

The Impact of Fair Disclosure in Interim Financial Reports on the provision of appropriateness and Reliability of Accounting Information Under The COVID-19 pandemic

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Abstract:

The study aimed to identify the effect of fair disclosure in the interim financial reports on providing the relevance and reliability of accounting information in light of the Covid-19 pandemic, and to answer research questions and test the study hypotheses, the two researchers adopted the descriptive and analytical approach, and data were collected from the interim financial reports for the first and second quarter. The third is for the targeted Saudi and Palestinian banks during the year 2020, and the impact between the study variables during this period was analyzed and measured by (36) views for each of the study variables, using the statistical analysis program (9 EViews), and the (EXCEL) program to enter, process and analyze data.

The results of the field study also showed that there is a statistically significant effect of fair disclosure in the interim financial reports of Saudi and Palestinian banks on providing relevance and reliability of accounting information in light of the Covid-19 pandemic. The study also recommended the need to raise the level of disclosure of accounting information contained in the interim financial reports through the concerted efforts of bank administrations, capital markets and audit offices in order to increase confidence in the information contained in these reports in a manner that meets the needs of stakeholders and rationalizes their decisions, especially in light of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Key Words: Fair Disclosure, Interim Financial Reporting, Appropriateness, Reliability, COVID-19.

Introduction:

The lists, financial reports and the accompanying clarifications are a means of disclosure on which users of accounting information depend, and interim financial reports are the means by which decision makers from investors and stakeholders rely, but the rapid changes, successive events and crises, including the crisis of the Covid-19 pandemic that companies are going through, make the need for accounting information urgent. It is characterized by appropriateness and reliability, which covers periods shorter than one year, hence the importance of the interim financial reports, which keeps investors and users of accounting information on the continuous knowledge of the results of the company's business and financial position either quarterly or semi-

annual or even monthly and the interim period is the period for which the financial reports are prepared and cover a period of less than a full fiscal year.

In the light of the current uncertainty associated with the Covid-19 pandemic, it is imperative that the accounting information contained in the financial reports be fully disclosed, which is of great importance to investors and stakeholders, as the current circumstances resulting from the pandemic have made the disclosure of accounting information more difficult, hence the need for accounting for the existence of interim financial reports, which is an important source of information due to the appropriateness and reliability of such information for investors and stakeholders, where they enable them to be able to From making their decisions and following up on the plans they have made and correcting their course in light of the variables provided by the interim financial reports under the Covid-19 pandemic.

The International Accounting Standards Authority (IASB) issued International Standard 34 (due to the importance of interim financial reports for the Company and investors), under which companies are obliged to disclose data similar to those disclosed in the annual report, and have requested that those companies disclose notes attached to the lists and financial reports on selected information on a quarterly basis. (Kieso, 2002)

Study problem:

The problem of this study is illustrated in the extent to which banks listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange and banks in the Saudi financial market are committed to fair disclosure in the interim financial reports, and provide the appropriateness and reliability of accounting information under the circumstances of uncertainty associated with the Covid-19 pandemic, in addition to the extent to which the interim financial reports meet the information needs of investors and stakeholders, and the problem of the study can be formulated with the following main question:

What impact does fair disclosure in interim financial reports have on providing the appropriateness and reliability of accounting information under the Covid-19 pandemic?

The main question is the following sub-questions:

1. What effect does fair disclosure in interim financial reports have on the availability of predictive accounting information under the Covid-19 pandemic?
2. What effect does fair disclosure in interim financial reports have on the provision of the value of reverse feeding of accounting information under the Covid-19 pandemic?
3. What effect does fair disclosure in interim financial reports have on providing the right time for accounting information in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic?
4. What is the impact of fair disclosure in interim financial reports on providing honesty in the presentation of accounting information under the Covid-19 pandemic?
5. What effect does fair disclosure in interim financial reports have on the availability of verification of accounting information under the Covid-19 pandemic?
6. What is the impact of fair disclosure in interim financial reports on the provision of neutrality of accounting information in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic?

Study objectives:

This study aims to achieve a set of objectives that can be summarized as follows:

1. Examine the relationship of fair disclosure in interim financial reports and provide predictive predictability of accounting information under the Covid-19 pandemic.
2. Study the relationship between fair disclosure in interim financial reports and the provision of the value of reverse feeding of accounting information under the Covid-19 pandemic.
3. Analysis of the relationship between fair disclosure in interim financial reports and the provision of appropriate timing of accounting information under the Covid-19 pandemic.
4. To demonstrate the relationship between fair disclosure in interim financial reports and providing honesty in the presentation of accounting information under the Covid-19 pandemic.

5. Identify the relationship between fair disclosure in interim financial reports and the verification of accounting information under the Covid-19 pandemic.

6. Study the relationship between fair disclosure in interim financial reports and the provision of neutrality for accounting information in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The importance of study:

The importance of the study stems from the impact of fair disclosure in interim financial reports on the provision of reliable and appropriate accounting information that contributes to enhancing the confidence of investors and users of this information in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, where the decisions of investors and stakeholders must be based on appropriate and highly reliable information.

The importance of this study is also evident through its testimony to professionals and those interested in preparing interim financial statements and reports, to clarify the scientific and practical basis for fair disclosure in interim financial reports in order to provide the appropriateness and reliability of accounting information under the Covid-19 pandemic, and the result of this study may be reflected on a large group of traders and financial reports, whether investors or others, as the importance of this study seems to researchers in the future in this field.

Study hypotheses:

The main hypothesis:

There is a statistically significant effect of fair disclosure in interim financial reports on the provision of appropriateness and reliability of accounting information under the Covid-19 pandemic.

This main hypothesis gives the following sub-hypotheses:

Sub-hypothesis: There is a statistically significant effect of fair disclosure in interim financial reports on the availability of predictive accounting information in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Sub-hypothesis 2: There is a statistically significant effect of fair disclosure in interim financial reports on the provision of the value of reverse feeding of accounting information under the Covid-19 pandemic.

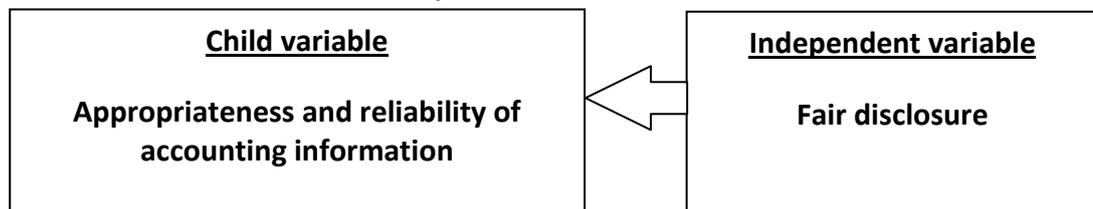
Sub-hypothesis 3: There is a statistically significant effect of fair disclosure in interim financial reports on the provision of appropriate accounting information in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Sub-hypothesis 4: There is a statistically significant effect of fair disclosure in interim financial reports on providing honesty in the presentation of accounting information under the Covid-19 pandemic.

Sub-hypothesis 5: There is a statistically significant effect of fair disclosure in interim financial reports on the availability of verification of accounting information under the Covid-19 pandemic.

Sub-hypothesis 6: There is a statistically significant effect of fair disclosure in interim financial reports on the provision of accounting information neutrality under the Covid-19 pandemic.

Study variables:



Form (1) study variables

Measuring study variables:

First: The independent variable (fair disclosure of interim financial reports): measured by the following measurement indicators:

- 1.Short balance sheet: measured from
- 2.The income list statement is short.
3. A brief statement of changes in property rights.
4. Statement of short cash flows.

5. Brief explanatory explanations for the presentation of the items shown in the financial statements.
6. The company's auditors' report, which states that the audit of the restrictions and data was carried out in accordance with international audit standards.
7. A brief summary of the results of the company's business during the interim period.
8. Short statements prepared in accordance with accounting policies.

Second: The dependent variable (the appropriateness and reliability of accounting information): measured by the following measurement indicators:

A. The appropriateness of accounting information: measured by:

1. Predictability.
2. The value of reverse feeding.
3. The right timing.

B. Reliability of accounting

information: measured by:

1. Honesty in the show.
2. Verifiability.
3. Neutrality.

Study limits:

- **Time limits:** Interim financial reports for the first quarter of 2020 were based on interim financial reports for the first quarter of 2020
- **Spatial limits:** The study was limited to banks listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange and the Saudi financial market.
- **Scientific limits:** Study the impact of fair disclosure in interim financial reports on the provision of appropriateness and reliability of accounting information under the Covid-19 pandemic.

Previous studies:

The study (Noureddine, A.Khoron, 2019) talked about accounting disclosure as a machine to raise the efficiency of the stock market, and the study aimed at presenting theoretical concepts related to both accounting disclosure, the efficiency of the stock market, and determining the role of accounting disclosure in increasing the efficiency of the stock market, and confirmed the study a The accounting disclosure relates to the publication of all financial, accounting and other information related to the institution and its activity to all other parties, as well as confirmed that the quality of the accounting disclosure relates to the extent to which the published information is able to understand from all users, as well as the stage of preparation of accounting and financial reports must be characterized by full transparency and must reflect the real situation of the institution, The study (Al-Jabali, 2020) addressed the impact of the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic on the preparation and review of financial statements, and the aim of the study is to know the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on accounting practices for the preparation and review of financial statements. For the actions it has undertaken and has changed the process of assessing recoverable value, companies will need to make appropriate disclosures in order to rationalize the decisions of the primary users of financial reports, and professional practices for reviewing financial statements will inevitably be affected by the outbreak of the Covid-19 district pandemic so the reviewers must discuss with the Administration their plans to deal with the pandemic and the need to include the effects of this pandemic as a key part of the review plan programmers.

The study (Aluttar, 2020) also addressed the expected effects on financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the International Accounting Standard (IAS) (10) in light of the 2019 COVID-19 virus crisis, aimed at identifying the effects of the Covid-19 virus on the financial declaration standard (10), the most important of which was the study of the results of the 2019 Covid-19 virus. The spread of the Covid-19 virus began in the following year for the preparation of financial statements and there was no confirmation of its spread in the reporting period, where the Covid-19 virus left mixed effects on the financial statements for 2019, and there is a range of treatments to be delivered by the SR-19, including the update of disclosure in

relation to the impact of Covid-19, as well as the effects of 1,000-rus, which is essential to the The blood of disclosure can affect the ability of users to make economic decisions where information such as the nature of the event and an estimate of the financial impact must be disclosed, if the customer's limit is declared bankruptcy, the affected party of this bankruptcy must modify its financial statements and consider the amounts incurred by this client d.N.non-existent, in order to impose continuity to the extent that it is no longer appropriate, the impact will be very significant. All the procedures handled by the accounting standard and the nature of the impact of each company are essential.

The study (Metwally, 2020) spoke of the implications of the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic on the profitability of enterprises and the impact on financial reports in the light of international accounting standards, where this study emphasized the need to disclose, predict and compare levels of profits, cash flows and financial information as an event of the enterprise before and after the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, and companies must disclose sufficiently if such information is available. This depends on the financing structures and the nature of the activities, assistance, subsidies and facilities by the state, especially the facilities of the borrowing facilities and the methods and mechanisms of payment, and stressed the need to determine the expected role of external auditors in predicting future financial information in light of the financial crises of the spread of the covid-19 pandemic phenomenon under the criteria of international review, and recommended the need to determine the role of external references in testing the information on future finances associated with the events of the Covid-19 pandemic by adapting the international review standard 24000.

The study also examined (Mahmoud, Hussein, 2020) in the implications of crises and community disputes on accounting practices of the Covid-19 virus, and the study aimed to show the most important adjustments that can occur in the accounting practices adopted in the preparation of financial reports as a result of the economic effects of the Covid-19 pandemic globally, and the results of the study concluded that the implications of the pandemic The covid-19 crisis has a significant impact on the global economy and in the performance of companies, and this impact has its future repercussions along with the actual damage it has caused in most of the joints of the economies of the countries and their societies, and the study stressed the need for management to ensure the reflection of historical, current and future information expected in financial reports prepared on the basis of the imposition of continuity, especially in light of the uncertainty and uncertainty caused by the pandemic of the virus.

I discussed the Hussainey study, et al, 2020 The theoretical impact and social divergence of the Covid-19 pandemic phenomenon on the quality of audits, using a desk study method to explore the potential impact of the Covid-19 pandemic crisis on five key considerations of the quality of scrutiny during the epidemic, including audit fees, continuity assessment, human capital audits, audit procedures, and the salaries of audit staff, the most important results of the study are that the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic will be the challenge. Since 2007-2008, the global financial crisis in particular has been more difficult for auditors and their clients, and the social divergence of the Covid-19 pandemic phenomenon can significantly affect audit fees, continuity assessment, human capital audits, audit procedures and audit staff salaries, which can ultimately have a severe impact on the quality of auditing due to the implementation of the home-based business strategy, and the study recommended that auditing companies should invest more in digital programs.

The current study was different from previous studies, where it dealt with the topic of fair disclosure in the interim financial reports, as well as the role of fair disclosure in improving the appropriateness and reliability of financial information under the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as the role of international accounting standards for the disclosure of information in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Theoretical framework of the study:

First: Fair disclosure of interim financial reports:

1- Fair disclosure:

The interest in the issue of accounting disclosure has increased in recent years and has evolved with the development of accounting thought, both professionally and academic, and this has been associated with the emergence of joint stock companies and their obligation to publish periodic financial reports, so that the parties concerned benefit from the information disclosed when making economic decisions, and to emphasize the

importance of accounting disclosure, accounting standards have been issued governing the rules of supply and disclosure in financial reports.

Fair disclosure requires that financial statements and reports are presented in a way that ensures that the interests of one group are not weighted over the interests of other groups, by taking into account the needs of all parties using financial information equally. (Lofty, 2009)

Fair disclosure can also be said to be the minimum accounting information to be available in financial reports, as well as the neutral presentation of accounting information among all parties using accounting information (Abu Mustafa, 2017).

The researchers believe that fair disclosure requires the provision of information, including accounting policies, in a way that provides accounting, reliable and understandable information, as well as additional disclosures in order to enable users to understand the impact of certain operations or events on the financial position and financial performance of the enterprise.

2- Interim financial reports:

The International Accounting Standards Authority (IASB) has issued international standard 34 (due to the importance of interim financial reports for the enterprise, investors and then the national economy, under which companies are obliged to disclose data similar to those disclosed in the annual report). As well as disclosing notes attached to the financial statements for selected information and every three months(quarterly).

Due to the rapid changes and successive events experienced by the establishments did not only issue annual reports, the need for information covering shorter periods of one year, hence the financial reports derive their importance as they work to constantly and continuously inform the users of accounting information on the results of the company's business and financial position either annually, semi-annual or even monthly. Al-Khatib,2009.

The International Standard (34) defined the interim financial report as: A financial report that contains either a full or a summary set of financial statements for a period below the full financial year of the enterprise. (Kieso, 2002)

Interim financial reports for shareholders and other stakeholders in the company, particularly companies listed on the financial markets, are a source of appropriate accounting information in order to make appropriate economic decisions (Idris, Mahdi, 2017)

Second: The role of fair disclosure in improving the appropriateness and reliability of accounting information in the light of the Covid-19 pandemic:

The implications of the Covid-19 pandemic have a significant impact on the global economy and corporate performance, and this has implications for the future, as well as the actual damage it has caused to most of the economies and societies of the economies and societies, and in light of the current uncertainty resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic, it remains fully committed to the development, consistent application and enforcement of high-quality reporting standards and disclosure regulations, which are critical to the proper operation of capital markets. Current circumstances may make disclosures outside financial statements more difficult. (2020 IOSCO,)

1-Appropriate accounting information:

Information is useful when it is appropriate for the needs of decision makers, and the information is appropriate when it is relevant and relevant to the decisions that are made, and accounting information is appropriate when it is able to make a difference in decisions by improving the special capabilities of decision makers in forecasting and by providing feedback from the initial expectations under the uncertainty conditions associated with the Covid-19 pandemic. Zweina, 2014)

The appropriateness of accounting information means that accounting information has the ability to make decisions, so it must have a predictive capacity in order to be appropriate, and the appropriateness of accounting information is measured by the extent to which it affects decision makers and help them reach appropriate decisions. (Bilal, 2019), the degree of appropriate accounting information is measured by the extent to which it affects decision makers and helps them to reach appropriate accounting decisions. (Gibson, 2013)

2- Reliability of accounting information:

Reliability is an important feature of accounting information, through which this information becomes useful for the decision-making process, is impartial and error-free, and financial events are presented in an honest manner. (Al-Saqqaq, 2015)

Accounting information can be trusted when a user finds that this accounting information reflects the facts and the up-and-being objectively and honestly, and this feature has a set of characteristics such as (Ismail, Naoum, 2012):

- **Credibility:** It means that there is an agreement between accounting information and economic realities of the organization that it truly expresses.
- **Objectivity:** It is the preparation and collection of accounting information away from any bias.
- **Verifiability:** Means the ability to access the same accounting information and using the same procedures, tools and methods of measurement used in the practice of the other and of a number of others.
- **Inclusiveness:** It means that accounting information includes all the latest and economic facts without any deletion and is comprehensive and complete so that it is not misleading.

The role of the International Accounting Standards (IAS) to disclose interim financial reporting information under the Covid-19 pandemic:

Accounting Standard 34 (Interim Financial Reports) requires that financial statements disclose an explanation of the important events and transactions necessary to understand the changes in the financial position, since the end of the financial statements 2019, i.e., under the Covid-19 pandemic, additional information is required, reflecting the impact and actions taken to contain the pandemic.

IOSCO notes, especially in an environment where there is increasing uncertainty, that financial reports include disclosures that provide an appropriate level of transparency.

Although there is not much detailed guidance on how to make such disclosures, it is important to be clear, and companies should be careful to avoid making disclosures in ways that can be misleading by mistake.

The effects of the conditions of the Covid-19 virus on listed facilities (for the obligation to prepare financial or financial lists) will be visible from the first quarter of 2020, greater financial, and the International Accounting Standard 34 (preliminary financial report) states that the principles of proof of assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the initial periods are: The same as applied in annual financial statements, including the principles of proof and measurement of losses from inventory devaluation, restructuring or decline, but taking into account the considerations of timely provision of information and the accompanying cost, and to avoid repeating previously reported information may choose to provide lower information on initial dates than its annual financial statements. IAS 34 defines the minimum content of the initial financial report as including short financial statements and selected explanations.

The progress financial report is intended to provide an update of the latest full set of interim financial statements. For example, the United States government has not been able to provide any information on the matter. (SOCPA, 2020)

The initial interim period in which the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic conditions are presented may be of great importance to users of the initial financial statements, given the exceptional circumstances experienced by the facilities during the first few months of the outbreak of the pandemic, with the necessary attention to the activities, events and circumstances that have been experienced since the end of the previous period.

Under the Covid-19 pandemic, the quality of financial reporting is essential to a well-functioning global economy, as well as the checks and balances in place to prepare and communicate this information to various stakeholders, including shareholders. (Abdullah, Muhammad, 2020)

The government's policy of "ensuring the protection of the environment" is a key element in the development of the country's economy. Disclosures should also explain the material impact on specific assets, liabilities, liquidity, solvency, related continuity issues, and any uncertainties, assumptions, sensitivities and fundamental drivers of future outcomes, strategies, risks and prospects.

The researchers believe that investors and other stakeholders need high-quality financial information through interim financial reports more than ever before, so fair disclosure provides appropriate and reliable financial

information and delivers this information to various stakeholders and all users to make decisions. It can also be said that fair disclosure of accounting information in interim financial reports under the Covid-19 pandemic is characterized by the extent to which it contributes to achieving the appropriate timing feature, which is one of the most important elements of the appropriate accounting information, thus enhancing the benefit of using financial and non-financial information in making various economic decisions.

Therefore, the researcher concludes that the fair disclosure of accounting information in the interim financial reports in the light of the Covid-19 pandemic leads to the availability of accurate and reliable information that is relied upon in making financial, investment and other decisions, and was submitted on time to be published so that all stakeholders, whether investors, regulators or government entities, can benefit from it.

The practical framework of the study:

Curriculum:

Based on the nature of the study problem and to achieve its objectives, the researchers used:

- **Descriptive curriculum:** The general framework of the study was formulated through the use of university letters, books and periodicals, in addition to the publication of studies and research on the Internet.

- **Analytical approach:** The researcher carried out an applied study on a sample of banks listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange and the Saudi financial market by measuring the basic characteristics of accounting information and its sub-components.

Data collection method: The researcher collected basic data through the financial lists and reports available on the Website of the Palestine Stock Exchange and the Saudi Financial Market during the first, second and third quarters of 2020. To measure fair disclosure in progress reports, a survey was conducted on the components of fair disclosure, which were compiled by previous studies as (8) components commensurate with the Palestinian and Saudi environment, so that if there is a fair disclosure in the financial reports takes the number (1), and if there is no disclosure takes the number (0), then this model applies to the interim financial reports of the banks listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange, and the banks listed on the Saudi financial market for the first, second and third quarters of 2020, which is (36) reports.

Data Analysis Method: The researchers used content analysis based on these reports to test the independent variable (fair disclosure of progress financial reports), and the dependent variable (appropriateness and reliability of accounting information), and the data were analyzed and the validity of hypotheses tested based on a set of statistical methods using the EVIEWS statistical content program, which is best for studying the relationship between variables because it is a quantitative study.

Study community:

The study community consists of all the 6 banks listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange, the banks listed on the Saudi financial market and the selection of (6) banks whose reports are fully available on the market website, where the interim financial reports for the first quarter, second and third for the year 2020 were selected because they are the latest data available for the study variables that can be collected and relied upon, in addition, the current study was conducted on the banking sector such as financial services in Saudi Arabia and Palestine for the following reasons:

1. The banking sector is suitable for the study of disclosure, as it is one of the sectors interested in the stock exchange to disclose in the interim financial reports.
2. This study focuses on listed banks as their data is considered more reliable and reliable.
3. It is well known that the banking sector is regulated, and that the strength of the governance structure in this sector is different from other sectors, so the community of this study used to examine previous questions consists of banks listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange, and the Saudi financial market for the first, second and

third quarter of 2020, which reached a total number (36) quarterly reports available on its website or on the Stock Exchange.

Table #1 Study Community

R.M.	Bank name	Bank Code	Quarterly Published Report (1st- 2nd- 3rd)	Source
1	Bank of Palestine	BOP	Yes	Website Palestine Stock Exchange For 2020
2	Palestinian Islamic Bank	ISBK	Yes	
3	Arab Islamic Bank	AIB	Yes	
4	Palestinian Investment Bank	PIBC	Yes	
5	Jerusalem Bank	QUDS	Yes	
6	National Bank	TNB	Yes	
7	Saudi Francis Bank	1050	Yes	Website For the financial market Saudi Arabia 2020
8	Riyad Bank	1010	Yes	
9	NCB	1180	Yes	
10	Arab National Bank	1080	Yes	
11	Samba Financial Group	1090	Yes	
12	Al Rajhi Bank	1120	Yes	
Recorded		12	100%	
Excluded		0	0	
Study Community		12	100%	
Number of report views			3 quarters for 2020 x(12 banks = 36 reports or views)	

The results of the survey:

- Check the validity of the data for statistical:

Before starting to analyze the data and estimate the study models and test hypotheses, it is necessary to verify the validity of the data, and this is done through a set of tests, namely the natural distribution, and the homogeneity of the random error contrast, where the (Panel Data method) was used in the presentation of the data.

Table No. (2) Descriptive Statistics of Study Variables

Lowest value	Highest value	Standard deviation	Average arithmetic	Views	Variables
0.54	0.78	0.23	0.89	36	Fair Disclosure (Independent)
A. Appropriate accounting information (continued):					
0.43	0.85	0.29	0.64	36	1. Predictability
0.29	0.48	0.32	0.59	36	2. The value of reverse feeding
0.50	0.77	0.18	0.90	36	3. The right timing
B. Reliability of accounting information (continued):					
0.37	0.73	0.61	0.63	36	1. Honesty in the Show
0.42	0.61	0.51	0.49	36	2. Verifiability
0.53	0.81	0.17	0.89	36	3. Neutrality

It is clear from the previous table that:

1. (For independent variable): Fair disclosure, where the average accounting for fair disclosure in the interim financial reports of the banks of the study community (89%), where the lowest level (54%), while the highest level reached (78%), this shows the increased level of interest of Palestinian and Saudi banks in disclosing in their interim financial reports accounting information.

2. Child variables: include:

Predictability: One of the independent variables of this study, with a mathematical average of (64%) Palestinian and Saudi banks (12) banks for the first, second and third quarters of 2020, where the lowest predictive capacity of accounting information (43%), while the highest level was (85%), this demonstrates that Palestinian and Saudi banks are interested in an average accounting information contained in the interim financial statements and reports and have moderate predictive capacity under the Covid19 pandemic and prudential conditions.

The value of reverse feeding is one of the independent variables of this study, with a mathematical average of 59%. Palestinian and Saudi banks (12) banks for the first, second and third quarters of 2020, where the lowest level of the value of the reverse nutrition of accounting information (29%), while the highest level reached (48%), this demonstrates that Palestinian and Saudi banks are little interested in the feedback of the accounting information contained in the lists and interim financial reports in light of the uncertainty associated with the Covid19 pandemic.

- **The right timing: is one of the** independent variables of this study, where the arithmetic average was 90% Palestinian and Saudi banks (12) banks for the first, second and third quarters of 2020, where the minimum level of timely value of accounting information (50%), while the highest level reached (77%), this demonstrates that Palestinian and Saudi banks are very interested in the appropriate timing of accounting information contained in the interim financial statements and reports, because of the need to provide information in time to make decisions in the light of the 19th pandemic.

- **Honesty in presentation:** is one of the independent variables of this study, where the arithmetic average was (63%) Palestinian and Saudi banks (12) banks for the first, second and third quarters of 2020, where the lowest level of honesty in the presentation of accounting information (37%), while the highest level reached (73%), this shows that Palestinian and Saudi banks are interested in an average of the honesty of the accounting information contained in the lists and interim financial reports under the COVID-19 19 pandemic.

- **Verifiability:** Is one of the independent variables of this study, where the arithmetic average was 49%. Palestinian and Saudi banks (12) banks for the first, second and third quarters of 2020, where the lowest level of the value of the reverse nutrition of accounting information (42%), while the highest level reached (61%), this demonstrates that Palestinian and Saudi banks are little interested in the verification of accounting information contained in the lists and interim financial reports, which is normal in the circumstances of uncertainty associated with the Covid19 pandemic.

Neutrality: One of the independent variables of this study, with an average calculation rate of 89% Palestinian and Saudi banks (12) banks for the first, second and third quarters of 2020, where the lowest level of neutrality for accounting information (81%), while the highest level reached (53%), this demonstrates that Palestinian and Saudi banks are very interested in the neutrality of accounting information contained in the lists and interim financial reports, because of the need to neutralize the information provided to their users under the Covid19 pandemic.

The level of disclosure by banks of the components (indicators) of fair disclosure of interim financial reports:

Table 3 The level of disclosure by banks of the components of fair disclosure of interim financial reports:

R.M.	Fair Disclosure Components (12 banks)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Average
1	A short balance sheets.	1	1	1	1.00
2	The income list statement is short.	1	1	1	1.00
3	A brief statement of changes in property rights.	1	1	1	1.00
4	Short cash flow statement.	1	1	1	1.00
5	Brief explanatory explanations for the presentation of items shown in the financial statements.	1	1	1	1.00
6	The Bank's auditors' report states that the audit of the restrictions and data was carried out in accordance with international audit standards.	1	1	1	1.00
7	A brief summary of the bank's business results during the interim period.	1	1	0	0.60
8	Short statements prepared in accordance with accounting policies.	1	1	1	1.00
Average repetitions		1.00	1.00	0.89	0.96

Note from the previous table that:

- The banks in the study community disclose 100% of the **interim balance sheet items** for the first, second and third quarters of 2020.
- The banks in the study community disclose 100% of the progressive income list **items** for the first, second and third quarters of 2020.
- The banks in the study community disclose 100% high on the list of changes **in interim property rights** for the first, second and third quarters of 2020.
- The banks in the study community disclose 100% of the list of **interim cash flows** for the first, second and third quarters of 2020.
- The banks in the study community disclose 100% of the **interim explanatory explanations for the presentation** of the items shown in the financial statements for the first, second and third quarters of 2020.
- The banking community discloses 100% of the **bank's auditors' report, which states that the audit of the restrictions and data was carried out** in accordance with the interim international audit criteria for the first, second and third quarters of 2020.
- The banking community discloses an average of 60% of the bank's business results during the **interim period** for the first, second and third quarters of 2020.
- The banks in the study community disclose 100% of the abbreviated data prepared in accordance with the accounting policies of the first, second and third quarters of 2020.
- The average frequency of the level of disclosure of Palestinian and Saudi banks for the components of fair disclosure of interim financial reports is (96%), as the fair disclosure of interim financial reports under the Covid-19 pandemic provides appropriate and reliable financial information and delivers this information to various stakeholders and all users to make decisions.

Natural distribution test:**Table No. (4) Normal distribution of study variables**

R.M.	Variables	Variable type	Test J-B))	Value itself	Distribution
1	Fair disclosure	Independent	19.065	0.007	It's not normal.
2	Predictability.	Continued	20.407	0.000	It's not normal.
3	The value of reverse feeding.	Continued	4.126	0.128	Natural
4	Timely.	Continued	3.614	0.165	Natural
5	honesty in the show.	Continued	2.677	0.263	Natural
6	Verifiability.	Continued	12.413	0.002	It's not normal.
7	Neutrality.	Continued	8.967	0.000	It's not normal.

From the previous table, it is clear to us that to verify the extent of the data approach to the natural distribution (Jarque-Bera) parameter, where the decision rule is acceptance of the nihilistic hypothesis, the data follow the natural distribution, if the probability of j-Besting is greater than (0.05), the results of the natural distribution test have shown that the probability (J-B) for the majority of study variables is below the level of indication (0.05), which means that it is not approached from natural distribution, and to overcome the problem of natural non-distribution, the natural luggage (In) of these variables was taken to approach the natural distribution, so that it approaches the natural distribution, and there is no need to examine it or test it again where it automatically approaches normal distribution, so that the distribution of data does not follow the natural distribution where scientific tests were used to answer the study hypotheses, necessitating the use of the Spearman test to measure the relationship between the dependent variables and the independent variable.

Pearson 'slink factor for independent variable rate:**Table No. (5) Pearson Link Factor for Independent Variables**

Link transactions	Predictability	The value of reverse feeding	Timely	Honesty in the show	Verifiability	Neutrality
Predictability	1					
The value of reverse feeding	0.060	1				
Timely	0.323-	0.010	1			
Honesty in the show	0.531	-0.173	-0.740	1		
Verifiability	0.027	0.080-	0.211-	0.301	1	
Neutrality	0.235	0.098-	0.087	0.059-	0.430-	1

It is clear from the previous table that the correlation coefficient between some independent variables is honesty in presentation and timing, with a link value of 74% and this link may result in linear interference, requiring a linear interference test.

Linear interference test:**Table (6) Linear Interference Test for Independent Variables**

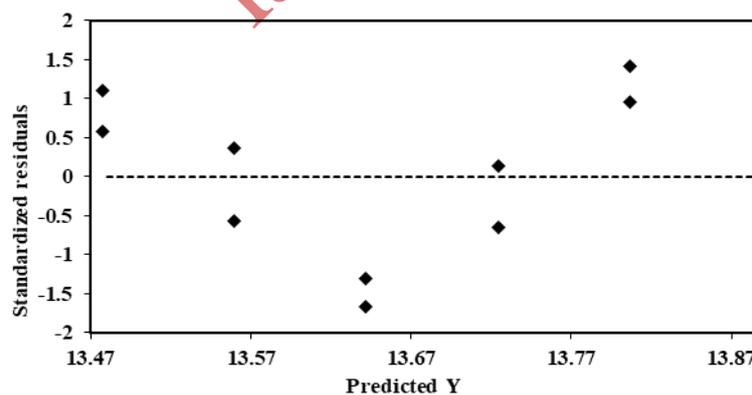
Independent variables	Linear interference (LIVE)
Predictability	1.32
The value of reverse feeding	2.08
Timely	3.84
Honesty in the show	1.33
Verifiability	1.59
Neutrality	1.13

The linear interference test is based on the assumption that each of the independent variables is independent, and if this condition is not met, then the linear interference model is not applicable and cannot be considered good for the information estimation process, and to achieve this the Collinearity Statistics is used by calculating linear interference (VIF) for each of the independent variables, which is a measure of the effect of the link between independent variables.

It is clear from the previous table that the value of linear interference (VIF) is less than (10), which means that the study model is free of the problem of interference such as linear subscription after modification, so it can be said that the model does not suffer from the problem of linear interference, the correlation between variables is not statistically significant and very low, and this indicates the strength of the study model in interpreting and clearly defining the role of the variable independent variable on the child.

Test the value of the average standard condom:

By testing the value of standard condoms there is no problem in the study model, and we note that the average value of the bawafor for different study models was close to zero, and it is clear from the chart below that the points are evenly distributed around zero, and this reinforces that the study model is free of any problem when random error is homogenized.

**Shape #2: Average standard condom value****Heteroskedasticity Test:**

The test of strong standard errors (Robust_Standard_Errors) was used to adjust the problem of heterogeneity of random error contrast for the study models, where it was found that the statistic (White)

It was less than (0.05) for all study models, which means that we reject the nihilistic hypothesis that the study model suffers from the problem of random error instability, and the stability of random error

variance is one of the important assumptions of linear regression, in addition to the fact that the average must be equal to zero.

Test hypotheses and discuss results:

For the purpose of testing hypotheses, the models are designed so that the method of multiple linear regression was used so that regression models were tested on the independent of the study community as a whole, and knowledge of the appropriate scientific method for this study, it was based on a method of judging the correlation already established morality of the independent and variable variables of the dependent scientifically and effectively and the following rule is followed by the following decisions to launch the neutral judgment:

- If it's sig. > 0.05) Nihilistic hypothesis H_0 is accepted (no relationship).
- If it is. sig < 0.05) the alternative hypothesis is accepted H_1 (there is a relationship).

-Test the first hypothesis:

"There is a statistically significant effect of fair disclosure in interim financial reports on the availability of predictive accounting information in the context of the Coved-19pandemic."

Table No. 7 Analysis of simple linear regression of the first hypothesis

Variable	Al-Ahdar Factories r	R2 selection factor	Transactions Coefficient	Sig.	The result of the hypothesis
Predictabilit y	0.821	0.766	0.064	0.000*	Accept

* The effect is statistically significant about the level of significance ($\alpha=0.05$)

The previous table shows the result of a simple linear regression analysis that there is a statistically significant effect of fair disclosure on the provision of predictive value, with a value of .sig (0.000) which is below the level of indication 0.05),and therefore we accept the alternative hypothesis that "there is a significant effect" A statistic for fair disclosure in interim financial reports on the provision of predictive information for accounting information under the Coved-19pandemic,and the relationship between variables is strong as the value of(R)equals (0.821), while the selection factor is explained by (76.6%) In the change in the level of fair disclosure in the interim financial reports on the provision of predictive accounting information for the banks of the study community, the result of this study did not agree with the findings of previous studies, and the results of this study differ with the results of the study of both Nouredine and Others, 2 019), (Al-Jabali, 2020), (Al-Watar, 2020), (Metwally, 2020), (Mahmoud, Hussein, 2020), (Hussainey, et al, 2020).

Based on the above, the accounting information contained in the interim financial reports of Palestinian banks listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange and Saudi banks listed on the Saudi stock exchange is fairly disclosed, where future predictability is available during the period of the period of the bank.

-Test the second hypothesis:

"There is a statistically significant effect of fair disclosure in interim financial reports on the provision of the value of reverse feeding of accounting information under the Coved-19 pandemic."

Table No. 8 Analysis of simple linear regression of the second hypothesis

Variable	Al-Ahdar Factories r	R2 selection factor	Transactions Coefficient	Sig.	As a result Hypothesis
The value of reverse feeding	.4420	0.195	0.156	.66 0*	Rejected

* **The effect is statistically significant about the level of significance ($\alpha=0.05$)**

The previous table shows the result of a simple linear regression analysis that there is a statistically significant effect of fair disclosure on the provision of predictive value, with a value of .sig (0.66) which is greater than the level of indication (0.05), and therefore rejects the alternative hypothesis that "there is an effect of statistical significance" For fair disclosure in interim financial reports on the provision of the value of the reverse feeding of accounting information under the Coved-19 pandemic, the relationship between variables is weak as the value of (R) is equal to (0.442), while the selection factor is explained by (19.5%) In the change in the level of fair disclosure in the interim financial reports on the provision of the value of the reverse nutrition of the accounting information of the banks of the study society, and did not agree with the results of previous studies, and the results of this study differ with the results of the study of both Nouredine and Others, (2019), (Al-Jabali, 2020), (Al-Watar, 2020), (Metwally, 2020), (Mahmoud, Hussein, 2020), (Hussainey, et al, 2020).

Based on the above, it is not possible to disclose the accounting information contained in the interim financial reports of Palestinian banks listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange and Saudi banks listed on the Saudi financial market, where the ability does not have the value of reverse feeding during the period of the bank.

- Test the third hypothesis:

"There is a statistically significant effect of fair disclosure in interim financial reports on the provision of appropriate timing of accounting information under the Coved-19 pandemic."

Table No. 9 Analysis of Simple Linear Regression of The Third Hypothesis

Variable	Al-Ahdar Factories r	R2 selection factor	Transactions Coefficient	Sig.	As a result Hypothesis
Timely	0.796	0.634	0.019	0.000*	Accept

* **The effect is statistically significant about the level of significance ($\alpha=0.05$)**

The previous table shows the result of a simple linear regression analysis that there is a statistically significant effect of fair disclosure on the provision of appropriate timing, where the value of .sig (0.000) is below the level of indication (0.05), and therefore we accept the alternative hypothesis that "there is a significant effect" Statistics for fair disclosure in interim financial reports to provide the appropriate timing of accounting information under the Coved-19 pandemic, the relationship between the variables is strong as the value of (R) is equal to (0.796), while the selection factor is explained by (63.4%) In the change in the level of fair disclosure in the interim financial reports to provide the appropriate timing of accounting information for the banks of the study community, the result of this study did not correspond to the results of previous studies, and the results of this study differ with the results of the study (Nouredine, Others, 2019), (Mountain, 2020), (Al-Watar, 2020), (Metuli, 2020), Mahmoud, Hussein, 2020, (Hussain, 2020), (Hussain, 2020), et al, 2020.

Based on the above, it is fairly disclosed the accounting information contained in the interim financial reports of Palestinian banks listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange and Saudi banks listed on the Saudi financial market, where they are available at the appropriate time during the period of the period of the bank.

-Test the fourth hypothesis:

"There is a statistically significant effect of fair disclosure in interim financial reports on providing honesty in the presentation of accounting information under the Covid-19 pandemic."

Table 10 Analysis of simple linear regression of the fourth hypothesis

Variable	Al-Ahdar Factories r	R2 selection factor	Transactions Coefficient	Sig.	As a result Hypothesis
Honesty in the show	0.683	0.467	0.034	0.004*	Accept

* The effect is statistically significant about the level of significance ($\alpha=0.05$)

The previous table shows the result of a simple linear regression analysis that there is a statistically significant effect of fair disclosure on the provision of appropriate timing, where the value of .sig (0.004) is below the level of indication (0.05), and therefore we accept the alternative hypothesis that "there is an effect of statistical significance" For fair disclosure in interim financial reports to provide honesty in the presentation of accounting information under the Covid-19 pandemic, the relationship between the variables is strong as the value of (R) is equal to (0.683), while the selection factor is explained by (46.7%) In the change in the level of fair disclosure in the interim financial reports to provide honesty in the presentation of accounting information to the banks of the study community, and the result of this study is consistent with the findings of the study (Mahmoud, Hussein, 2020), that accounting disclosure provides presentation, honesty and confidence in the information of financial reports during the Covid-1 pandemic. 9, the results of this study differ with the results of the study of (Nouredine, Others, 2019), (Mountain, 2020), (Al-Watar, 2020), (Metuli, 2020), (Hussainey, et al, 2020).

Based on the above, it is fairly disclosed the accounting information contained in the interim financial reports of Palestinian banks listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange and Saudi banks listed on the Saudi financial market, where there is honesty in the offer during the period of the bank.

-Test the fifth hypothesis:

"There is a statistically significant effect of fair disclosure in interim financial reports on the availability of verification of accounting information under the Covid-19 pandemic."

Table No. 11 Analysis of Simple Linear Regression of Hypothesis 5

Variable	Al-Ahdar Factories r	R2 selection factor	Transactions Coefficient	Sig.	As a result Hypothesis
Verifiability	0.531	0.274	0,043	0.000*	Accept

*** The effect is statistically significant about the level of significance ($\alpha=0.05$)**

The previous table shows the result of a simple linear regression analysis that there is a statistically significant effect of fair disclosure on the provision of appropriate timing, where the value of .sig (0.000) is below the level of indication 0.05), and therefore we accept the alternative hypothesis that "there is an effect of statistical significance" For fair disclosure in interim financial reports on the availability of verification of accounting information under the Covid-19 pandemic, the average relationship between variables is that the value of (R) is equal to (0.531), while the selection factor is explained by (27.4%) In the change in the level of fair disclosure in the interim financial reports on the provision of verification of accounting information for the banks of the study community, and did not agree with the results of previous studies, and the results of this study differ with the results of the study of both Noureddine and Others, (2019), (Al-Jabali, 2020), (Al-Watar, 2020), (Mutually, 2020), (Mahmoud, Hussein, 2020), (Hussainey, et al, 2020).

Based on the above, the accounting information contained in the interim financial reports of Palestinian banks listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange and Saudi banks listed on the Saudi financial market is fairly disclosed, where the ability to verify during the period of the period of the bank.

- Test the sixth hypothesis:

"There is a statistically significant effect of fair disclosure in interim financial reports on the provision of neutrality of accounting information under the Covid-19 pandemic."

Table 12 Analysis of simple linear regression of the sixth hypothesis

Variable	Al-Ahdar Factories r	R2 selection factor	Transactions Coefficient	Sig.	As a result Hypothesis
Neutrality	0.702	0.464	0.010	0.000*	Accept

*** The effect is statistically significant about the level of significance ($\alpha=0.05$)**

The previous table shows the result of a simple linear regression analysis that there is a statistically significant effect of fair disclosure on the provision of appropriate timing, where the value of .sig (0.000) is below the level of indication 0.05), and therefore we accept the alternative hypothesis that "there is a significant effect" Statistics for fair disclosure in interim financial reports on the provision of neutrality of accounting information under the Covid-19 pandemic, as the relationship between variables is strong as the value of (R) equals (0.702), while the selection factor is explained by (46.4%) In the change in the level of fair disclosure in the interim financial reports on the provision of neutrality of accounting information to the banks of the study community, the result of this study did not correspond to the results of previous studies, and the results of this study differ with the results of the study (Noureddine, Others, 2019), (Mountain, 2020), (Al-Watar, 2020), (Metuli, 2020), Mahmoud, Hussein, 2020, (Hussain, 2020), (Hussain, 2020), et al, 2020 .

Based on the above, it is fairly disclosed the accounting information contained in the interim financial reports of Palestinian banks listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange and Saudi banks listed on the Saudi financial market, where there is neutrality during the period of the period of the bank.

Results and recommendations:

At the end of the study, the researchers try to review the most important findings of the study in its theoretical and applied aspects and its recommendations:

Results:

Through the results of the study in its theoretical and applied aspects, the most important findings of the study can be determined as follows:

1. There is a statistically significant effect of fair disclosure in the interim financial reports of Saudi and Palestinian banks on the provision of appropriate accounting information in the light of the Covid-19 pandemic through:

- Provide predictive predictability in accounting information contained in the interim financial reports of Saudi and Palestinian banks under the Covid-19 pandemic.
- The lack of the value of reverse feeding in the accounting information contained in the interim financial reports of Saudi and Palestinian banks in the light of the Covid-19 pandemic, this demonstrates that Saudi and Palestinian banks are concerned with a low value of the reverse nutrition of accounting information contained in the interim financial statements and reports.
- Availability of the appropriate timing in the accounting information contained in the interim financial reports of Saudi and Palestinian banks in the light of the Covid-19 pandemic.

2. There is a statistically significant effect of fair disclosure in the interim financial reports of Saudi and Palestinian banks on the reliability of accounting information under the Covid-19 pandemic through:

- The availability of the offer in the honesty in the accounting information contained in the interim financial reports of Saudi and Palestinian banks in the light of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- The accounting information contained in the interim financial reports of Saudi and Palestinian banks is being verified under the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Availability of neutrality in accounting information contained in the interim financial reports of Saudi and Palestinian banks under the Covid-19 pandemic.

3. The results of the study indicate that Saudi and Palestinian banks disclose in their lists and interim financial reports the information contained in the financial center list, the income list, the list of changes in property rights, the list of cash flows, explanatory explanations, accounting policies followed, and a summary of the results of the company's work during the interim period.

Recommendations:

Through the results presented, the following recommendations have been reached:

1. The need to provide a treatment of the value of reverse feeding in the accounting information contained in the interim financial reports of Saudi and Palestinian banks to help them assess their performance continuously and modify or correct it if they need to do so, or install it if it is going in the right direction, especially under the unclear circumstances associated with the Covid-19 pandemic.
2. Raising the level of disclosure of accounting information contained in the interim financial reports by joining the efforts of banking departments, capital markets and audit offices in order to increase confidence in the information contained in these reports to meet the needs of stakeholders and rationalize their decisions, especially in the light of the Covid-19 pandemic.
3. Work to provide a system of interim financial reports that includes appropriate and reliable information that meet the needs of its users to make a timely decision in light of the uncertainty associated with the Covid-19 pandemic.
4. Due to the rapid changes and successive events experienced by banks and other institutions due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The increasing need for fair disclosure of accounting information contained in interim financial reports keeps accounting information users informed of the results of the bank's business and financial position either quarterly, semi-annual or even monthly.
5. More attention to the preparation of interim financial reports as one of the most important sources of information on which investors, customers, banking departments and others depend on their decisions.
6. Further studies on the importance of fair disclosure and the asymmetry of accounting information and its impact on investor decisions, as the researchers recommend that this study be applied to other sectors listed on the stock exchange.

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