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THE QUALITY OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION REDUCES FINANCIAL FAILURE

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A B S T R A C T

The current research aims to measure the role of the quality of accounting information to reduce the financial failure. The accounting informationqualityis one an issue of the most important recent trends that companies have focused on. It contributes to reducing the risks of the companies in managing money at all levels. Therefore, the current study highlights the models enhancing the role of the quality of accounting information. A sample company was chosen to achieve the goal of the study. Data were drawn from theIraq's Jadawal Engineering Companyfor General Contracting and Ltd. as the sample of the study and the researcher has chosen to use a set of important statistical methods, perhaps the most important of which was an analysis of the natural distribution, the Alpha Cronbach coefficient, the mean, the standard deviation, the correlation coefficient, and the influence factor. The study has reached a set of

important results. The most prominent result is that the accounting quality service significantly contributes to reducing financial failure.

1. Introduction

The individual's awareness and knowledge of the importance of the quality of accounting information and maintaining its accuracy and its components are among the most important pillar through which financial management can be managed, enhancing the company's economy, and increasing its stability.

Also, apart from preventing financial failures, it is considered one of the effective pillars for gathering accurate information for innovative and newly established companies.

Accordingly, the quality of accounting information is one of the accounting tools that can enhance the company's sales and returns. It assists in the collection, classification and analysis of data to determine the requirements of financial failure and identify ways to address them. Hence the idea that the quality of accounting information has emerged as an important symbol of tools for information management on the proper investment of money in the financial markets. Consequently, the study highlights the following questions:

Is it possible to improve the quality of accounting information to reduce financial failure? Can the quality of accounting information advance the reality of the company in the study'ssample to determine the causes of financial failure and reduce it?

In order to answer these questions, there are four main topics should be discussed:

1. Firstly,the scientific methods of the research.
2. Secondly, the theoretical part of the study.
3. The thirdly, the applied part of the research
4. Fourthly,the topic resulted in conclusions and recommendations.

1.1. The scientific methodology of the research

1.1.1. Research problem

The terminology of accounting information quality in respect of financial failure is of importance within the research.

Companies differ from each other in their physical, moral, social, and financial characteristics. They must direct resources to enhance their ability to face threats by adopting a set of unique approaches to improve their company's ability to perceive the quality of accounting information to address possible financial failure.

From this aspect, a set of questions arises conclude as following:

1. Does the quality of accounting information reduce financial failure?
2. What is the effect of applying the quality of accounting information on forecasting financial failure?
3. What is the nature and type of relationship between the quality of accounting information and financial failure?

1.1.2. Research importance

The importance of the research study stems from the fact that it may indicate through the studied sample the value of information quality for the purpose of predicting the financial failure that may occur in a company's internal operations.

Additionally, it may lead to information that directly or indirectly affects the financial results of the company, perhaps its continuity in growth and prosperity

1.1.3. Research aims

The current research aims to show the nature and type of relationship of the quality of accounting

information in forecasting financial failure.

This matter can be achieved through the following points:

1. Highlighting the concept of the quality of accounting information and determining the capabilities of results from the studied sample to predict financial failure
2. Explain the characteristics of the quality of accounting information that the studied sample has in order to identify the issues that lead to financial failure, and work to address them as much as possible.

3. Explain the main entry points through which the amount of financial failure of the studied sample can be measured.
4. Determine the level of effectiveness of the studied sample in the quality of accounting information.

1.1.4. Designed research hypothesis

The purpose of this paragraph is to lay out a detailed plan on which the research will proceed in order to achieve the goals that are aspired to, and accordingly, it can be determined, see Figure (1).

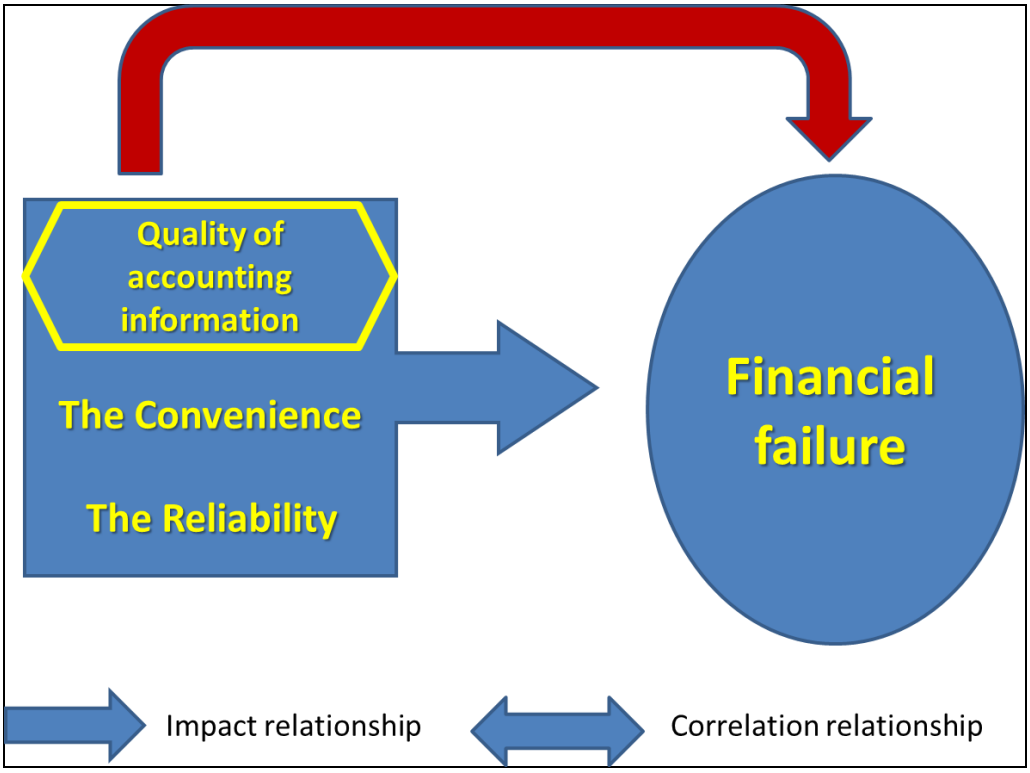

Figure 1: A research graphic represents the project hypothesis.

1.1.5. Research hypothesis

The research seeks to clarify a set of hypotheses through which it is possible to measure the extent the quality of accounting information contributes to financial failure.

These assumptions are reflected in the following:

1. There is a statistically significant correlation between the quality of accounting information and financial failure, and two sub-hypotheses derive from this hypothesis.

2. The existence of a significant relationship of influence between the quality of accounting information and financial failure. Two sub-hypotheses are branched from this hypothesis.

1.1.6. Research tools

The researcher resorted to using a questionnaire tool to determine the required results.

In order to build a questionnaire tool on the quality of accounting information the ideas in Al-Faki, 2015 were used by the researcher. Additionally, the researcher relied on ideas gained from addressing a set of studies such as (Al-Murshidi, 2018; Al-Aajibi, 2018; Al-Brifkani, 2017; Sabri, 2018).

1.1.7. Tools used in research analysis

Several statistical methods were used in dealing with the questionnaires collected from respondents and by using the statistical bag of social sciences SPSS:

1- Arithmetic mean: To measure the availability level of any of the sub-dimensions of the research in the studied sample.

2- Standard deviation: To measure the level of dispersion of values from their arithmetic mean.

3- Alpha Cronbach coefficient: To measure the stability of the variables included in the analysis.

4- Pearson correlation coefficient: To measure the nature and type of correlation between search variables.

5- Impact coefficient: To show the amount of quality accounting information contributed to financial failure

1.1. Theoretical aspect of the research

1.1.8. Quality of accounting information

❖ **The concept of quality of accounting information**

In simple terms, information is the final product of processing the raw material, that is, data that is run according to the course of operations of the accounting system (Becerra-Fernandez & Sabherwal., 2014;

Al-Badiri, 2017). As the quality of accounting information is defined as the information that is of great benefit in guiding various decisions, it enables users of accounting information to be able to analyse this information through the characteristics that are available to it (Mahmoud and Debash, 2016). According to Beest(2009) The researcher believes that the quality of accounting information represents information pertaining to the reporting unit that is useful to both current and potential stock investors, lenders, and others in order to make their decisions as capital financiers.

❖ **Quality features of accounting information**

Accounting information has an essential characteristics that summarizingas following points:

1) **Inclusivity**: The information must be perfect, which benefits the decision-maker

2) **Accuracy**: Accuracy in the information provided

3) **Timing**: Information is available in a timely manner to its users

4) **Clarity:** The information must be clear, free of ambiguity, blurry and understandable

5) **Flexibility**: The extent to which information can be used so that it can be used more than once.

6) **Objectivity**: It must be free from intent to misrepresent, defraud, or change in order to influence the information users or decision-makers (Al-Attar et al., 2018).

7) **Comparability**: Enabling users to learn the true aspects of the similarity and difference between the company's performance and the performance of other companies during a specific period.

8) **Persistence**: According to God (2015), Mahmoud and Debash (2016) the recording economic events and preparing reports about them in a consistent way from one period to another

❖ **Dimensions of the quality of accounting information**

The quality of accounting information can be measured based on two dimensions:

1**) Relevance:** Information that can be useful to the decisions of users of financial reports, especially investors and creditors (current and potential) and the information can be confirmed and predictive (Al-Taha and Sakhr, 2019; Raji and Abbas, 2019).

2) **Reliability**: It is the property of information in ensuring that the information is free from errors and biases to a reasonable degree and it genuinely represents what it claims to represent (Jabal, 2018). Reliability also indicates the company's ability to transfer resources to implement the service safely and effectively, which leads to improved company performance (Miranda et al., 2010; Kotler & Keller, 2006; Mileide et al., 2013; Prattana et al. ., 2012; Anna & Zinaida, 2012).

❖ **Accounting information quality standards**

There are several criteria by which to verify the quality of accounting information, which can be summarized in the following points:

1**) Legal standards**: A number of countries are seeking to develop standards for the quality of financial reports and achieving compliance with these standards by setting laws that aim to control performance in the facility as well as disclosing their performance.

2) **Professional standards**: Accounting professional bodies and councils are concerned with preparing accounting and auditing standards in order to control the performance of the accounting process, which highlights the concept of management accountability by owners to check on their investments, which in turn leads to the emergence of the need to prepare financial reports characterized by integrity and honesty.

3) **Technical standards**: The availability of such standards leads to the development of the concept of the quality of accounting information and this, in turn, is reflected in the quality of financial reports and thus increases the confidence of shareholders, investors and common interests, which can lead to increased investment (Sheikh and Al-Attar, 2018).

1.1.9. Financial failure

❖ The concept of financial failure

The word failure in the Arabic language means failure to achieve the goals set in advance. Company's failure financially may indicate the company's inability to fulfil its obligations or failure to sell its products or provide its services and obtain an appropriate return (Al-Murshidi, 2018; Law and Roveau, 2019; Al-Amri and Jabr, 2018; Al-Hamdani, 2018). Consequently, financial failure is a serious matter that the financial activities in companies are exposed to multiplicity of causes for its occurrence, all of which can lead to bankruptcy and liquidation.

It represents the stage the company goes through from financial decline until reaching liquidation. It occurs when the company's liabilities exceed its assets and the company has a negative value. The company's ability to pay the obligations are completely diminished (Al-Hamdani and Al-Qattan, 2013; Al-Haliwi and Al-Sharif, 2017). There is a belief that financial failure is the company's inability to pay its financial obligations when the time comes to maturity. Shaheen and Mattar, (2011) indicated by a company achieving losses for two consecutive years or more.

Bedawi(2017) showedthe financial failure as it represents the situation in which the company cannot pay its obligations to lenders, in other words, financial failure represents the company's inability to fulfil its obligations resulting from financial losses, disasters, and embezzlement that occur due to its long-term operations. Additionally, failure may occur because the company's money is invested in inactive assets.

(Al-Mousawi and Abdullah, 2013) pointed out that financial failure represents a process and not a situation. Hence it is a process and not a product of the moment and is caused by many reasons and factors that have interacted over a period of time. The phases can be prolonged or short and lead to the situation that the company has arrived at from its incompetence to pay their current obligations to meet its new obligations.

❖ **Financial failure and its significance**

The following areas may considered as the company's interest forimportance of financial failure:

1) Company Administration: It is concerned with the early knowledge of the indicators that can lead to financial failure so that the necessary corrective measures can be taken in a timely manner before the situation becomes too difficult to address.

2) Government agencies: - These bodies are concerned with the issue of financial failure, as it represents a supervisory function (such as the Financial Supervision Department for global companies, tax authorities, etc.).

3) Investors: - Increasing investor interest in assessing the safety of their current and future investments, which requires distinguishing between good investments and risky investments. Hence, forecasting financial failure is an early warning tool that can lead to decisions to eliminate dangerous investments or take measures that reduce potential losses.

4) Banks: - Banks are concerned with forecasting financial failure, as it has an impact on their existing loans and understudy.

5) Lenders: - Lenders are more interested in knowing the possibilities of success or failure of companies that use their money due to their impact on debt collection and on assessing the degree of potential risk. Therefore, forecasting financial failure is a tool for guiding loans, determining their size, and determining the type of guarantees required.

6) According to the **external auditors**: Their interest in this issue is evident from being responsible for assessing the continuity of companies or not (Al-Hilawi and Al-Sharif, 2017; Sabri, 2018)

❖ **Causes of financial failure**

Different reasons of financial failure could be occurred in a company, and which lead to bankruptcy and liquidation:

1. **The internal reasons**:

They are summarized as follows:

✓ Mismanagement and adequacy of the adopted operational, investment and financing policies.

✓ Not to fully utilize the available production capacity, the weak worker productivity per hour and the productivity of assets.

✓ High levels of work turnover with a high rate of time wastage and poor monitoring

✓ Failure to implement the total quality system as it leads to high costs, low profits, and weak ability to compete and continue in the market

✓ Excess of current liabilities over current assets.

✓ Loss of leadership executives without replacing them.

✓ Loss of a primary market, franchise, license or primary resource.

✓ Labour problems or lack of important equipment.

2) The external reasons: It is represented in the following points:

✓ Economic reasons

✓ Political and governmental reasons

✓ Technology reasons

✓ Social causes (Al-Hamdani and Al-Qattan, 2013)

❖ **Appearanceof financial failure**

There are a set of aspects and indications through which the company's financial failure can be inferred. These aspects are:

1) The inability of companies to keep pace with the profitable industries in the labour market.

2) Delay in preparing the last statement of accounts.

3)locally goods producing may lead to enhance the competition and decrease sales comparing to imported goods.

4) financial leadership administrativelydevelopment of the company's management and its inadequate organizational structure

5) Increased spending is not commensurate with the revenue generated and its inability to rationalize spending.

6) Late payment of dues (Bahit, 2015).

7) Financial indicators:

They are as follows:

✓ Increase the short-term liabilities over the current assets.

✓ Delayed or not distributed profits

✓ Non-payment of long-term debt or reliance on financing long-term assets on short-term loans.

8) Operational indicators: It indicates:

✓ Losing economic units such as good managers without obtaining replacements for them

✓ Loss of a license, concession or another right, shortage or problems in employment.

9) Other indications: - such as lawsuits against the company, change of government policies or legislation and others (Al-Ajibi, 2018)

10) An economic aspect: The financial company's failure to achieve an adequate return on the money invested in it, and this case applies when the return on investment is less than the weighted cost of the money invested in it.

11) Financial appearance: The financial company is reaching the degree of financial hardship or something beyond that, i.e. legal status liquidation, and the company is considered legally when the asset book value become lower than the obligated book value, but it reaches the liquidation stage or Financial bankruptcy when it fails to pay its debts (Al-Brifkani, 2017).

❖ **Financial failure models**

There are a group of models that have studied the prediction of financial failure, perhaps the most famous of which is the model (Kida, 1980), the model (Beaver), the model (Sherrod, 1987), and the model (Altman & Me cough, 1974), and they are as follows:

1. Model (Altman & Me cough, 1974)

This model is one of the most common models for predicting the financial failure of financial companies, and this model was put in the year (1974) to complement a previous model developed in 1968, because it works on selecting and weighting financial ratios that can predict financial failure, and depends on five financial ratios Five

independent variables and a dependent variable are studied and symbolized by the symbol (Z). These models are expressed mathematically by the following formula:

Z = 1.2X2 + 1.4X2 + 3.3X3 + 0.6X4 + 1X5
The financial ratios used in this model are:
X1 = networking capital / total assets.
X2 = retained earnings / total liabilities.
X3 = Profit before interest and taxes / current liabilities.
X4 = the market value of equity / assets.
X5 = Sales / Total Assets.

According to this model, companies are classified into three categories for their ability to continue, and these categories are:
For successful companies, the value of (Z) is (2.99) and more.
Companies with doubts about their viability, i.e. bankruptcy, and the value of (Z) is more than (1.81) and less than (2.99).
Failed companies and the value of (Z) is less than (1.81).

1. Model (Kida, 1980)

This model is considered an important quantitative model for forecasting financial failure, as Kida was able to formulate this model as follows:

Z = 1.042X1 + 0.42X2-0.461X3-0.463X4 + 0.271X5
X1 = Net profit after interest and tax / total assets.
X2 = total equity / total liability.
X3 = current assets / current liabilities.
X4 = Sales / Assets.
X5 = cash / total assets.

According to this model, the probability of failure to which the company is exposed increases if the value of (Z) is negative, but if the result is positive then the company is good.

1. Model (Beaver)

This model was used in order to select the distinctive financial ratios for a performance called complex ratios, and he studied (30) financial

ratios, he chose (6) of them capable and accurately to predict the financial failure, and this model was characterized by a predictive force that made him able to predict failure before it occurred (5) Years and these ratios are:

- Cash flow ratio/asset group.
- Net profit/group of assets.
- Total debt/liability group.
- Networking capital/group of assets.
- Current assets / current liabilities.
- Current assets - current inventory / liabilities.

1. Model (Sherrod, 1987)

This model is one of the important models that (Sherrod) built-in predicting financial failures. This model can be measured according to the following formula:

$$Z= 17X1 + 9X2 + 3.5X3 + 20X4 + 1.2X5 + 0.1X6$$

z = bankruptcy index.
X1 = Net working capital / total assets.
X2 = liquid assets / total assets.
X3 = total shareholders' equity / total assets.
X4 = Profit before tax / total assets.
X5 = total assets / total liabilities.
X6 = total equity / total fixed assets.

As this model achieves two goals:

- Credit risk assessment: It is used by banks to assess credit risk when granting the loan to economic projects.
- Predicting financial failure: - It is used to ascertain the principle of the company's continued economic life to identify the extent of the company's ability to conduct its activity in the future, and the degree of financial failure is evaluated for the value of (Z) which is a bankruptcy index as follows:
- If the value of the index increases, it indicates that the strength of the company's financial position and the extent of its viability, and hence the low degree of risk.

- If the value of the indicator decreases, it indicates that the company cannot continue and hence the degree of risk increases. The table (1) below shows the risk score categories according to the Sherrod model.

Table 1: Degree of risk according to Sherrod model(Al-Hamdani, Ibrahim Abdullah Crane, 2018)

Category	The degree of risk of financial failure	Z value
First	The company is not subject to bankruptcy risk	$Z \geq 25$
Second	Little risk of bankruptcy	$20 \leq Z < 25$
Third	Bankruptcy risk is difficult to predict	$5 \leq Z < 20$
Fourth	The company is exposed to bankruptcy risk	$-5 \leq Z < 5$
Fifth	The company is highly exposed to bankruptcy risk	$-5 > Z$

There are different important points that can be considered form table (1) above:

- The biggest weight of the financial ratios that make up it is that the share of liquidity and the main reason that these ratios are high is to use this model for two important purposes, and as it came before they are to know the company's ability to pay the loans as well as its ability to continue in economic activity.

- The value of the indicator for this model (Z) whenever it is high, the risk of failure is low, or it is risky, and the smaller its value, the risk of financial failure is high (Al-Murshidi, 2018; Al-Ajibi, 2018; Al-Brifkani, 2017; Sabri, 2018; Al-Hamdani, 2018; Al-Hamdani and Al-Qattan, 2013; Al-Rikabi and Al-Kaabi, 2013; Aziz, 2014).

2. Methods of this project.

1.2. Study'sCoding themes and paragraphs

In order to analyse and interpret statistical results, the variables of the project were compensated with different symbols and abbreviations, and

Table (2) provides an explanation about the coding of each variable and each dimension and determines the number of paragraphs.

Table (2) Description of the questionnaire tool

Symbol	Paragraphs	Dimensions	Variables	Axis
QACO	8	Convenience	Quality of accounting information (QACI)	The first axis
QARE	8	Reliability		
FIFA	10	One-dimensional	financial failure (FIFA)	The second axis

1.3. Analysisof the normal distribution

The test of the normal distribution is one of the most important tests that can reveal the nature of the data, as well as answering an important question, which is whether the withdrawn data follows the normal distribution or not, and therefore for the answer to this question was used in the two tests Klomgrove - Semenrov (Kolmogorov - Smirnov) and Shapiro - Wilk, through which the nature of data orientation can be measured. Table (3) shows the normal distribution tests.

Table (3) tests the study's variables fornormal distribution analysis.

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
QACO	0.132	45	P>0.05	0.933	45	P>0.05
QARE	0.142	45	P>0.05	0.959	45	P>0.05
QACI	0.153	45	P>0.05	0.927	45	P>0.05
FIFA	0.108	45	P>0.05	0.956	45	P>0.05

The above table presents that the data follow is normally distributed, that the Sig value is higher than (0.05), which can be said that the results of the research can be generalized to the studied community.

1.4. The reliability and reliability of the measuring instrument

This paragraph aims at showing the reliability and reliability of the measuring instrument, which can be used to access the use of the Alpha Cronbach coefficient, which guarantees to measure the reliability and reliability of the measuring instrument, and on this basis, the target parameter imposes that the moral value must be higher than (0.75), in order to be acceptable High reliability, and the lowest table shows Alpha Kronbach coefficients for each dimension, for the variable, and for the study as a whole.

Table (4) Alpha Kronbach transactions

Kronbach Alpha to study	Kronbach Alpha for dimensions	Paragraphs	Dimensions	Cronbach Alpha for the variable	Variables	Axis
0.944	0.942	8	Convenience	0.897	uality of accounting information (QACI)	The first axis
	0.920	8	Reliability			
	0.946	10	One-dimensional	0.946	financial failure (FIFA)	The second axis

The results presented in the above table show that the questionnaire is characterized by high reliability and reliability, and this is proven by the Cronbach alpha coefficient as a whole of study and its amount (0.944-0.897).

1.5. Descriptive statistics: -

This paragraph deals with determining the arithmetic mean and the standard deviations for each variable in the study.

❖ variable quality of accounting information

Table (4) shows that the general average of the arithmetic means for the quality of accounting information was (3.72) and theSD of (0.511), and the dimension that contributed to this is the reliability dimension with

arithmetic mean equal to (3.77) and theSD of (0.549), while it included The final rank of the fit dimension with an arithmetic mean of (3.67) and the SD of (0.553).

From the foregoing, it can be said that the studied sample must adopt the quality of accounting information more appropriate to predict financial failure and conduct financial analyses in order to predict better results, which in turn leads to providing accounting information with a timely feature of financial failure because it reflects the last evaluation of a company based on the financial position and her income statement.

Table (5) Statistical description of the paragraphs and dimensions of the quality of the accounting information

Importance order	Standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	The sequence	Importance order	Standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	The sequence
3	0.694	3.80	QARE 1	2	0.780	3.93	QACO 1
4	0.894	3.80	QARE 2	4	0.739	3.67	QACO 2
2	0.935	3.89	QARE 3	6	0.968	3.51	QACO 3
1	0.739	4.00	QARE 4	3	0.874	3.69	QACO 4
5	0.933	3.76	QARE 5	7	0.894	3.47	QACO 5
8	0.918	3.56	QARE 6	8	0.917	3.42	QACO 6
7	0.806	3.62	QARE 7	5	0.740	3.67	QACO 7
6	0.889	3.73	QARE 8	1	0.769	4.00	QACO 8
First	0.549	3.77	QARE	second	0.553	3.67	QACO
****	0.511	3.72	QACI				

❖ Financial failure variable

The outcomes in Table (5) introduced that the overall normal for the number-crunching implies is (3.70) and a standard deviation equivalent to (0.654), and maybe the section that added to that has a place with the principal passage (FIFA1) with a number-crunching mean of (4.20) and a standard deviation of (0.894), while the last position incorporated the third section (FIFA3) with number-crunching mean equivalent to (3.36) and a standard deviation of (0.830).

From the foregoing, it can be said that the studied sample should strive to collect periodic information before taking any decision regarding investing its money in other sectors, which contributes to enhancing the commitment to transparency and integrity in dealing with beneficiaries.

Table (6) Statistical description of financial failure paragraphs and dimensions

Importance order	Standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	The sequence	Importance order	Standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	The sequence
9	1.013	3.44	FIFA7	1	0.894	4.20	FIFA1
7	0.967	3.56	FIFA8	3	0.815	3.87	FIFA2
2	0.953	4.00	FIFA9	10	0.830	3.36	FIFA3
6	0.963	3.60	FIFA10	5	0.798	3.67	FIFA4
****	0.654	3.70	FIFA	4	0.661	3.80	FIFA5
				8	1.079	3.53	FIFA6

Third: The correlation and effect between study variables

- Measure the correlation

The results presented in Table (6) show that there is a correlation between the quality of accounting information and financial failure and its amount (0.824), which can provide accurate and high-quality information that contributes to addressing cases of financial failure that the studied sample

suffers from, and from this hypothesis branching its two hypotheses Two subcategories:

1) There is a factually noteworthy connection between the reasonableness measurement and money related disappointment, which is (0.697), which adds to upgrading the exactness and significance of the data accumulated and guiding it to address instances of monetary disappointment effortlessly and ease.

2) The presence of a factually critical connection between the dependability measurement and budgetary disappointment, whose sum is (0.833), which adds to giving monetary information dependent on the nature of bookkeeping data, the exact portrayal of bookkeeping data.

This paragraph is concerned with measuring the correlation between study variables, by testing the main study hypotheses and their sub-hypotheses, using statistical methods according to the program (SPSS.V.24), while Table (7) shows the correlation matrix.

Table (7) correlation matrix

	QACO	QARE	QACI
Pearson Correlation	0.697**	0.833**	0.824**
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000
N	45	45	45
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Impact hypothesis

The results in table (8) presented a statistically significant effect of the quality of accounting information on financial failure, as increasing the quality of accounting information by one unit leads to a decrease in financial failure by (0.217), and therefore this matter contributes to strengthening the relationship between them by (0.824) and improving financial failure by (1.054), as well as interpreting financial failure, events, issues that stand in the way of preventing it from being handled by the quality of accounting information by (0.679), and it can be considered that

accepting the alternative hypothesis and rejecting the zero hypothesis that imposes that there is no effect of the quality of accounting information In financial failure, as well as accepting the alternative hypothesis as a result of the calculated (F) amounting to (90.956) higher than (tabular) F on the one hand, and (calculated) and computing (9,537) higher than (Tab) on the other hand. From this hypothesis two branches are divided:

1) The statistical significant effect of the suitability dimension in financial failure, as increasing the suitability dimension by one standard weight leads to improving the chances of addressing financial failure by a value of (0.677), and therefore this matter contributes to enhancing the relationship between them with a score of (0.697) and enhancing creativity in developing Various methods for dealing with financial failure with a value of (0.824), in addition to interpreting financial failure, events cause issues that prevent the treatment of it by means of the appropriate dimension (0.486), and it can be said that accepting the alternative hypothesis and rejecting the zero hypothesis that imposes that there is no effect of the dimension of convenience in financial failure, As well as accepting the alternative hypothesis as a result of the calculated (F, T) being higher than the tabular (F, T).

2) The increasing reliability dimension by one standard weight leads to a decrease of financial failure by (0.033), and therefore this matter contributes to strengthening the relationship between them with a score of (0.833) and improving financial failure by (0.991)) In addition to the interpretation of financial failure, the events cause the issues that prevent the treatment of it by means of a reliability dimension of (0.693). Therefore, it can be said that accepting the alternative hypothesis and rejecting the zero hypothesis that imposes that there is no effect of the reliability dimension in financial failure, as well as accepting the alternative hypothesis as a result of Calculated (F, T) is higher than tabular (F, T).

Table (8): the standard weights relationship of the quality of accounting information effect and its dimensions on financial failure.

Probability	Financial failure						Variables	
	Calculated (T)	Calculated (F)	R^2	Beta	B	Taught (a)		
0.000	6.374	40.625	0.486	0.697	0.824	0.677	Convenience	Quality of information
0.000	9.861	97.239	0.693	0.833	0.991	0.033 -	Reliability	
0.000	9.537	90.956	0.679	0.824	1.054	0.217 -	Accounting	

3. Conclusions

1- There are a significantcorrelation between the quality of accounting information and financial failure, which participate to enhancing the value of financial instruments and making them more appropriate to the requirements of users of financial information taking into account the cost-benefit basis when choosing a method for measuring financial failure.

2- The studied sample is keen on the availability of financial data based on the value of accounting information, which has a high predictive value, which leads to contributing to the development of different methods to address the problems of financial failure.

3- The studied sample is keen on verifying the financial statements based on the accounting information, a property of appropriate timing for the financial failure, as it reflects the last evaluation of a company based on the financial position and its income statement.

4- The studied sample is concerned with the necessity of measuring financial assets and liabilities with the quality of accounting information with highly reliable information, which contributes to collecting accurate information.

5- The studied sample is keen to approve the financial statements based on the quality of the accounting information, which can achieve real results for the management and the external parties of the company.

6- She is interested in adopting continuous improvement to tackle financial failure, which requires her to use a set of financial statements and cash flows in order to control financial failure.

7- The studied sample is keen to collect periodic information before taking any decision regarding investing its money in other sectors.

8- The studied sample resorted to a commitment to transparency and fairness in dealing with beneficiaries

4. Recommendations

1) The organization must provide a set of accurate information before proceeding with an evaluation of its financial position, which the sample should use a set of accounting and accounting items and standards of relative importance in order to determine appropriate methods to detect the organization's failure to manage its funds.

2) The studied sample should provide information about the efforts made in providing the services required for the beneficiaries, which must work to provide financial statements towards accurate information about the sample's efforts to achieve the goals that it seeks to achieve in the long run

3) The need to choose the appropriate form and financial lists to express financial failure in a way that ensures ease of reduction.

4) The studied sample should take into account the procedures for applying the accounting information changes in the purchasing power of the monetary unit.

5) The need for the studied sample to expand the disclosure of information based on the quality of accounting information, which will increase the reliability of the published information.

6) The studied sample is required to approve the financial statements based on accounting information in order to estimate the timing of future sample cash flows.

7) The need for the studied sample to be keen on enhancing the value of financial instruments more appropriate to the requirements of users of financial information, taking into account the cost-benefit basis when choosing a method for measuring financial failure.

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M / questionnaire

Dear Sir …...

Dear Madam .....

Peace, mercy, and blessings of God

I am pleased to put in your hands the generous questionnaire that was prepared as part of the requirements for carrying out the tagged research (the role of the quality of accounting information in limiting financial failure) and that the success of this research depends on the degree of your response to the accuracy and objectivity of the answers in the hope that it will produce results that serve the path of scientific research in our country in a general way and company management in particular.

Thank you in advance for your blessed efforts and good cooperation with us ... and may God grant success.