The Impact of Applying International Accounting Standard No.34 On the Quality of Financial Reporting; An Applied Study on Al-Ribas Poultry and Feed Company

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ABSTRACT

Users of accounting information rely on the financial statements as a primary source of information and financial reporting when making choices, but occasionally they require access to data for time periods less than a year. The purpose of this study is to examine how the application of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34 affects financial reporting quality. The study employs a practical approach, analyzing financial data from Al-Ribas Poultry and Feed Company. The conclusions were drawn from the research's practical components that - Al-Rebass Company for Poultry and Feed, it becomes clear that the overall average of discretionary accruals during the study period was approximately 0.0548. Comparing this average with the actual values recorded in the various quarters reveals that the quality of financial reporting was relatively high throughout most of 2022. The values in all four quarters of that year were below the overall average, indicating that earnings during this period were likely more representative of the company's actual performance and had not been subject to significant accounting adjustments that might have impacted the financial statements. However, the situation began to change somewhat in 2023, with the company recording a significant increase in discretionary accruals in the second and fourth quarters. These values clearly exceeded the overall average, particularly in the fourth quarter, which recorded the highest value during the entire period (0.1313). The recommendation of the study are All businesses covered by International Accounting Standard (34) are required to follow the standard and prepare interim financial reports using the same accounting principles as annual financial reports.

KEY WORDS: IAS 34, Financial Reporting Quality, Interim Financial Reports, Financial Statements, Al-Ribas Poultry and Feed Company.

1. INTRODUCTION[1]

As most of consumers require data that's way better suited for determining long haul, it has become important to have intervals money related reports that cover a period of time shorter than a year. This is often since the instruments for making the annually financial reports were inadequately owing to the fast factors and the extension of the financial development. As a result, the request for accounting data rose routinely (quarter or semi-annual).

The "Interim Financial Reporting" International Accounting Standard 34 (IAS 34) is essential to ensure that interim financial statements give stakeholders accurate and pertinent information.

Transparent and accurate financial reporting is more important than ever in the dynamic and ever-changing global business environment. Precise financial records that faithfully portray the cash flows, performance, and financial standing of an organization are guaranteed by high-quality accounting data. Additionally, it lessens the information asymmetry that exists between management and outside parties like creditors, investors, and

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regulators. This promotes confidence in the financial markets and improves market efficiency.

Giving users of financial statements access to financial data that can be utilized to guide economic decisions is the aim of financial reporting, If the data in the financial statements satisfies the requirements for financial information quality—such as being given in a way that is suitable, pertinent, comparable, comprehensible, timely, and verifiable—a legitimate judgment can be taken.

And also The company's capacity to manage both internal and external financial sources and satisfy the necessary accountability requirements will be informed by the quality of financial reporting.

2. METHODOLOGY AND PREVIOUS STUDIES

2.1 Study Methodology

Research Question:

often because of the rapid dynamics and the expansion of financial development, the tools used to create the yearly financial reports were insufficient. Consequently, there was a regular increase in the demand for accounting data (quarter or semi-annual).

The study contains this question: What is the impact of implementing IAS 34 in financial reporting quality?

Research objectives

1-The first is to look at how International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34 adoption affects financial reporting quality. This is used in relation to a particular subset of firms that are listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange.

2-The IAS 34 which talks and improves interim financial reporting.

3- Analyzing the effect on financial reporting quality.

The importance of the study

This study is important because it examine the effects of applying International Accounting Standard No. 34 (IAS 34), which speeches interim financial reporting, on the caliber of financial reporting. This study contributes to our understanding of how IAS 34 improves the transparency, accuracy, and comparability of financial information in Iraq, a developing market, by looking at a sample of companies listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange, and Better Choice-Making Businesses can provide accurate and timely interim financial reporting by implementing IAS 34. By shedding light on how this effects investor decisions, this research will contribute to increased trust in financial statements.

Regulatory Insights: By directing regulators and policymakers in Iraq to apply or strengthen international accounting standards, the results of practice could strengthen the country's financial system.

Research hypotheses

1-There is a statistically significant impact of the implementation of IAS 34 on the quality of financial reporting."

2-Al-Ribas Poultry and Feed Company provide better financial reporting when IAS 34 is applied.

the study sample

Firms listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange make up the study's sample (Al-Ribas Poultry and Feed Company and National household furniture industry company).

study Approach

The study use employs a Quantitative Approach, analyzing financial data from Al-Ribas Poultry and Feed Company, Modified Jones model

to measurement in order to investigate the effects of implementing International Accounting Standard No. 34 on the quality of financial reporting.

The Limits of the Study

1. Geographic Scope: Because only businesses listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange were included in the study, the results may not be as applicable to other markets just in Iraq stock Exchange.

2. Time Period: The study is limited in scope, which might make it difficult to identify long-term patterns or the effects of using IAS 34, special year 2022- 2023.

2.2 Previous Studies

Study by (sultan, 2013) Title: In light of International Accounting Standard (34) (A field study in a number of private commercial banks), interim financial statements and their coverage of measurement and disclosure criteria

Type of study: Kirkuk University Journal of Administrative and Economic Sciences, vol.3, No. 2 , 2013

Objective: 1-defining the least form and substance of these statements, defining the process by which commercial banks create their interim financial statements, and identifying the measurement and supporting evidence basis for the data they include.

2. Giving users of financial statements the accurate and timely information they need to make decisions about borrowing and investing.

Problem: The research problem is that if commercial banks don't follow Standard 34, they won't be able to satisfy the standards for measurement and disclosure, which means they won't be able to give decision-makers accurate information in the right time.

Conclusion: The interim financial statements prepared by banks do not meet the minimal standards outlined in International Accounting Standard No. (34), which stipulates the following guidelines as a minimum: Condensed general budget (A). B: The Income Statement in Condensed Form. C: The abbreviated statement of equity changes. D: the statement of condensed cash flow. E: Suitable disclosures.

Study by (Ibrahim, 2016) Title: The impact of financial reporting on earnings per share on the quality of financial reporting.

Type of study: Journal of Economic and Administrative Sciences 525 Issue (44) Volume (22) for the year 2016

Objective: Giving a definition of earnings per share, financial reporting on it, the factors influencing it, and the methods used to measure it, along with a statement about the financial reporting quality. Concept describing the methods for calculating earnings per share in accordance with International Accounting Standard 33 and providing clarification on the standard.

Problem: The quality of financial reports and, therefore, accounting information is adversely impacted by the listed joint stock companies on the Iraq Stock Exchange's lax faithfulness to international accounting standards, particularly International Standard 33 on earnings per share. The relationship between capital structure and International Accounting Standard 33's application in Iraqi joint stock companies listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange is also covered in the research.

Conclusion: With the exception of a small percentage of the research sample, 12.5% of Iraqi joint-stock companies listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange, earnings per share are not disclosed in the annual financial reports.

Study by (Rashwan, 2019) Title: The impact of applying international financial reporting standard to SMEs on optimizing the utility of financial reports between Palestinian and Libyan business environments.

Objective: To highlight the connection between better financial reporting information quality and SMEs' use of IFRS.

Problem: Does the adoption of IFRS by SMEs have a statistically meaningful correlation with improved financial reporting quality?

Conclusion: The study's results demonstrate that while implementing IFRS has several advantages, the most significant ones are in raising the degree of disclosure and transparency in financial reporting and enhancing the quality of reported financial information.

3. THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR STUDY VARIABLE

3.1 Theoretical Background on Ias 34

The concept of International Accounting Standard (IAS 34): One important standard that regulates the creation and presentation of interim financial statements is International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34, "Interim Financial Reporting." For organizations that must or choose to release financial reports less frequently than annually, it is essential. IAS 34 guarantees that interim financial reports give users accurate and timely information about an entity's performance and financial status for a portion of the fiscal year (noury,2020:67). International Accounting Standard (34) issued by the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) came for the purpose of organizing interim (provisional) financial reports, and guiding the preparation of interim (provisional) financial reports to pay attention to providing qualitative characteristics of accounting information due to its positive impact on the quality of these reports to help Decision makers in predicting economic events and building future plans to make sound economic decisions (Al-shatnawi, 2017: 43), which represent financial statements covering financial periods less than a full financial year, and these reports are usually about 3 months and are called (quarterly), although there are several legislations requiring that this type of interim reports be on a semi-annual basis (Doinea , 2008:157).

The importance of International Accounting Standard (IAS 34)

can be explained through the following points (surya , 2017: 43):

1- Standard (IAS 34) provides information capable of crossing international borders that is understandable to all users, due to the large size of economic units and the multiplicity of their nationalities, branches, forms and types.

2-This standard is considered a means of transferring accounting results during a specific financial period in a way that summarizes the activity of economic units during an accounting period, and is presented in a way that enables users of these reports to compare them with previous periods

3- Standard (IAS 34) clarifies the accounting principles and rules that must be applied in preparing interim financial reports.

In the opinion of the researcher: IAS 34 guarantees that accounting information is not only consistent and comparable but also available to a wide range of users across international borders by providing a standardized framework for interim financial reporting) .

Objectives of International Accounting Standard (IAS 34)

the most important objectives of the above standard can be identified as follows (Hassan, 2020: 347)

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1- Describe the principles of recognition and measurement in the full or abbreviated financial statements for a specific interim financial period that are issued for part of the fiscal year (quarterly or semi-annually).

-2- Help in enhancing the use of users of this accounting information in making rational decisions.

3- Knowing the financial position of the economic unit as well as cash flows and cash liquidity. And its ability to achieve its planned objectives.

In the opinion of the researcher: IAS 34 offers a uniform framework that benefits financial information preparers and users alike by outlining the minimal content and principles for measurement and recognition).

2.1.6the Scope of International Accounting Standard (IAS) (34):

International Accounting Standard (IAS) (34) applies to economic units that are required or have chosen to publish an interim financial report, i.e. the presentation of interim statements is optional (mashkur,2021: 90). What is included in Standard (IAS) (34) can be summarized as follows (Aristifa ,2014, 84):

1- This standard encourages economic units whose shares are traded on the stock market to submit interim financial reports that are consistent with the principles of recognition, measurement and disclosure stipulated in this standard.

2- When the economic unit does not publish its interim financial reports or submits interim financial reports that do not comply with the texts of International Accounting Standard (IAS) (34), this does not prevent it from complying with international financial reporting standards when preparing annual financial reports that comply with these standards (Idris and Al-Mahdi, 2017: 12).

3-The economic unit shall comply with the requirements of IAS (34) if the economic unit is requested by local legislation or if it chooses to publish its interim financial reports in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards. In this case, the economic unit must comply with all the requirements of this standard (Al-Khatib, 2009: 33)

In the opinion of the researcher: I believe that IAS 34's flexibility shows a sensible strategy for adjusting to various organizational situations and regulatory environments. The standard permits companies to adjust their interim reporting procedures to comply with local regulations, market demands, or internal requirements by not imposing any particular.

Recognition and measurement in International Accounting Standard No. (34)

A- Accounting policies for interim reports

1. Using the same accounting rules for annual financial statements: With the exception of adjustments made after the date of the annual financial statements that will be reflected in the financial statements for the subsequent year, the same accounting rules should be used for interim financial reports as for annual financial statements. In their interim financial reports, units are required to declare their comply withnce to this guideline. [Zamel, 2013: 49]

2. Modifications to accounting policies:

A- requirement of International Accounting Standard No. (34) pertaining to policy changes is that the business must comply with to the policy for the duration of a fiscal year. In order to re-adjust the interim report statement for the prior comparative period, any decision to modify a particular accounting policy in the course of the year should be implemented retroactively. [Khaled Jamal, Al-Ja'art, 2017: 98]

B- Measurement:

The frequency of creating interim financial reports should not impact the activities of the economic units, and the measuring process should not be impacted by reporting (whether quarterly, semi-annual, or yearly) [IFRS, 2017: 88].

As a result, the measuring procedure should consider the following points [Abu Nassar, Muhammad, Hamidat, Juma, 2017: 67].

1. Seasonally or interim revenues should be considered similarly to those contained in the annual financial statements. As a result, they should be recognized or deferred on the date of producing the interim statements using the same methodology as the annual statements.

2. The same method of recognition used to prepare the annual statements is used to recognize costs and revenues in the interim financial statements, particularly those incurred unevenly throughout the fiscal year.

3. Cost of goods sold and inventory: According to accounting opinion No. (28), when accounting for costs and expenses in the interim financial reports, the same accounting rules that are used to prepare the annual financial reports must be used.

C- Disclosure:

The necessary explanatory comments are intended to clarify actions and occurrences that are seen to be important to comprehending shifts in the economic unit's performance and financial status. It is assumed by International Accounting Standard No. (34) that anybody who reads the economic unit's interim financial reports would also be able to comprehend the current yearly financial reports. The recurrence of yearly disclosures in the interim financial statements is thus restricted by International Accounting Standard No. (34). (Al-Ja'art, 2017: 37)

2-1.8 Interim Financial Reports

A General Framework for Interim Reports According to the International Accounting Standard (34)

The concept and definition of interim financial reports:

First: What interim financial reports are and how they are defined?

Since these corporations and their annual worldwide reports publish financial reports covering an intermediate period throughout the fiscal year, generally semi-annually or quarterly, interim financial reports are a source of acceptable accounting information for all types of stakeholders to use when making economic choices. The demand from shareholders and other economic decision-makers to determine the activity's outcomes and the standing of the firms they invest in on a regular basis, rather than waiting until the end of the fiscal year to get the data required for such judgments, is what has sparked interest in these kinds of reports (Abu Bakr, 2017: 37).

According to International Accounting Standard No. 34, the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) defines interim financial reports as "a complete or abridged set of financial statements for a period of less than one full year of the economic unit. "Since the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) requires US public corporations to produce financial statements on an interim basis rather than annually, [Al-Jaarat, Khaled Jamal,2017: 38].

(Kieso, Donald,2010: 203) feels that interim financial reports give creditors and investors more relevant information because they are created in less than a year.

In order for businesses to rapidly release information to creditors and investors, the interim data that is part of the quarterly report needs to be flowing. According to the aforementioned, financial reports are those that present data for time periods less than a fiscal year. They can be produced quarterly or semi-annually, lasting three or six months, and they can take the shape of a comprehensive set of primary statements or condensed financial statements.

In the opinion of the researcher: Interim financial reports play a important role in providing timely and relevant financial information to stakeholders, especially in today's fast-paced economic environment.

Interim financial reports aim to achieve the following:

[Al-Ubaidi, Joan Jassim Khadir,2009: 19]

A. Giving present and potential creditors, credit providers, and investors the right accounting data to help them make informed decisions about loans and investments in a timely way and on an interim basis—typically quarterly—during the fiscal year.

B. Since net cash flows are a measure of the company's capacity to fulfill its external commitments, including paying dividends and loan interest, the accounting data in the interim financial reports helps users in estimating the magnitude, timing, and level of confidence associated with projected cash flows.

C. Investors can estimate future expectations for the company's success with the aid of interim financial reports, which offer information on assessing the company's performance and earning capability during the time for which they are-prepared.

D. Offering accounting data on the economic unit's assets, liabilities, ownership rights, and modifications that took place during the interim period, along with other pertinent data that may be used to assess the level of liquidity and the likelihood of experiencing financial difficulties within the given time frame.

3.2 The Theoretical Framework for the Quality of Financial Reporting

The Concept of Financial Reporting:

The definition of financial detailing is interpreted differently by different researchers. Al-Amri views it as a term synonymous with accounting avoidance, given its function in providing common financial reports and satisfying the needs of recipients of accounting data (Al-Amri 2014 :41). Muhammad, on the other hand, views it as the arrangement of accounting data beneficial to recipients, such as banks and speculators, to rationalize their financing and speculation choices and evaluate the amount and timing of expected approaching and active cash streams, the likelihood of victory and the cost and advantage confinement (Muhammad 2016 :43) and Al-Najjar describes it as a coordinate framework for detailing on all elements of the accounting data framework of advantage, by discussing the objectives of financial details for accounting mental systems, estimating techniques, and avoidance bases, in addition to planning financial justifications and accounting organization tools (Al-Najjar, 2010 :26). Analysts acknowledge that financial reporting is a coordinated framework of accounting information that plans financial reports on the activities of the business unit in order to present a picture. Organizing accounting data in accordance with global standards would make it clear and equitable for all recipients to rationalize important decisions and reduce susceptibility for loan specialists and speculators, allowing for appropriate and reliable analysis and examination.

In the opinion of the researcher: A essential, well-

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coordinated system for providing accounting data that satisfies the demands of various stakeholders is financial reporting. It guarantees transparency, dependability, and equity by following international standards, empowering creditors, investors, and other users to make well-informed decisions.

The concept of financial reporting quality:

The quality of financial reports alludes to the brevity through which the company's exercises, operations and other financial data related to the office are communicated (Biddle, Hilary & Verdi, 2009: 112). The term quality of financial reports isn't last and numerous measures have been utilized to clarify the concept in ponders and writing. Between them is the collection demonstrate (Biddle & Hillary, 2006; Verdi, 2006; Chen, Trust Umoren & Enang, 2015; Karampinis & Hevas, 2009; Bartov, Goldberg & Li & Wang, 2013; Tang, Chen, & Li, 2013: 963) the value relevance demonstrates (Shamimul, et. al, 2015; Kim, 2005; Lin, 2008; Best, 2009: 395).

In the opinion of the researcher: The quality of financial reporting is directly linked to the value and reliability of accounting information, enabling users to make sound decisions. High-quality financial reporting is characterized by clarity, transparency, timeliness, and freedom from errors or biases

The importance of the quality of financial reporting:

A number of points can be used to explain the significance of high-quality accounting information, including the following:(Al-Hilali, 2016: 19; Verdi, 2006:15)

-In accordance with the objectives and requirements of present and potential investors as well as those of others who wish to rationalize their investment decisions, the financial reports' good disclosure and transparency of information reflect the actual state of the company's finances and its actual and expected profits.

-helping to provide accounting standards that allow users to make informed decisions and serve as the foundation for financial reports.

The effect of implementing the international accounting standard (34) in the quality of the interim financial reports:

There is an effect of the implementation of the international accounting standard because it imposes relatively more disclosure requirements in the context of improving the quality of financial reports and processing information inconsistency. (Nijam & Jahfar 2016: 98). The International Accounting Standard No. (34) provided more accurate information for financial reports users in determining business performance levels through the positive impact on the quality of financial reports analysis. The positives of the application of standard (34) can be summed up with (akgün, 2016: 180-181))

*The international accounting standard increases the quality of both internal and external analysis in business

*The international accounting standard provides more accurate financial reports for users to help them make important

decisions in business.

* International accounting standard (34) increases the efficiency of financial analysis, as it helps in facilitating business audits.

* Standards (34) help make appropriate decisions at each stage of commercial activities

* The international accounting standard positively affects the quality of financial reports in terms of documents and registration arrangement

* The international accounting standard provides a constant basis for comparing reports for different periods, and thus helps in making appropriate decisions on topics of vital importance to business.

4. THE PRACTICAL SIDE

Section 1: Theoretical Aspect

Section 2: Description of the Research Sample

Section 3: Testing And Analyzing the Study Hypotheses

Al-Ribas Poultry And Feed Company.

4.1 Establishing:

Al-Ribas Company For Poultry and Feed – Private Shareholding, which was established on 2010 in Iraq-Kurdistan region, had witnessed a new era of update since 2020 as per the directions of the top management of the company.

Complete update for all the company units as for Buildings as well as equipment in addition to applying the most recent technologies in the poultry industry.

The production capacity has been increased from 540,000 Layer birds to 1,181,976 Layer Birds by adding new Layer Houses. In addition to increasing the rearing houses capacity to reach to 400,080 Birds.

Moreover, the actual steps have been taken since the beginning of 2022 to establish the biggest new strategic broiler farm in the region to produce 14,000,000 broiler birds per year divided into 96 broiler houses.

The new project also includes, slaughterhouse, cut ups line, cooling and refrigerating stores, Further Process Line, rendering plant, and Wasted Water Treatment Unit.

The Capital:

In the year 2021 until 2023 its capital was

30,000,000,000, Its capital raise in 31/12/2024 To 100,000,000,000-dinar Iraqi.

4.2 Operational Activities

1- Poultry
2- Feed

This was the stage of expansion for the table egg production halls, the care halls, and the supporting production units, including modern sorting, packaging, and wrapping equipment, as well as all the achievements. The environment that contributes to achieving the technical leap that brought the secondary capacity to 1,181,000 chickens, achieving a production of up to three thousand boxes per day through. The previous number of care halls was (3) and the number of care halls became (5) with a capacity of 350,000 thousand birds.

-1- The previous number of production halls was (9) with a capacity of 540,000 thousand chickens and has now become (18) with a capacity of 640,000 thousand chickens for the (9) added.

-2-The previous storage capacity for fodder was (600) tons per year. Two new silos were added with a capacity of 1,500 tons.

-3- A new egg complex was added to the new production halls with the highest level of modernity and a capacity of 6 egg assembly lines with sorting by weight and size.

Section 2: Applying of Standard 34 to the financial statements of the research sample:

The application of International Accounting Standard (34) in the research sample company and its impact on improving the quality of financial reporting:

This research addresses the application of International Accounting Standard (34) in (Al-Ribas Poultry) to improve the quality of financial reporting and outlines all the requirements of this standard in the financial reports of the research sample company for the year (2022-2023). To this end, the financial statements of the research sample company for the years (2018 and 2019) will be presented, and the interim quarterly and semi-annual financial statements of the research sample companies will be prepared in accordance with this standard, as well as the clarifications attached to the financial statements, which are balance sheet (the statement of financial position) and (income statement) the statement of profit and loss.

Measurement of variables:

4.3 Financial reporting quality (mediating variable) Mjones:

Modified Jones: Modified Jones Model: Dechow et al. (1995) dropped Jones' assumption that revenue reflects the effect of non-discretionary accruals by adjusting sales for changes in accounts receivable. Jones assumed that all changes in credit sales during the study period resulted from earnings management practices, as it is easier to manage earnings by controlling the recognition of credit sales revenue than cash sales revenue (Shtewi, 2009: 22-24). Discretionary accruals are calculated according to Dechow et al. (1995) through the following steps: Hamdan (2012: 273-274) 1. Estimating Total Accruals (Total Accruals) is the difference between net income and operating cash flow.

Modified Jones:
Where:

$$\frac{TAC_{it}}{TA_{it-1}} = \beta_0\left(\frac{1}{TA_{it-1}}\right) + \beta_1\left(\frac{\Delta REV_{it} - \Delta REC_{it}}{TA_{it-1}}\right) + \beta_2\left(\frac{PPE_{it}}{TA_{it-1}}\right) + \varepsilon\_it$$

Where:

TAC: is the total accruals calculated as the difference between net income and operating cash flow.

TA: is the total assets at the beginning of the year.

ΔREV: is the change in revenue.

ΔREC: is the change in accounts receivable.

PPE: is the property, plant and equipment.

Fist: Presentation of financial statements in the research sample company:

Below is a set of financial statements for the research sample company, as shown in the tables below

Table (1)
Balance Sheet Statement of Al-Ribas Poultry and Feed Company/ As In 31-3-2022-2023
(Amounts In Iraqi Dinars)

The details	2022	2023
Assets		
Fixed asset		
Fixed asset in cash	47,038373,382	47,790,289,776
deferred revenue expenses	1,971,648,616	3,488,517,307
Projects under implementation	6,530,252,395	76,024,408,255
Total fixed assets	**55,540,274,393**	**127,303,215,338**
Current assets		
Inventory	6.334,413,589	9,230,640,915
Receivables	3,249,462,383	21,609,216,802
cash	42,149,044,967	4,008,568,189
Total Current assets	**51,732,920,939**	**34,848,425,906**
Total assets	**107,273,195,332**	**162,151,641,244**
Financing Sources		
Long-Term Financing Sources		
Nominal Capital	**30,000,000,000**	**30,000,000,000**
Accumulated Deficit	(12,568,090,253)	(7,393,867,416)
Long-Term Loans	78,850,000,000	123,850,000,000

Total Accumulated Deficit + Long-Term Loans	66,281,909,747	116,456,132,584
Total Long-Term Financing Sources	**96,281,909,747**	**146,456,132,584**
Short-term financing sources		
allocations	4,503,449,542	4,788,503,072
Creditors	6,487,836,043	10,907,005,588
Total-short-term financing sources	10,991,285,585	15,695,508,660
Total financing sources	**107,273,195,332**	**162,151,641,244.0**

- An important rise in "projects under execution" was the primary driver of the more than twice increase in fixed assets.
- Despite an increase in inventory and receivables, current assets fell as cash reserves were depleted to finance those initiatives.
- In terms of liabilities and equity, the business increased its short-term payables and significantly increased its long-term debt, which improved its deficit.

Table (2)

Income statement (Profit and Loss Account and Distribution) Of Al-Ribas Poultry And Feed Company As In 31-3-2022-2023 (Amounts In Iraqi Dinars)

The details	**2022**	**2023**
Current Operations Revenue	**4,329,214,037**	**6,649,779,250**
Salaries and Wages	315,915,730	399,392,500
Inventory of Goods	3,584,822,364	4,466,855,682
Service Supplies	351,580,514	416,576,721
Taxes and Fees	19,335,750	-
Total Operating Cost	**4,271,654,358**	**5,282,824,903**
Surplus from Current Operations	57,559,679	24,525,839,113
Surplus from Current Operations		1,332,232,297
Add: Transfer and Other Revenues	9,967,491.00	95,997,497.0
Deduct: Transfer Expenses	1,894,000	
Other Transfer Expenses Excluding H (384)	19,809,075	250,000
Other Expenses	21,703,075	235,761,133
Total Transfer and Other Expenses	35,856,604	236,011,133
Operational Surplus Before Tax (Deficit)	45,824,095.00	1,096,221,164
Deduct: Income Tax		
Operational Surplus After Tax (Deficit)		1,192,218,661.0
Distributed as follows:		
Accumulated Surplus	45,824,095.00	1,192,218,661.0
Accumulated Deficit	-	-
Total	**45,824,095.00**	**1,192,218,661.0**

The fiscal year 2023 was far better, with both revenue and surplus increasing significantly.

• Revenue growth nevertheless outpaced higher operating and transfer costs.

• A significant increase over 2022 in the final accumulated surplus.

Table 3

Balance Sheet Statement of Al-Ribas Poultry and Feed Company as In 30-6-2022-2023 (Amounts In Iraqi Dinars)

The details	**2022**	**2023**
Assets		
Fixed asset		
Fixed asset in cash	47,095,755,132	47,819,676,526
deferred revenue expenses	1,971,648,616	3,488,517,308
Projects under implementation	36,781,987,832	92,374,568,994
Total fixed assets	**85,849,391,580**	**143,682,762,828**
Current assets		
Inventory	7,269,936,468	9,931,550,532
Receivables	3,200,886,288	3,880,334,437
cash	10,276,168,295	5,497,486,583
Total Current assets	**20,712,706,006**	**19,309,371,551**
Total assets	**106,562,097,586**	**162,992,134,379**
Financing Sources		
Long-Term Financing Sources		
Nominal Capital	**30,000,000,000**	**30,000,000,000**
Accumulated Deficit	(11,751,036,308)	(6,471,063,544)
Long-Term Loans	34,000,000,000	123,850,000,000
Total Accumulated Deficit + Long-Term Loans	22,248,963,692	117,378,936,456
Total Long-Term Financing Sources	**52,248,963,692**	**147,378,936,456**
Short-term financing sources		
allocations	4,497,947,320	4,788,503,072
Creditors	6,875,842,588	10,824,694,851
Total-short-term financing sources	11,373,789,908	15,613,197,923
Total financing sources	**106,562,097,586**	**162,992,134,380**

Table (4)

Income statement (Profit and Loss Account and Distribution) Of Al-Ribas Poultry And Feed Company as in 30-6-2022-2023 (Amounts In Iraqi Dinars)

The details	**2022**	**2023**
Current Operations Revenue	**9,228,783,491**	**13,495,701,250**
Salaries and Wages	640,802,710	741,492,850
Inventory of Goods	8,778,301,584	9,574,794,365
Service Supplies	810,338,177	964,326,234
Taxes and Fees	25,734,250	-
Total Operating Cost	**10,255,176,721**	**52,577,550**
Surplus from Current Operations	(1,026,393,230)	11,333,190,998
		2,162,510,252
Add: Transfer and Other Revenues	32,052,238	
		236,624,291
Deduct: Transfer Expenses		
Other Transfer Expenses Excluding H (384)	3,094,000	
Other Expenses	50,342,982	6,583,000

Total Transfer and Other Expenses	53,436,982	277,529,010
Operational Surplus Before Tax (Deficit)	(1,047,777,974)	284,112,010
Deduct: Income Tax		2,115,022,533
Operational Surplus After Tax (Deficit)	(1,047,777,974)	
		2,115,022,533
Distributed as follows:		
Accumulated Surplus	567,438,263	2,115,022,533
Accumulated Deficit	-	-
Total	**567,438,263**	**2,115,022,533**

Table (5)
Balance Sheet Statement of Al-Ribas Poultry and Feed Company as in 30-9-2022-2023
(Amounts In Iraqi Dinars)

The details	**2022**	**2023**
Assets		
Fixed asset		
Fixed asset in cash	47,182,863,452	48,229,690,476
deferred revenue expenses	2,014,888,616	3,488,517,308
Projects under implementation	47,202,591,479	87,311,940,148
Total fixed assets	**96,400,343,547**	**139,030,147,932**
Current assets		
Inventory	7,997,472,540	10,720,413,002
Receivables	3,101,052,939	8,669,988,278
cash	6,580,552,773	5,602,160,804
Total Current assets	**17,679,078,252**	**24,992,562,083**
Total assets	**114,079,421,799**	**164,022,710,016**
Financing Sources		
Long-Term Financing Sources		
Nominal Capital	**30,000,000,000**	**30,000,000,000**
Accumulated Deficit	(11,672,683,944)	(5,901,829,176)
Long-Term Loans	78,850,000,000	123,850,000,000
Total Accumulated Deficit + Long-Term Loans	67,177,316,056	117,948,170,824
Total Long-Term Financing Sources	**97,177,316,056**	**147,948,170,824**
Short-term financing sources		
allocations	4,497,947,322	4,788,503,072
Creditors	12,404,158,421	11,084,688,207
Total-short-term financing sources	16,902,105,743	16,074,539,192
Total financing sources	**114,079,421,799**	**164,022,710,016**

Table (6)
Income statement (Profit and Loss Account and Distribution) of Al-Ribas Poultry And Feed Company as in 30-9-2022-2023
(Amounts In Iraqi Dinars)

The details	**2022**	**2023**
Current Operations Revenue	**28,917,823,225**	**19,410,848,500**
Salaries and Wages	1,326,761,850	1,153,135,500
Inventory of Goods	20,865,241,752	13,874,933,112
Service Supplies	1,943,561,061	1,460,744,286
Extinctions and extinguishing	290,555,750	-
Taxes and Fees	99,718,700	65,873,050
Total Operating Cost	**24,525,839,113**	**16,554,685,948**
Surplus from Current Operations	4,391,984,112	2,856,162,552
Add: Transfer and Other Revenues	74,960,205	250,010,951
Deduct: Transfer Expenses		
Other Transfer Expenses Excluding H (384)	16,627,500	8,527,750
Other Expenses	422,488,523	413,388,852
Total Transfer and Other Expenses	439,116,023	421,916,602
Operational Surplus Before Tax (Deficit)	3,952,868,089	2,684,256,901
Deduct: Income Tax		
Operational Surplus After Tax (Deficit)	4,027,828,294	2,684,256,901
Distributed as follows:		
Accumulated Surplus	4,027,828,294	2,684,256,901
Accumulated Deficit	-	-
Total	**4,027,828,294**	**2,684,256,901**

Table (7)
Balance Sheet Statement of Al-Ribas Poultry and Feed Company as in 31-12-2022-2023
(Amounts In Iraqi Dinars)

The details	**2022**	**2023**
Assets		
Fixed asset		
Fixed asset in cash	42,904,878,204	43,157,305,954
deferred revenue expenses	3,488,517,308	5,654,703,507
Projects under implementation	66,712,104,792	106,937,377,398
Total fixed assets	**113,105,500,304**	**155,749,386,859**
Current assets		
Inventory	8,393,429,005	10,506,323,961
Receivables	3,034,974,500	7,953,827,930
cash	31,814,698,319	16,163,427,320
Total Current assets	**43,243,101,824**	**34,623,579,211**
Total assets	**156,348,602,128**	**190,372,966,069**
Financing Sources		
Long-Term Financing Sources		
Nominal Capital	**30,000,000,000**	**30,000,000,000**

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Accumulated Deficit	(8,586,086,079)	(4,479,642,241)
Long-Term Loans	123,850,000,000	123,850,000,000
Total Accumulated Deficit + Long-Term Loans	115,263,913,921	119,370,357,759
Total Long-Term Financing Sources	**145,263,913,9215**	**149,370,357,759**
Short-term financing sources		
Creditors	11,084,688,207	41,002,608,308
Total-short-term financing sources	**11,084,688,207**	**41,002,608,308**
Total financing sources	**156,348,602,128**	**190,372,966,069**

Table (8)
Income statement (Profit and Loss Account and Distribution) of Al-Ribas Poultry and Feed Company as in 31-12-2022-2023
(**Amounts In Iraqi Dinar)**

The details	2022	2023
Current Operations Revenue	**28,917,823,225**	**26,126,107,000**
Salaries and Wages	1,326,761,850	1,553,138,650
Inventory of Goods	20,865,241,752	18,026,988,402
Service Supplies	1,943,561,061	1,967,859,203
Extinctions and extinguishing	290,555,750	290,555,750
Taxes and Fees	-	-
Total Operating Cost	**24,426,120,413**	**21,838,542,005**
Subtracts transfer expenses	116,246,200	95,318,356
Others expenses		
previous years' expenses	29,603,640	24,262,200
Exchange rate differences losses	149,543,053	796,152,199
inventory exchange differences losses	243,341,830	16,726,442
capital losses	422,488,523	2,415,643
Total expenses other expenses	24,964,955,136	839,556,484
Total expenses	**29,603,640**	**22,773,416,844**
Add: Transfer and other revenues		
Revenues from previous years	9,051,250	-
currency exchange rate differences profits	65,908,955	753,753,683
Surplus/Deficit (Acquired)	**4,027,828,294**	**4,106,443,838**

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on data from the research sample company.

Balance sheet:

Here's exactly how each interim report item moved from 30-6, 30-9, 31,12 of 2022 to 30-6, 30-9, 31,12 of 2023 (all figures in IQD): Here's a breakdown and interpretation:

30-6-2022-2023

Total fixed assets: 85,849,391,580 → 143,682,762,828+ 57,833,371,248 (+ 67.3%)

Total current assets: 20,712,706,006→ 19,309,371,551 – 1,403,334,455 (–6.7 %)

Total assets: **106,562,097,586→ 162,992,134,379**+ 56,430,036,793 (+ 52.9%)

• Current assets fell 6.7%, suggesting lower liquidity or inventory levels; fixed assets rose 67.3%, a notable increase suggesting capital investments.

And total asset Indicates overall business expansion and higher capital utilization.

Financing Sources – Long-Term

Total long-term financing: 52,248,963,692→ 147,378,936,456+ 95,129,972,764 (+ 182.07%)

+182.07% – a massive increase suggests the company raised significant long-term funding (possibly loans or equity).

Financing Sources – Short-Term

Total short-term financing: 11,373,789,908→ 15,613,197,923+ 4,239,408,015 (+ 37.2%)

+37.2% increase – suggests reliance on short-term liabilities.

Total financing sources: 106,562,097,586→ 162,992,134,380 + 56,430,036,794 (+ 52.9%)

30-9-2022-2023

Total fixed assets: 96,400,343,547→ 139,030,147,932+ 42,629,804,385(+ 44.2)

Total current assets: 17,679,078,252→ 24,992,562,083+7,313,483,831 (41.3%)

Total assets: 114,079,421,799→ 164,022,710,016+ 54, 878 ,445, 912 (+ 51.2%)

Another 37.7% growth was seen in fixed assets. • The 19.9% decline in current assets raises the possibility that current resources may be used to fund long-term growth or settle debts.
And total asset Indicates overall business expansion and higher capital utilization.

Financing Sources – Long-Term

Total long-term financing: 97,177,316,056 → 147,948,170,824+49,943,288,217
(+ 43.7%)
Increase slowed to +43.7%.

Financing Sources – Short-Term
Total short-term financing:
16,902,105,743→ 16,074,539,192 - 827,566,551
(- 4.8%)
–4.8% decrease – reduction may reflect repayment or improved cash management.

Total financing sources:
114,079,421,799→ 164,022,710,016+ 49,943,288,217
(+ 43.7 %)
31-12-2022-2023
Total fixed assets: 113,105,500,304→ 155,749,386,859 +42,643,886,555
(+ 37.7%)
Total current assets: 43,243,101,824→ 34,623,579,211 – 8,619,522,613
(– 19.9%)
Total assets: 156,348,602,128→ 190,372,966,069 +34,024,363,941
(+ 21.7%)
44.2% increase in fixed assets.
• A 41.3% increase in current assets suggests better short-term asset management.
And total asset Indicates overall business expansion and higher capital utilization.

Financing Sources – Long-Term
Total long-term financing:
145,263,913,921→ 149,370,357,759+4,106,443,838
(+ 2.8%)
Marginal growth at +2.8%, indicating stabilization after earlier expansions.

Financing Sources – Short-Term
Total short-term financing:
11,084,688,207→ 41,002,608,308+ 29,917,920,101
(+ 270%)
+270% surge – heavy short-term borrowing, possibly to cover liquidity gaps due to the decline in current assets.

Total financing sources:
156,348,602,128→ 190,372,966,069 + 34,024,363,941
(+ 21.7 %)

Briefly:
Interpretation of the overall financial situation: Strong asset growth, especially in fixed assets, indicates long-term investment and growth for the organization. However, significant shifts in short-term financing and current asset swings, particularly in Q4, may cast doubt on liquidity management.
Impact on Financial Reporting Quality: • Advantageous: • Comprehensive quarterly monitoring improves decision-usefulness and openness.
• Comparability is enhanced when asset mix and funding sources are presented clearly.
• Possible Issues: • There may be a need for additional explanatory notes or disclosures to ensure users comprehend the financial context due to the high volatility of current assets and short-term liabilities. • The quality of reporting is strong if there is adequate narrative and clarification for the shifts, particularly in Q4.

In short, this interim reporting structure contributes positively to the quality of financial reporting, but its real effectiveness depends on the accompanying disclosures and explanations that clarify financial dynamics and risks.

Income statement:
Here's exactly how each line item moved from 30-6, 30-9, 31,12 of 2022 to 30-6, 30-9, 31,12 of 2023 (all figures in IQD):
the essential comparison between 2022 and 2023 from the table:
30-6-2022-2023
1. Revenue Growth:
• 2022: 9,228,783,491
• 2023: 13,495,701,250
Difference: +4,266,917,759 • Strong Positive Performance in 2023, Increased by 46.2% in 2023. Indicates improved sales or service activity.
2. Operating Costs:
• 2022: **10,255,176,721**
• 2023: **52,577,550**
Difference: -10,202,599,171 (-99.4 %) decreased sharply by 99.4%. This anomaly points to either a reclassification, major cost-cutting, or perhaps a timing or reporting discrepancy.
3- **Accumulated Surplus:**
• 2022: 567,438,263
• 2023: 2,115,022,533
Difference: + 1,547,584,270. (272.7 %)
grew by 272.7%, indicating robust profitability and rise in retained earnings. Insight: The first quarter of 2023 demonstrates remarkable financial improvement, which is probably going to boost investor confidence and firm valuation. However, the incredibly low-cost figure needs to be verified or explained.

9, 31-2022-2023
1. Revenue Growth:
• 2022: **28,917,823,225**
• 2023: **19,410,848,500**
Difference: -9,506,974,725 (- 32.8%) decreased by 32.8%, indicating a decline in operations or revenue relative to 2022.

2. Operating Costs:

- 2022: **24,525,839,113**
- 2023: **16,554,685,948**

Difference: -7,971,153,165 (-32.5%) decreased by 32.5% as well, keeping the cost structure ratio constant while monitoring the decreased revenue.

3**. Accumulated Surplus:**

- 2022: **4,027,828,294**
- 2023: **2,684,256,901**

Difference: -1,343,571,393. (-33.3 %) decreased by 33.3%, suggesting a decline in value creation and profitability.

Insight: In Q3 2023, the business had operational or market difficulties. The impact on surplus was lessened, nevertheless, by the proportionate cost reduction. However, stakeholders may be concerned about the decline in revenue and surplus.

31,12-2022-2023

1. Revenue Growth:

- 2022: **28,917,823,225**
- 2023: **26,126,107,000**

Difference: -2,791,716,225- Decreased by 9.7%, a smaller decline compared to Q3

2. Operating Costs:

- 2022: **24,426,120,413**
- 2023: **21,838,542,005**

Difference: -2,587,578,408 (-10.5 %) Fell by 10.5%, closely aligned with revenue, suggesting efficient cost control.

3**. Accumulated Surplus:**

- 2022: **4,027,828,294**
- 2023: **4,106,443,838**

Difference: 78,615,544 (1.9 %)

1.9% change, indicating stability and a return to profitability.

Insight: In Q4, the business seemed to restore command of its operations. Efficiency improvements helped sustain and somewhat increase surplus even if sales did not reach Q2 highs.

4.3 Evaluating variable of study:

First: Evaluating and analyzing the variable of International Accounting Standard (34)

This section addresses the evaluation and analysis of the variable of International Accounting Standard No. (34), expressed as the asset turnover rate. The results are as shown in Table (9) by year of the study period (2022-2023):

Table (9) Evaluation and analysis of International Accounting Standard No. (34) expressed as the asset turnover rate

Period of company	Al-Ribas Company for Poultry and Feed
2022Q1	0.0519
2022Q2	0.0863
2022Q3	0.2621
2022Q4	0.2139
2023Q1	0.0418
2023Q2	0.0830
2023Q3	0.1285
2023Q4	0.1773
Average	**0.1306**

The results of the phenomenon in Table (9) indicate that the asset turnover ratio, which represents how efficiently companies use their assets to generate revenue, has witnessed significant variation between companies and across the time periods covered. For example, Al-Ribas Company for Poultry and Feed showed varying turnover rates, reaching its highest value in the third quarter of 2022 at 0.2621, while its lowest value was in the first quarter of 2023 at 0.0418, reflecting fluctuations in the efficiency of its asset use across periods. Looking at the overall average asset turnover ratio, Al-Ribas Company achieved the highest overall average at 0.1306.

Second: 4. Evaluating and Analyzing the Financial Reporting Quality Variable

This section addresses the evaluation and analysis of the second main variable, financial reporting quality, expressed as the absolute value of discretionary accruals, using the modified Jones model. Appendix (10) shows how to calculate the absolute value of discretionary accruals. The results are as shown in Table (10) by year of the study period (2022-2023):

Table (10) Evaluating and Analyzing the Quality of Financial Reports

Period of company	Al-Ribas Company for Poultry and Feed
2022Q1	0.0388
2022Q2	0.0356
2022Q3	0.0434
2022Q4	0.0331
2023Q1	0.0439
2023Q2	0.0594
2023Q3	0.0526
2023Q4	0.1313
Average	**0.0548**

The results of the phenomenon in the table indicate that the quality of financial reporting, as measured by the overall average of the absolute value of discretionary accruals, varies significantly in the the company under study, as well as across different time periods. This measure is an inverse indicator of the quality of financial reporting; the higher the absolute value of discretionary accruals relative to the overall average, the lower the quality of financial reporting, given the likelihood that management is engaging in practices aimed at managing earnings, and vice versa.

Looking at Al-Ribas Company for Poultry and Feed, it becomes clear that the overall average of discretionary accruals during the study period was approximately 0.0548. Comparing this average with the actual values recorded in the various quarters reveals that the quality of financial reporting was relatively high throughout most of 2022. The values in all four quarters of that year were below the overall average, indicating that earnings during this period were likely more representative of the company's actual performance and had not been subject to significant accounting adjustments that might have impacted the financial statements. However, the situation began to change somewhat in 2023, with the company recording a significant increase in discretionary accruals in the second and fourth quarters. These values clearly exceeded the overall average, particularly in the fourth quarter, which recorded the highest value during the entire period (0.1313). This increase suggests a possible tendency on the part of management to practice earnings management during these periods, either to improve the financial performance picture, or for opportunistic motives related to achieving managerial interests or influencing investor decisions.

5. TESTING AND ANALYZING THE STUDY HYPOTHESES

Testing And Analyzing the Direct Relationship Between Study Variables:

This model examines the direct relationship between the primary independent variable (Standard No. 34) and the primary variable (the quality of financial reports).

The test results are shown in the table below:

Table (11) Results of Testing Model One

Mjones (dv)	Coefficient	std. err.	P
IAS 34	.4430126	.2241288	0.048
Cons	-6.96e-09	.2170118	1.000

The results of the first model indicate that the coefficient of determination (R2) value reached 19.6%, at a confidence level of 95%, which is a relatively weak percentage. This means that the implementation of IAS 34 explains 19.6% of the changes in the quality of financial reports, while the remaining percentage is due to other factors outside the interrelationship between the study variables.

The results shown in Table (11) indicate the presence of direct effects between the studied variables. It is clear that IAS 34 has a direct and positive impact on the quality of financial reports (measured using the Mjones model) with a coefficient value of 0.443 and a significance level of (p = 0.048). This indicates that the relationship is statistically significant at the 0.05 level. This suggests that the implementation of IAS 34 is associated with an increase in the value of the Mjones index, which may be explained by an increase in the use of accounting estimates or practices that negatively impact the quality of financial reports, given that a high Mjones index reflects weak accounting quality. Accordingly, the first main hypothesis, which states that International Accounting Standard No. (34) has no significant impact on the quality of financial reports, is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

6. CONCLUSION

1- the application of interim financial reports achieves quality financial reporting because the information provided through them is for a period of less than one year (3 months, 6 months, or 9 months). Risks can be addressed in a short period, rather than waiting until the end of the fiscal year.

2- Comparisons can be achieved in a shorter period and with higher quality. The shorter the period, the higher the quality achieved by enhancing confidence in the information, the ability to make decisions, and ensuring rational decision-making by users of accounting information (including investors and other stakeholders). All of this will be reflected in the quality of information delivery and financial reporting, thus fulfilling the basic research hypothesis.

3- The application of IAS 34 significantly enhances the quality of financial reporting by promoting timeliness, transparency, reliability, and comparability.

4- Because the information provided through the interim financial statements and the accompanying list of clarifications prepared for each quarter of 2022 and the comparative period in 2023 for the research sample company is within a period of less than a year, information users will be able to continuously access rapid changes and successive events within short periods of time rather than waiting until the end of the financial year.

5- Evaluation Of Study Variables: The results of the phenomenon that the asset turnover ratio, which represents how efficiently companies use their assets to generate revenue, has witnessed significant variation between companies and across the time periods covered. For example, Al-Ribas Company for Poultry and Feed showed varying turnover rates, reaching its highest value in the third quarter of 2022 at 0.2621, while its lowest value was in the first quarter of 2023 at 0.0418, reflecting fluctuations in the efficiency of its asset use across periods.

6- Income statement Of Al-Ribas Poultry And Feed Company: Here's exactly how each line item moved from 30-6, 30-9, 31,12 of 2022 to 30-6, 30-9, 31,12 of 2023 (all figures in IQD):

Overall Impact on Financial Reporting Quality Strengths: Transparency and accountability are improved by frequent quarterly updates. Stakeholders can keep an eye on trends and make wise decisions by using comparative analysis.

7- The implementation of IAS 34 has a statistically significant and positive impact on the Mjones index, indicating a potential decline in the quality of financial reports due to increased use of accounting estimates or earnings management. Although the explanatory power (R^2 = 19.6%) is weak, IAS 34 still plays a notable role in influencing financial reporting quality. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The need for the economic units covered by International Accounting Standard (34) generally and the study sample company using the standard in particular.

2. Prepare interim financial reports using the same accounting principles as annual financial reports, assuming that the interim period is a complimentary period to the annual period. If there are any changes to the accounting policy, these should be disclosed.

3- Businesses should fully implement the most recent international accounting standards, like IAS 34, to guarantee reporting uniformity and improve its comparability across borders, while also educating accounting staff on how to use these standards. The need for training courses to be held by institutes, unions, and professional accounting associations to raise awareness on how to implement IAS 34. As a fundamental instrument for assessing operational and financial performance.

4- Conduct further studies on the implementation of IAS 34 and its impact on the quality of financial information in the Kurdistan Region.

5- Improve Disclosure Practices: Encourage companies to provide more transparent and detailed interim disclosures to improve financial report quality.

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ئامادەکرنا کاریگەرییا جێبەجێکرنا پێوەنگێ (معیارێ) ژمێریاری یێ نێودەوڵەتی ژمارە (34) ل سەر ئاستێ کوالیتییا ڕاپۆرتێن دارایی: ڤەکۆلینەکا پڕاکتیکی د کۆمپانییا ڕێیاس یا پەلەوەر و ئالیکان دا

پۆختە

بکارهێنەرێن زانیاریێن ژمێریاری پشتبەستنێ ل سەر بەیاننامەیێن دارایی دکەن وەک ژێدەرەکێ سەرەکی یێ زانیاریان دەمێ بڕیاران دەدەن، بەلێ هندەکارِان جارا پێدڤی ب زانیاریان دبن بۆ ماوەیێن کێمتر ژ سالەکێ. ئارمانجا ڤێ ڤەکۆلینێ ئەوە کا جێبەجێکرنا پێوەنگێ ژمێریارییێ یێ نێودەوڵەتی (IAS 34) چەوا کاریگەریێ ل سەر کوالیتییا ڕاپۆرتێن دارایی دکەت. ڤەکۆلینێ ڕێبازا پڕاکتیکی بکارئینایە ب ڕێکا شیکارکرنا داتایێن دارایی یێن کۆمپانییا ڕێیاس یا پەلەوەر و ئالیکان. ئەنجامێن بەشێ پڕاکتیکی دیارکر کو تێکڕاییێ گشتی یێ ئیستحقاقاتێن ئارەزوومەندانە (Discretionary Accruals) د ماوەیێ ڤەکۆلینێ دا نێزیکی (0.0548) بوو. ب هەڤبەرکرنا ڤی تێکڕایی دگەل بەهایێن هاتینە تۆمارکرن د چارەکێن جودا دا، دیار بوو کو کوالیتییا ڕاپۆرتێن دارایی گەلەک یا بلند بوو د زۆربەی سالا 2022ێ دادیە، چونکی بەهایێن هەر چوار چارەکێن وێ سالێ کێمتر بوون ژ تێکڕاییێ گشتی، ئەڤە ژی نیشانا هندێیە کو قازانج زیاتر نوێنەرایەتییا ئەدایا ب کرداری یا کۆمپانیێ دکر و نەکەفتبوو بەر دەستکارییا ژمێریاری ئانکو کاریگەری ل سەر بەیاننامەیێن دارایی نەکربوو. بەلێ ڕەوش ل سالا 2023ێ هەتا ڕادەیەکی گۆڕی، دەمێ کۆمپانیێ زێدەبوونەکا دیار د ئیستحقاقاتێن ئارەزوومەندانە دا تۆمارکری د چارەکا دووێ و چوارێ دا. ئەڤ بەهایە ب ئاشکرا ژ تێکڕاییێ گشتی دەرباز بوون، نەخاسمە د چارەکا چوارێ دا کو بلندترین بەها تۆمارکر (0.1313). پێشنیارا ڤەکۆلینێ ئەوە کو پێدڤییە ئەوان کۆمپانیێن دکەڤنە بن سێبەرا پێوەنگێ (34) پێگیریێ ب جێبەجێکرنا معیاری بکەن، و ڕاپۆرتێن دارایی یێن قۆناغی ب بکارئینانا هەمان بنەمایێن ژمێریاری ئامادە بکەن ئەوێن د ئامادەکرنا ڕاپۆرتێن سالانە دا دهێنە بکارئینان.

پەیڤێن سەرەکی: معیارێ IAS 34، کوالیتییا ڕاپۆرتێن دارایی، ڕاپۆرتێن دارایی یێن قۆناغی، بەیاننامەیێن دارایی، کۆمپانییا ڕێیاس یا پەلەوەر و ئالیکان.

إعداد أثر تطبيق معيار المحاسبة الدولي رقم (34) على جودة التقارير المالية: دراسة تطبيقية في شركة الريباس للدواجن والأعلاف

الملخص

يعتمد مستخدمو المعلومات المحاسبية على القوائم المالية كمصدر أساسي للمعلومات والتقارير المالية عند اتخاذ القرارات، ولكنهم يحتاجون أحيانًا إلى الوصول إلى بيانات لفترات زمنية أقل من سنة. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى معرفة كيفية تأثير تطبيق معيار المحاسبة الدولي (IAS 34) على جودة التقارير المالية. اعتمدت الدراسة المنهج التطبيقي من خلال تحليل البيانات المالية لشركة الريباس للدواجن والأعلاف. توصلت النتائج من الجانب التطبيقي للبحث في شركة الريباس للدواجن والأعلاف إلى أن المتوسط العام للمستحقات الاختيارية خلال فترة الدراسة بلغت تقريبًا (0.0548). وبمقارنة هذا المتوسط مع القيم الفعلية المسجلة في الفصول المختلفة، تبين أن جودة التقارير المالية كانت عالية نسبياً خلال معظم عام 2022، حيث كانت القيم في جميع الفصول الأربعة لذلك العام أقل من المتوسط العام، مما يشير إلى أن الأرباح خلال هذه الفترة كانت أكثر تمثيلاً للأداء الفعلي للشركة ولم تخضع لتعديلات محاسبية جوهرية قد تؤثر على القوائم المالية. ومع ذلك، بدأ الوضع بالتغير نوعاً ما في عام 2023، حيث سجلت الشركة زيادة ملحوظة في المستحقات الاختيارية في الفصلين الثاني والرابع. وتجاوزت هذه القيم المتوسط العام بشكل واضح، ولا سيما في الفصل الرابع الذي سجل أعلى قيمة خلال الفترة بأكملها (0.1313). توصي الدراسة بضرورة التزام جميع الشركات المشمولة بمعيار المحاسبة الدولي (34) بتطبيق المعيار، وإعداد تقارير مالية مرحلية باستخدام نفس المبادئ المحاسبية المتبعة في إعداد التقارير المالية السنوية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: معيار المحاسبة الدولي 34 (IAS 34)، جودة التقارير المالية، التقارير المالية المرحلية، القوائم المالية، شركة الريباس للدواجن والأعلاف.