balances with the Central Bank had the greatest arithmetic average, whereas the paragraph (11) with the endorsement of data describing additional loaned money had the lowest arithmetic average.

The external auditor feels that it is essential to reveal these items and expose them to the consumers of the financial statements, particularly the uses of money, since they include the largest arithmetic averages, which are reflected by the uses of funds.chance of recuperation

Table No. (3)

Arithmetic mean	Standards requirements	T
4.74	Balances at the central bank and cash	1
4.51	Treasury bills and other deductible bills at the Central Bank	2
4.58	Money and deposits placed in other banks, as well as advances and loans given to those institutions	3
4.35	Money market investments include cash and other deposits.	4
4.76	Advances and loans made to clients	5
4.32	money held in other banks	6
4.28	Additional money market deposits	7
4.26	The sums that other depositors must pay	8
4.14	Certificates of deposit	9
4.16	Payment papers and other liabilities documented by documents	10
4.10	Other borrowed funds	11
4.58	Endorsing the data according to which assets and liabilities are classified according to their nature	12
4.69	Endorsement of data according to which assets and liabilities are classified according to their relative liquidity	13
4.63	endorsement of claims made without providing an asset-liability offset, unless doing so is permitted by law.	14
4.44	The arithmetic average of all budget items	

The following are arithmetic averages of a sample of external auditors' answers to questions about the contingent disclosure requirements of international accounting standards:-liabilities and the events that followed

3. The test's results, which pertain to the arithmetic averages of a sample of external auditors' replies to questions on international standards, are displayed in Table 4.Accounting disclosure requirements pertaining to subsequent events and contingent liabilities The general arithmetic average of the paragraphs pertaining to liabilities and later occurrences was 4.19, indicating a larger significance of these criteria from the auditor's perspective than the hypothesised mean.

For paragraph (12), the biggest arithmetic mean was (4.53). The external auditor concluded that this paragraph had a direct impact on identifying the types of assets and risks associated with the funds since the bank is required to reveal the entire value indicated in the balance sheet for loans and advances on which interest is not levied. The paragraph (6.0) containing the type and values of obligations connected to available banking facilities and revolving guarantee facilities had the lowest arithmetic average (4.01).

This is because, in the auditor's opinion, the paragraph has less of an influence on directing the readers of the financial statements since its negative features may be tolerated or faced, and its indirect impact on the bank's financial condition can be addressed.

Table (4)

Arithmetic mean	Standards requirements	T
4.31	The kind and extent of credit obligations, which are irreversible and cannot be removed at the bank's discretion without running the risk of fines or other costs.	1
4.11	The characteristics and principles of obligations and contingencies pertaining to direct substitutes for credit, such as withdrawal guarantees, general debt guarantees, and documentary credits ready to be utilised as loan financial guarantees.	2
4.18	The nature and values of contingencies related to good execution transactions, bid participation guarantees, security .guarantees, and documentary credits intended for use	3
4.13	The characteristics and principles of short-term trade-related contingencies, including shipping documents used as collateral for documentary credits.	4
4.03	the characteristics, values, and relationships of exchange rates, rates, and related instruments such as futures, options, and swaps.	5
4.01	The nature, values and commitments related to the available banking facilities and revolving guarantee facilities	6
4.20	The bank must disclose the analysis of assets and liabilities according to an appropriate classification of their groups, indicating their maturity dates	7
4.09	Any notable concentration of assets, liabilities, and non-balance sheet items must be disclosed by the bank.	8
4.10	The bank must disclose the amounts of risks related to significant net foreign currency positions	9
4.33	The bank must disclose the accounting policies used in determining the basis for recognizing uncollectible loans and .advances as expenses and then writing them off	10
4.47	Details about the movement of the provision for losses on loans and advances during the period must be disclosed by the bank.	11

4.53	The entire amount of loans and advances for which interest is not levied that is displayed on the balance sheet must be made public by the bank.	12
4.35	The amount recovered during this period from loans and advances that were previously written off, as well as the amount charged for the period from writing off loans and advances, must be disclosed by the bank.	13
4.11	Any funds set aside to cover losses on loans and banking facilities must be disclosed by the bank.	14
4.06	Any funds set aside to cover general banking risks, such as potential losses in the future and other unanticipated hazards, must be disclosed by the bank.	15
4.09	The type of the assets offered as collateral and the entire amount of the secured liabilities must be disclosed by the bank.	16
4.19	The sum of all contingent liability items and subsequent occurrences, calculated as an arithmetic average	

Second: Analyzing data on institutional investor responses:-

1- Examination of a sample of institutional investors' responses with respect to the income statement's obligations under international accounting disclosure standards-

Table (5)

SMA	Standards requirements	T
4.54	Interest income and income paragraphs	1
4.44	Interest expenses and other charges	2
4.02	Income from dividends	3
4.31	Income from fees and commissions received	4
4.25	Fees and commissions paid	5
4.25	Profits from dealing in foreign currencies minus losses	6
3.83	Other items of operating income	7
4.61	Losses on loans and bank facilities	8
3.86	General administration expenses	9
3.70	Other operating expenses	10
4.48	Endorsement of information that lists the primary categories of revenue and spending and classifies them based on their nature.	11
4.05	Presentation of data without an offset between spending categories, with the exception of agreements, assets, and liabilities that are hedged where there is a legal basis for doing so.	12
4.20	The arithmetic average of all income statement items	

The arithmetic means of the institutional investor sample members' answers to questions on the income statement's compliance with international accounting disclosure standards are displayed in Table (5). All paragraphs had an arithmetic mean that was lower and larger than the hypothetical mean, with the general arithmetic average being (4.20), which is more than the hypothetical mean (3). The greatest arithmetic mean is (4.61) for paragraph (8), which covers loan losses and bank facilities, while the arithmetic mean is (3.70) for paragraph (10), which includes other operational expenditures. The aforementioned statistics indicate that institutional investors prioritise their legal entitlement to see the primary income and expense lines.

2. Arithmetic means of the replies from the sample of institutional investors on the worldwide accounting disclosure standards that must be followed for the balance sheet:

Table (6) shows the arithmetic averages of the responses of individuals in the institutional investor sample regarding the requirements for applying international accounting disclosure standards for the balance sheet. The general average for paragraphs (4.40), which is a high arithmetic average greater than the hypothesized average, and we find that the lowest arithmetic average is (4.08) for paragraphs (9) Including certificates of deposit, and Paragraph (10) which includes notes payable and other liabilities documented by documents. As for the largest arithmetic average (4.80) for Paragraph (1) which includes cash and balances with the Central Bank, as well as Paragraph (2) which includes treasury bills and other deductible bills, paragraph (3) include deposits and cash held in other banks, as well as loans and advances made to other banks; their arithmetic mean is (4.64). The funds and other deposits used in money markets are included in paragraph (4); their arithmetic mean is 4.60. Loans and advances are included in paragraph (5). The payments disbursed to clients have an arithmetic mean of (4.54). According to these findings, institutional investors rely on risk-free guaranteed balances and are more cautious when using funds that carry a high level of risk in comparison to other funds, which can have an impact on the company's financial position.

Table (6)

Arithmetic mean	Standards requirements	T
80 .4	Balances at the central bank and cash	1
67 .4	Treasury bills and other deductible bills at the Central Bank	2
64 .4	Money and deposits placed in other banks, as well as advances and loans given to those institutions	3
60 .4	Money market investments include cash and other deposits.	4
54 .4	Advances and loans made to clients	5
31 .4	money held in other banks	6
22 .4	Additional money market deposits	7
25 .4	The sums that other depositors must pay	8
4.08	Certificates of deposit	9
4.08	Payment papers and other liabilities documented by documents	10
28 .4	Other borrowed funds	11
7 4.5	Endorsing the data according to which assets and liabilities are classified according to their nature	12
44 .4	Acceptance of information that classifies assets and liabilities based on relative liquidity	13
15 .4	Endorsement of statements that do not include an offset between assets and liabilities unless there is a legal right to .conduct such an offset	14
0 4.4	The arithmetic average of all budget items	

3. Arithmetic means of a sample of institutional investors' answers to questions on contingent liabilities and subsequent occurrences as required by international accounting disclosure standards:

The arithmetic means of the institutional investor sample members' answers to questions on how to apply international accounting disclosure rules for contingent liabilities and future events are displayed in Table (7). We see that all paragraphs had an arithmetic mean larger than (3) and that the general arithmetic mean for paragraphs (4) was higher than the hypothesised mean.

We find that the lowest arithmetic average ranged (3.41-3.86) and was represented by the paragraphs with low risk and media character, while the highest arithmetic average .ranged (4-4.41) and was represented by the paragraphs with very high risk levels

Table (7)

Arithmetic mean	Standards requirements	T
4.19	The kind and extent of credit obligations, which are irreversible and cannot be removed at the bank's discretion without running the risk of fines or other costs.	1
4.02	The characteristics and principles of obligations and contingencies pertaining to direct substitutes for credit, such as withdrawal guarantees, general debt guarantees, and documentary credits ready to be utilised as loan financial guarantees.	2
3.67	The characteristics and worth of contingencies pertaining to bid participation guarantees, security guarantees, well-executed transactions, and reusable documentary credits.	3
3.73	The characteristics and principles of short-term trade-related contingencies, including shipping documents used as collateral for documentary credits.	4
3.44	the characteristics, values, and relationships of exchange rates, rates, and related instruments such as futures, options, and swaps.	5
3.41	The nature, values and commitments related to the available banking facilities and revolving guarantee facilities	6
3.86	The bank must disclose the analysis of assets and liabilities according to an appropriate classification of their groups, indicating their maturity dates	7
3.73	Any notable concentration of assets, liabilities, and non-balance sheet items must be disclosed by the bank.	8
4.48	The bank must disclose the amounts of risks related to significant net foreign currency positions	9
4.28	The bank must disclose the accounting policies used in determining the basis for recognizing uncollectible loans and .advances as expenses and then writing them off	10
4.41	Details about the movement of the provision for losses on loans and advances during the period must be disclosed by the bank.	11
4.02	The entire amount of loans and advances for which interest is not levied that is displayed on the balance sheet must be made public by the bank.	12
4.35	The bank is required to declare the amount recovered during this time from previously written-off loans and advances as well as the price charged for the writing-off period.	13
4.08	Any funds set aside to cover losses on loans and banking facilities must be disclosed by the bank.	14
4.00	Any funds set aside to cover general banking risks, such as potential losses in the future and other unanticipated hazards, must be disclosed by the bank.	15
4.08	The type of the assets offered as collateral and the entire amount of the secured liabilities must be disclosed by the bank.	16
4.00	The sum of all contingent liability items and subsequent occurrences, calculated as an arithmetic average	

testing:

1- Testing the external auditor's hypotheses

was put to the test: (From the perspective of:, all international accounting disclosure standard requirements are significant and suitable to demonstrate a particular level of disclosure.-of the external auditor), and the subsequent hypotheses split off from H0: From the external auditor's perspective, the income statement's compliance with international accounting disclosure rules is not significant.

H1: From an external auditor's perspective, the income statement's compliance with international accounting disclosure standards is crucial.

Table (8) Testing the first sub-hypothesis

Sig-t	t tabular	t calculated	Requirements of international accounting disclosure standards
0.00	1.96	2.009	income list

We notice from Table (8) above that the calculated t value is greater than the tabulated t value , .and that the level of significance is less than the approved level (0.05) According to the decision rule, we reject the null hypothesis H 0 and accept the existence hypothesis H 1 , that is, the requirements for applying international accounting disclosure standards for the income statement Important from the external .auditor's point of view

Testing the second sub-hypothesis:

H0: From the perspective of the external auditor, the requirements of the international accounting disclosure standards for the balance sheet are not significant.

H1: From the perspective of the external auditor, the requirements of the international accounting disclosure standards for the balance sheet are significant.

Table (9) Testing the second sub-hypothesis

Sig-t	t tabular	t calculated	Requirements of international accounting disclosure standards
0.04	1.96	11.955	Balance sheet

We note from Table (9) above that the calculated value of t is greater than the value of tabulated t , .and that the level of significance is less than the approved level (0.05According to the decision rule, we reject the null hypothesis H0 and accept the hypothesis of the existence H1 , meaning that the requirements for applying international accounting disclosure standards for the balance sheet Important from the .external auditor's point of view

Testing the third sub-hypothesis:

H0: The external auditor does not consider the international accounting disclosure standards' requirements for contingent liabilities and future events to be very important.

H1: The requirements of the international accounting disclosure standards for contingent liabilities and subsequent occurrences are important from the standpoint of the external auditor.

Table (10) Testing the second sub-hypothesis

Sig-t	t tabular	t calculated	Requirements of international accounting disclosure standards
0.00	1.96	8.186	Contingent liabilities and subsequent events

Table (10) above shows that the level of significance is less than the authorised level (0.05) and that the computed t value is bigger than the tabulated t value. We accept the existence hypothesis H 1 and reject the null hypothesis H 0 in accordance with the decision rule, indicating that the conditions are satisfied for implementing international accounting disclosure rules for contingent liabilities. From the perspective of the external auditor, subsequent developments are significant.

With reference to the test results above, we find that for the majority of the standard requirements, the significance is less than the approved level (0.05). This confirms the acceptance of the main hypothesis, which argues that all requirements for applying international accounting disclosure standards are significant and appropriate to demonstrate a certain level of accounting disclosure from an auditor's perspective for external accounts.

2- Testing hypotheses for the institutional investor

was tested : (All requirements of international accounting disclosure standards are important and appropriate to demonstrate a certain extent of disclosure from the point of view of the institutional investor) and the following sub-hypotheses were branched out:-

H0: From the perspective of the institutional investor, the income statement's compliance with international accounting disclosure standards is unimportant. H1: From the perspective of the external auditor, the income statement's compliance with international accounting disclosure standards is crucial.

Table (11) Testing the first sub-hypothesis

Sig-t	t tabular	t calculated	Requirements of international accounting disclosure standards
0.00	1.96	8.186	income list

We note from Table (11) above that the calculated t value is greater than the tabulated t value , .and that the level of significance is less than the approved level (0.05) According to the decision rule, we reject the null hypothesis H0 and accept the existence hypothesis H1 , meaning that the requirements for applying international accounting disclosure standards for the income statement Important from the point of .view of an institutional investor

Testing the second sub-hypothesis:

H0: In light of, IAS disclosure requirements for the balance sheet are not significant.the financial institution

H1: The requirements of international accounting disclosure standards for the balance sheet are important from the standpoint of the institutional investor.

Table (12) Testing the second sub-hypothesis

Sig-t	t tabular	t calculated	Requirements of international accounting disclosure standards
0.01	1.96	2.592	Balance sheet

We note from Table (12) above that the calculated value of t is greater than the value of tabulated t , .and that the level of significance is less than the approved level (0.05) According to the decision rule, we reject the null hypothesis H0 and accept the hypothesis of the existence H1 , meaning that the requirements for applying international accounting disclosure standards for the balance sheet Important from the .point of view of the institutional investor

Testing the third sub-hypothesis:

H0: From the standpoint of the institutional investor, IAS disclosure requirements for contingent liabilities and future events are not significant.

H1: The international accounting disclosure standards' requirements for contingent liabilities and future events are important from the perspective of the institutional investor.

Table (13) Testing the second sub-hypothesis

Sig-t	t tabular	t calculated	Requirements of international accounting disclosure standards
0.014	1.96	2.459	Contingent liabilities and subsequent events

Table (13) above shows that the level of significance is less than the authorised level (0.05) and that the computed t value is bigger than the tabulated t value. We accept the existence hypothesis H 1 and reject the null hypothesis H 0 in accordance with the decision rule, indicating that the conditions are satisfied for implementing international accounting disclosure rules for contingent liabilities. After-the-fact developments hold significance for institutional investors.

Referring to the results of the test above, we find that the significance is less than the approved level (0.05) for most of the requirements of the standards, which is confirmation of the acceptance of the main hypothesis which states that (all requirements for applying international accounting disclosure standards are important and appropriate to show a certain extent of accounting disclosure from the investor's point of view). institutional)

external auditor and the institutional investor

H0: (There are no statistically significant discrepancies between the institutional investor's and the external auditor's assessment of the requirements for following international accounting disclosure standards.)

H1: (The external auditor's and the institutional investor's assessments of the requirements for adhering to global accounting disclosure standards disagree statistically considerably.)

Testing the first sub-hypothesis

H0 : (There are no statistically significant differences between the evaluation of the requirements for applying international accounting disclosure standards for the income statement from the point of view of the external auditor and the point of view of the)institutional investor

H1 : (There are statistically significant differences between evaluating the requirements for applying international accounting disclosure standards for the income statement from the point of view of the external auditor and the point of view of the)institutional investor

By following the results and arithmetic averages in Tables (2 and 5) of the requirements for applying international accounting disclosure standards to the paragraphs of the income statement, we find that the general arithmetic average for the paragraphs from the auditor’s point of view is (4.32), while for the arithmetic averages ,for the same income paragraphs from the institutional investor’s point of view (4.20) and this indicates that there are no differences in the two points of view, so we reject the existence hypothesis H1 and accept the null hypothesis H0 , meaning that there are no statistically significant disparities between the institutional investor's and the external auditor's assessments of the requirements for adopting international accounting disclosure standards connected to the income statement.

Testing the second sub-hypothesis:

H0 : (There are no statistically significant differences between the evaluation of the requirements for applying international accounting disclosure standards for the balance sheet from the point of view of the external auditor and the point of view of the)institutional investor

H1 : (There are statistically significant differences between the evaluation of the requirements for applying international accounting disclosure standards for the balance sheet from the point of view of the external auditor and the point of view of the)institutional investor

By following the results and arithmetic averages in Tables (3 and 6) of the requirements for applying international accounting disclosure standards to the paragraphs of the balance sheet , we find that the general arithmetic average for the paragraphs from the auditor’s point of view is (4.44), as for the arithmetic averages for .the same balance sheet paragraphs from the point of view of the institutional investor

(4.40), and this indicates that there are no differences in the two points of view, so we reject the existence hypothesis H1 and accept the null hypothesis H0 , meaning that Between the two perspectives of the external auditor and the institutional investor, there are no statistically significant variations in the assessment of the requirements for adopting international accounting disclosure standards connected to the balance sheet.

Testing the second sub-hypothesis:

H0: (The assessment of the requirements for applying international accounting disclosure standards for contingent liabilities and subsequent events from the perspectives of the external auditor and the institutional investor does not show any statistically significant differences.)

H1: When comparing the requirements for adopting international accounting disclosure rules for contingent liabilities and subsequent events, there are statistically significant disparities between the perspectives of institutional investors and external auditors.

The general arithmetic average for the paragraphs from the auditor's point of view is (4.19), as are the arithmetic averages for the same paragraphs from the investor's point of view. These findings can be obtained by referring to Tables (4 and 7) of the requirements for applying international accounting disclosure standards for the paragraphs related to contingent liabilities and subsequent events. Institutional (4.00), which suggests that the two points of view are identical. Consequently, we accept the null hypothesis H0 and reject the existence hypothesis H1, which states that there are no statistically significant differences between the comparison of the two points of view about the need for following international accounting disclosure rules in relation to contingent liabilities and subsequent events. The viewpoints of the institutional investors and the external auditor

Conclusions and recommendations:

Conclusions: Through the above presentation and analysis, we reached the :following conclusions

1. The requirements for applying international accounting disclosure standards are important from the standpoint of the external auditor.
2. The institutional investor views the requirements for adhering to international accounting disclosure standards as very consequential.
3. The external auditor and the institutional investor largely agree when assessing the requirements for applying international accounting disclosure standards to the income statement. The auditor is particularly interested in the paragraphs that discuss granting credit facilities and avoiding secondary sources, while the investor is more interested in the income and expenses related to the income statement's core operations.
4. Regarding the requirements for adopting international accounting disclosure standards for the balance sheet, the institutional investor and the external auditor have a lot in common. The passages pertaining to the uses of money and the need for disclosure to those who use the financial statements—including institutional investors—grab the auditor's attention. There are several hazards in these lines.
5. When it comes to assessing the requirements for applying international accounting disclosure standards for contingent liabilities and subsequent events, the institutional investor and the external auditor are largely in agreement. The investor is interested in the requirements of the standards that centre on the paragraphs that pertain to the total value of the provision for losses on loans and advances, while the auditor is more concerned with the requirements of the standards that centre on very high risks.

Recommendations: Based on the above conclusions, the researchers recommend the following recommendations:

1. The entities that issue international accounting disclosure standards must take the views of the entities that benefit from the data generated in the financial reports and the regulatory authorities represented by the external auditor to set accounting disclosure standards and the amount of presentation of appropriate and appropriate data with the required transparency.
2. Entities that issue international accounting disclosure standards must take into consideration the internal control system to set disclosure standards in sufficient, appropriate, appropriate and transparent quantities.
3. In order to give the information required to be revealed in the audited financial reports and to enable the external auditor to make logical investment decisions, he must be knowledgeable about and acquainted with the opinions of the institutional investor.
4. The institutional investor must keep abreast of the latest developments in announced international accounting disclosure standards and determine his need for the information required to be disclosed.
5. The need to periodically update these guidelines since investor behaviour varies depending on the political, social, and economic climate.

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