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THE IMPACT OF INTEGRATED REPORTING ON COMPANY CONTINUITY

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ABSTRACT

The research aims to analyze and measure the impact of preparing integrated reports on company continuity in the banking sector by addressing the concept of continuity and its importance for companies in light of a new approach to accounting disclosure. The importance of the research comes from the fact that accounting disclosure is no longer limited to providing financial information that characterizes... With objectivity, which is compatible with the capabilities of the ordinary investor, but extends to include a broader range of information that requires extensive knowledge and knowledge by investors, stakeholders, and financial analysts, in order to make appropriate decisions, and this new approach is what is known as integrated reports, and the study was conducted on a sample of Iraqi banks inside Iraq, by relying on the financial statements for the year 2017- 2023, and in measuring integrated reporting, the identification of (90) items was made according to the eight content elements issued within the framework of integrated reporting issued by the International Integrated Reporting Council using the binary formal scale (1 , 0), and in measuring company continuity, the modified (Altman) model for non-industrial companies was relied upon, and the most critical results indicated that the primary goal of integrated reports is to identify how companies maintain their continuity and development in the market over time, by providing Financial and non-financial information for all stakeholders, provided that this information is able to meet their needs and help them make appropriate and correct decisions. Also, the continuity that economic units seek cannot be achieved through financial information only; instead, environmental impacts must be considered. External issues include economic, ecological, and social aspects, as well as how to integrate them into the unit's business model to improve the quality of its products and services and ensure its continued survival in the competitive market.

KEYWORDS: Continuity, ordinary investor, integrated reports, financial information.

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INTRODUCTION

Integrated reporting began to emerge in the early 2000s and continues to evolve. 2013, the International Working Group on Integrated Reporting issued an integrated reporting framework. This framework is a reference used by many companies for integrated reporting.

Integrated reporting is an essential tool for disclosing financial and non-financial performance data and contributes to enhancing transparency and accountability and building trust between the company and various stakeholders, such as investors and users in general. Preparing integrated reports is a powerful tool for achieving transparency, governance, and sustainability, enhances trust between the organization and stakeholders, and contributes to sustainable development. Transparency and accuracy in company reports are essential in attracting the investments companies need to achieve sustainable continuity and build confidence among investors and shareholders over time. That is, when an integrated reporting system provides reliable and comprehensive information, the company has a strong reputation and is considered reliable in the market. This can increase confidence and attract more investments, contributing to the company's continuity.

After discussing the introduction, the research will be divided into four axes. The first axis reviews the research methodology, including the problem, importance, objectives, and hypothesis. The second axis addresses the theoretical aspect of the research variables and their relationship, while the third axis measures and tests the research hypothesis. Finally, the fourth axis will be discussed, and the results and recommendations reached in the research will be addressed.

The first axis: the general framework of the research methodology

This topic will address the problem, importance, hypothesis, goals, limitations, and research method related to the study variables.

1- Research problem:

View of the recent developments and tremendous changes taking place in technology and the economy, which have led to increased interest in integrated reports by stakeholders of all kinds, as these reports contribute in one way or another to enhancing the company's performance and thus the possibility of their contribution, through making various decisions, to its continuity and survival in the business environment. Given the importance of the idea of the company's continuation and the interest in enhancing its sustainability, and researching the ways and means that lead to this, and based on the above, the research problem can be formulated with the following question: To what extent is there an impact of reporting integrated reports on the company's continuity?

2-The importance of the study

The research's importance stems from the fact that it represents a framework for testing the impact of integrated reports on company continuity in the Iraqi environment. The topic of reporting integrated reports has received wide attention in accounting research recently, as many companies in the global environment seek to enhance their continuity by gaining the trust of stakeholders. It is essential to issue integrated reports that help investors decide about investing in the company.

3- Objectives of the study

The research aims to demonstrate the impact of integrated reports on company continuity and the extent to which this effect varies according to the level of corporate continuity in the Iraqi environment. Through this goal, the following sub-goals emerge:

- 1- Explaining the concept of integrated reports, their objectives, and their importance.
- 2- Explaining the concept of company continuity and methods for measuring it.
- 3- Measuring the impact of integrated reporting on corporate continuity.

4- Hypothesis of the study

The research is based on the following hypothesis:

"There is a statistically significant effect of reporting integrated reports on the continuity of the company."

5-Limitations of the study

Time: 2017-2023.

Spatially: Iraqi banks inside Iraq.

METHODOLOGY

The research relied on deductive and inductive approaches to establish the concepts and topics. The literature and scientific publications related to it were extrapolated, including books, periodicals, university dissertations, dissertations, articles, and previous research. The relationship between the research variables was tested in a sample of Iraqi banks using the SPSS program by adopting integrated reporting as an independent variable and Company continuity as its dependent variable.

The second axis: The theoretical framework of the relationship between integrated reporting and company continuity

The theoretical framework for integrated reporting and corporate continuity and their relationship will be discussed.

1.2.The concept of integrated reports

The concept of integrated reports refers to those reports that link environmental, social, economic, and governance performance. They also communicate between stakeholders to assess the company's ability to create and maintain value. Thus, integrated reports represent the disclosure of the company's mission, strategy, and vision to achieve its goals. The current and future information content of integrated reports can contribute to reducing the information gap between investors, improving the qualitative characteristics of accounting information, and achieving the best balance between these characteristics, reflected in reducing the asymmetry of accounting information in financial markets. (Mustafa, 2022:

283)

Salama (2020, 70) defined the concept of reports as verifying the extent of the credibility of generalization statements in these reports. (Ghoneim, 2017: 168) defined the information content confirmation service for integrated business reports as a technical service aimed at providing positive confirmation of management claims regarding economic, ecological, social, sustainability, governance, and ethical aspects, which helps the service provider to, and by accessibility measurement criteria, a positive conclusion about The credibility and integrity of these claims, determined to serve the stakeholders of these companies, including DAR and regulators. The ad hoc international standard merely confirms the WEI (3000) link that the association targets the practitioner of the RCF for appropriate evidence to reach a conclusive conclusion. It may enhance the degree of trust of users other than the party responsible for the subject matter in question. (IAASB, ISAE 3000 (Revised), 2015: 12)

2.2. Motivations for the emergence of integrated reports

(Melegy & Alain, 2020) believe that there are no appropriate mandatory guidelines or standards to regulate accounting disclosure, and believe that disclosing the quality of integrated reports leads to an increase in accounting conservatism and stock prices. In addition, disclosing high-quality integrated reports contributes to increasing the value of the company.

Integrated reports also contribute to reducing earnings management practices and lead to increasing the quality of earnings. (Pavlopoulos et al., 2017:26).

There are many motives behind the emergence of integrated reporting, and the emergence of integrated reporting can be explained according to two theories as follows:

A - Shareholder Priority Theory: According to this theory, maximizing shareholders' wealth is one of the main goals that the economic unit works on, and shareholders represent the central authority in corporate governance,

meaning that all efforts should be in the interest of shareholders. According to this theory, integrated reporting is necessary to show Previously unseen items that would affect the value of the economic unit (Mustafa, 2022: 212-213).

B- Stakeholder theory: According to this theory, shareholders are considered an important group, but despite this, the rest of the stakeholders cannot be neglected, so the goal of maximizing profit is for all parties involved, as management must make every effort to achieve the best use of the various available resources. To achieve this goal and according to balanced procedures, integrated reporting provides financial and non-financial information that helps all stakeholders evaluate the ability of the economic unit in an equal manner (Joanna & Adriana, 2014: 224).

3.2. Objectives of the integrated reports

Integrated reports have many goals, including: (Sanford, 2010: 44)

1—Improved transparency and disclosure of information: Reports provide clear data on the company's financial and non-financial performance. This helps stakeholders understand how the company creates value in the long term, considering its impact on the environment and society.

2- Promoting sustainable development: Integrated reports focus on how the company contributes to sustainable development. This helps companies address the risks and opportunities that arise from sustainability and improve their overall performance.

3- Improved risk management: Integrated reports help companies better understand the risks and opportunities they face. This allows companies to manage these risks more effectively and protect their value in the long term.

4—Building trust with stakeholders: Integrated reports contribute to building trust with stakeholders, which helps companies attract and retain customers, investors, and employees.

4.2. Benefits of integrated reports

Preparing these reports improves the quality of information available to the head of lecturers. It has enabled them to allocate their capital funds more efficiently, productively, and most importantly, the potential benefits thereof (Lee & Yeo, 2016: 36):

1- The best strategy formulation and response of the company's business model to the questions and answers of the external and competitive situation.

2- Identify the risks that affect the company's ability.

3- Better formulation to manage and reduce the company's risks and create the peak opportunities and administrative structure necessary to support the peak creation.

4- Focus on performance without money.

5. The Organization needs more connected departments and departments to remove organizational barriers to reporting on new, integrated outputs

6- Incoming currencies improve the output of integrated departments, leading to efficiency and factory savings.

7- Reducing costs.

8- Guiding principles and elements contained in the International Integrated Reporting Framework (IIRC, 2013)

Reporting mechanism: Reporting mechanism

1- Organization model and business model

It includes (Amiram D & Landsman, 2018: 295):

- What are the general goals?

- Description of the activity, markets, products and services.

- Clarifying the basic elements (knowledge capital, environmental impacts, etc.)

- Main stakeholders

- Attitude towards risks.

- Opportunities, risks and threats.

- A description of the business, social, biological and bright areas in which you operate Their requirements and expectations.

2- Strategic objectives and strategies

(Ataullah & Davidson, 2018: 251)

- Define a comprehensive picture.

- Managing risks on key resources and their

relationships with each other.

- Identify and define strategic objectives.
- The link between the strategy and the rest of the elements.

- What are the strategies used or other competitive devices.

3- Governance and reward policies

(Matuszyk, 2018: 35)

- Description of governance, its components and mechanisms.

- The impact of governance on strategic decisions.

- It affects the governance of executive directors' remuneration.

4- Behavior and value creation - financial, social and environmental behaviour

Quantitative indicators must be identified to measure pain and risks.

- What are the financial and non-financial results?

- Current results compared to previous results.

- Current results compared to future results.

- The relationship between strategic objectives and short-term results.

5- Future outlook: (Piston, 2018: 489)

- Identify and identify constraints and opportunities.

- Future expectations of future results.

5.2. Company continuity

Corporate continuity is the process of ensuring that the company continues to operate and successfully confronts the risks and challenges it may face. This takes into account improving operation, maintaining management stability and the ability to continue meeting customer needs. This includes creating plans to enhance resilience, adaptation and recovery capacities in the event of a pandemic, natural disaster or economic crisis. (Mayew et al., 2016:39)

Company continuity means a long-term vision, where stakeholders must regularly update plans and ensure their alignment with future changes of the labor market and industry. Preventive measures and control systems must be in place to ensure that the company continues to provide high-quality products and services to its customers, as well as to protect its employees and company assets. (2020:38 lo&fisher)

6.2. Factors that help in the company's continuity: (Qahtani, 2017: 133):

1. Strong management: Ensures effective leadership and the ability to make sound decisions in development and operation.

2. Good continuity planning: setting goals and creating effective strategies to achieve those goals and protect the company's various resources.

3. Investment in employees: Hiring qualified employees, acquiring new skills, and stimulating their continuous creativity.

4. Implementing a continuity follow-up system: monitoring the company's performance periodically and taking corrections when necessary.

5. Improving customer relations: Enhances customer satisfaction and loyalty through excellent service and quality products or services.

6. Risk management: Calculating and estimating the risks associated with commercial activity and taking measures to reduce their impact.

7. Adapting to market changes: Trends and market needs can be identified and company strategies updated on a regular basis.

8. Strong financial support: Ensuring the availability of necessary financing to secure operational activities and future growth.

9. Considering environmentally friendly measures: Ensuring that the company's operations are sound.

7.2. The importance of the company's continuity and its value on the company's work

The company's continuity and value are among the fundamental factors that directly affect the company's work and services. The importance of the company's continuity is represented in several aspects, including (John Smith, 2022: 12):

1. Ensuring business progress: Company continuity helps ensure business progress smoothly and without interruptions, which leads to increasing the efficiency and productivity of employees and improving the quality of products and services provided to customers.

2. Stability in the labor market: The stability and

sustainability of the company’s work shows the organization’s ability to adapt to changes in the labor market and the competitive environment. This attracts new investments, increases your company's importance in its sector, and brings more confidence to attract business partners.

3. Flexibility: The company’s ability to face problems and adapt to new challenges and opportunities enhances its long-term sustainability. This also achieves the company's goals and contributes to the development of its services provided to its customers.

4. Retaining Labor: On a personal level, keeping businesses running helps retain employees and industry experts in order to utilize their skills and experiences to improve the company's products and services.

8.2.The impact of integrated reporting on company continuity

Integrated reporting can enhance company continuity by improving decision-making processes, increasing efficiency and productivity, attracting investments, building trust, and addressing challenges and risks. These factors work together to achieve the company's success and continuity in the market through the following (Hazem Abdel Razek, 2020: 89)

1- Improve decision-making: An effective integrated reporting system can help managers make informed decisions by providing the necessary information promptly.

Transparency and accuracy in the company's reports, facilitated by an integrated reporting system, are crucial for attracting investments and building confidence among investors and shareholders. When a company is known for its reliable and comprehensive information, it gains a strong reputation and is considered trustworthy in the market. This, in turn, boosts investor confidence and attracts more investments, thereby contributing to the company's continuity.

Integrated reporting is a powerful tool for companies to manage challenges and risks effectively. By providing accurate information about financial performance, operations, and potential risks, it enables management to identify and address potential problems early. This proactive approach helps to minimize the impact of challenges and risks on the company's performance, ensuring its continuity even under changing circumstances.

The Third Axis: The Applied Aspect

In this topic, the research population and sample will be reviewed, which represents the limits of data collection for measuring variables, conducting appropriate analysis, and producing results that enable testing hypotheses.

An overview of the bank's sample of the study: The researcher relied on the private commercial banks sector listed on the Iraqi Stock Exchange as a research community to study the research variables. The reason the researcher chose this sector is due to its great importance over the rest of the other sectors as it is one of the sectors that provide the most national income and is the most active in stock trading; in addition to obligating this, The sector implemented the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) by the Central Bank as of 2017. The number of banks listed in the (regular) market (the Iraqi Stock Exchange) by the end of the year (2023) is nineteen (19) banks. The researcher adopted (9) nine continuous commercial banks as a sample for the research for the period from (2017-2023) so that the number of views becomes (63) views. Several banks were excluded for several reasons, including non-commercial Islamic banks and banks whose data were unavailable during the research period. The table below shows the banks that were approved as a sample for the research, which are:

Capital until 2023	Capital year of establishment	Date of Establishme	code	Bank name	ت
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		nt			
300,000,000,000.	100,000,00	18-2-1992	BBOB	Bank of Baghdad	1
264,000,000,000	56,500,000,000	19-1-2006	BTRI		2
250,000,000,000	400,000,000	26-5-1999	BSUC	Trans-Iraq Bank	3
250,000,000,000	500,000,000	6-4-1999	BBAY		4
250,000,000,000	400,000,000	7-7-1993	BIME	Sumer Bank	5
290,000,000,000	55,000,000,000	13-9-2005	BMNS	Bank of Babel	6
300,000,000,000	400,000,000	1-2-1995	BNOI	Al-Ahli Bank	7
250,000,000,000	200,000,000	25-7-1998	BROI	Credit bank	8
252,500,000,000	1,000,000,000	23-8-2001	BMFI	Mosul Bank	9

The researcher prepared the table based on information published in the Iraq Stock Exchange.

Measuring study variables:

Independent variable: integrated reporting

In measuring integrated reporting, reliance was

placed on identifying (90) items according to the eight content elements issued within the framework of integrated reporting issued by the International Integrated Reporting Council, taking into account the local environment and the nature of banking activity by analyzing the

content of financial reports and measuring the number of items that were disclosed. According to the items determined from the binary nominal scale (0,1), it was dividing the number of items disclosed by the total number of items to arrive at the reporting ratio for each bank according to integrated reporting.

Dependent variable: company continuity

Through the equation for developed markets

$$Z = X_1 6.56 + X_2 3.26 + X_3 6.72 + X_4 1.05$$

In the case of emerging markets, an additional value of 3.25 is added to the Z score and then evaluated

Since:

Z = represents the financial failure index.

X_1 = working capital ÷ total assets.

X_2 = Retained earnings and reserves ÷ Total assets.

X_3 = EBIT ÷ Total Assets.

X_4 = book value of shareholders' equity ÷ total liabilities.

According to this model, the company's ability to continue is evaluated as follows:

1. If the value of the Z-score is less than 1.8, it is likely that the company will not be sustainable.
2. If the Z-score value is between 1.8 and 2.99, a gray area/is hard to distinguish.
3. If the value of the Z-score is more significant than 2.99, the company's continuity is likely.

First: Measuring the independent variable (integrated reporting)

Table (2) Percentage of reporting averages in the reports of the banks in the study sample for the period 2017-2023

المتوسط	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	items	The bank
57%	58%	63%	63%	55%	61%	63%	60%	90	Baghdad
59%	57%	60%	57%	56%	60%	62%	59%	90	Through Iraq
60%	58%	57%	63%	60%	62%	59%	60%	90	Sumer
55%	52%	56%	59%	54%	54%	56%	55%	90	Babylon
57%	58%	61%	59%	57%	60%	57%	58%	90	The Middle East
56%	56%	56%	52%	57%	60%	57%	56%	90	Al-Mansour
53%	59%	62%	59%	54%	56%	62%	58%	90	Al-Ahly

55%	58%	64%	63%	59%	57%	60%	59%	90	Credit
50%	52%	56%	56%	50%	58%	58%	54%	90	Mosul
55.78 %	56.44 %	59.44 %	59.00 %	55.78 %	58.67 %	59.33 %	57.67 %	90	Average

Based on the analysis of the reporting rate in the reports of the study sample banks from 2017 to 2023, as shown in the table above, it can be said that there is progress and improvement in the quality of reporting at the sample level in general. The results show continuous improvement in most banks as the reporting rate has increased.

For example, the Bank of Baghdad continuously improves its reporting ratio yearly. Other banks, such as Sumer, Babel, Al-Mansour, and Al-Ahly, are recording good improvements in reporting performance. These positive results demonstrate exceptional efforts in improving the reporting infrastructure and the ability of

banks to adapt to challenges.

However, continued attention must be paid to improving performance, especially for banks that continue to suffer from fluctuations in reporting. Improving the reporting structures and technology used in these banks can contribute to achieving better results.

In general, the results indicate positive efforts by banks to improve the quality of their reports, which is a positive indicator of the banking sector's readiness to achieve the best reporting and transparency standards.

Second: Measuring the dependent variable (company continuity)

Table (3) to evaluate the ability to continue for the Bank of Baghdad through the Z-score index

2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	The Year
851,118,999	809,025,215	768,798,003	728,331,802	1,170,295,525	1,220,239,999	1,441,061,760	Current Assets
425,771,899	405,330,671	384,889,443	364,448,215	1,090,152,647	1,200,242,117	503,413,164	Current Liabilities
428341100	403694544	383908560	363883587	80142878	19995782	937648596	Working Capital
664808678	621073512	580255245	542350696	506851472	473730161	442925852	Total

856	575	304	620	878	400	000	Assets
0.23	0.33	0.32	0.25	0.36	0.39	0.002	X1
6648086789	6210735126	5802552453	5423506966	5068514729	4737301614	4429258520	Retained Earnings
0.022	0.021	0.011	0.013	0.014	0.011	0.012	X2
6648086789	6210735126	5802552453	5423506966	5068514729	4737301614	4429258520	Operating profit
0.018	0.014	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.03	X3
521505224589	450906856365	430769383925	411068193088	392831104484	412891590022	534551519491	Total liabilities
0.000816429	0.000898923	0.000893493	0.000886588	0.002775118	0.002906918	0.000941749	X4
1.70	2.33	2.34	1.95	2.95	2.93	0.25	Z
Grey	Continuity	Continuity	Grey	Continuity	Continuity	Tag	Interpretation

Based on the data presented in Table (3) to evaluate the ability to continue for the Bank of Baghdad through the Z-score index, the results can be analyzed as follows:

1. In 2017, the Z-score was 0.25, showing poor continuity. This suggests that the bank's condition this year needed to be clarified and warranted additional assessment.
2. In the following years, the bank saw a significant improvement in its performance with increasing Z-score values. In 2018 and 2019, the values were 2.93 and 2.95, respectively, indicating strong continuity of the bank.
3. In 2020, the Z-score value dropped to 1.95,

meaning that continuity was still strong but had declined slightly.

4. In 2021 and 2022, the value improved again, reaching 2.34 and 2.33 respectively, indicating strong continuity.

5. In 2023, the value drops to 1.70, which makes the bank's status this year unclear. It could be more precise and warrants additional evaluation.

The Bank of Baghdad generally shows solid financial performance with sustainable continuity. However, attention must be paid to the values recorded in the Ramadi area to ensure long-term business continuity.

Table (4) to evaluate the ability to continue for a bank across Iraq through the Z-score index

2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	the year
20193099 6488	19231218 7036	18315427 3368	17443264 1303	16622156 3050	15830644 1000	15076842 0000	Current assets
42577189 9	40533067 1	38488944 3	36444821 5	35182853 0	41585097 8	50341316 4	Current liabilities
20150522 4589	19190685 6365	18276538 4925	17406819 3088	16586973 4520	15789059 0022	15026507 8836	Working capital
66480867 8856	62107351 2575	58025524 5304	54235069 6620	50685147 2878	47373016 1400	44292585 2000	Total assets
0.303	0.309	0.315	0.321	0.327	0.333	0.339	X1
66480867 89	62107351 26	58025524 53	54235069 66	50685147 29	47373016 14	44292585 20	retained earnings
0.022	0.018	0.010	0.014	0.015	0.003	0.002	X2
66480867 89	62107351 26	58025524 53	54235069 66	50685147 29	47373016 14	44292585 20	Operating profit
0.025	0.022	0.014	0.012	0.09	0.08	0.03	X3
52150522 4589	45090685 6365	43076938 3925	41106819 3088	39283110 4484	41289159 0022	53455151 9491	Total liabilities
0.0008164 29	0.0008989 23	0.0008934 93	0.0008865 88	0.0008956 23	0.0010071 67	0.0009417 49	X4
2.23	2.23	2.19	2.23	2.80	2.73	2.43	Z
Continuity	Continuity	Continuity	Continuity	Continuity	Continuity	Continuity	Interpretation

Based on the data presented in Table (4) above to evaluate the ability to continue for Trans-Iraq Bank through the Z-score index, the results can be analyzed as follows:

1. In all years included in the table (from 2017 to 2023), the Z-score value indicates strong continuity for the bank. The value of the Z-score ranges between 2.19 and 2.80 over the mentioned years, which indicates that the bank

has a remarkable ability to continue in the long term.

2. It is noted that the Z-score values change slightly over the years, but remain in the range that indicates strong continuity, which reflects the relative stability in the bank's performance over the aforementioned seven years.

3. From the explanation provided, it is clear that the bank shows continuity in all the years listed,

which reflects the strength and stability in its business and its ability to survive in the market. In general, it can be said that Trans-Iraq Bank has strong financial sustainability, which is a positive

factor that reflects confidence in the stability and economic strength of the bank in the long term.

2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	the year
201930996 488	192312187 036	183154273 368	174432641 303	16622156 3050	158306441 000	15076 84200 00	Current assets
425771899	405330671	384889443	364448215	39045856 6	361888960	36599 8748	Current liabilities
201505224 589	191906856 365	182765384 925	174068196 088	16583150 7484	157944552 040	15040 24212 52	Working capital
664808678 856	621073512 575	580255245 304	542350696 620	50685147 2878	473730161 400	44292 58520 00	Total assets
0.303	0.309	0.315	0.321	0.327	0.334	0.340	X1
664808678 9	621073512 6	580255245 3	542350696 6	50685147 29	473730161 4	44292 58520	retained earnings
0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	X2
664808678 9	621073512 6	580255245 3	542350696 6	50685147 29	473730161 4	44292 58520	Operating profit
0.032	0.020	0.012	0.010	0.011	0.04	0.05	X3
521505224 589	450906856 365	430769383 925	411068193 088	39283110 4484	412891590 022	53455 15194 91	Total liabilities
0.0008164 29	0.0008989 23	0.0008934 93	0.0008865 88	0.0009939 6	0.0008764 75	0.0006 84684	X4
2.24	2.19	2.18	2.21	2.25	2.49	2.60	Z
Continuity	Continuity	Continuity	Continuity	Continuity	Continuity	Continuity	Interpretation

Based on the data presented in Table (5) above to evaluate the ability to continue for Sumer Bank through the Z-score indicator, the results

can be analyzed as follows:

1. In all years included in the table (from 2017 to 2023), the Z-score value indicates strong

continuity for the bank. The value of the Z-score ranges between 2.18 and 2.60 over the mentioned years, which indicates that the bank has a remarkable ability to continue in the long term.

2. It is clear from the table that there are some slight changes in the Z-score values over the years, but they remain in the range that indicates strong continuity, which indicates relative stability in the bank's performance.

3. From the explanation provided, it is clear that the bank shows continuity in all the years listed, which reflects the strength and stability in its business and its ability to survive in the market. In general, it can be said that Sumer Bank has strong financial continuity, which is a positive factor that reflects confidence in the stability and economic strength of the bank in the long term.

Table (6) to evaluate the ability to continue the Bank of Babel through the Z-score index

2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	The Year
201930996 488	192312187 036	183154273 368	174432641 303	166221563 050	158306441 000	150768420 000	Curre nt Assets
425771899	405330671	384889443	364448215	344006987	358565587	512658852	Curre nt Liabili ties
201505224 589	191906856 365	182765384 925	174068196 088	165877556 063	157947875 413	150255754 148	Worki ng Capita l
664808678 856	621073512 575	580255245 304	542350696 620	506851472 878	473730161 400	442925852 000	Total Assets
0.303	0.309	0.315	0.321	0.327	0.334	0.339	X1
664808678 9	621073512 6	580255245 3	542350696 6	506851472 9	473730161 4	442925852 0	Retain ed Eearn ings
0.08	0.07	0.06	0.016	0.07	0.01	0.01	X2
664808678 9	621073512 6	580255245 3	542350696 6	506851472 9	473730161 4	442925852 0	Operat ing Profit
0.014	0.031	0.035	0.022	0.014	0.045	0.022	X3
521505224 589	450906856 365	430769383 925	411068193 088	392831104 484	412891590 022	534551519 491	Total Liabili ties
0.0008164 29	0.0008989 23	0.0008934 93	0.0008865 88	0.0008757 12	0.0008684 26	0.0009590 45	X4
2.34	2.46	2.50	2.31	2.47	2.53	2.26	Z

Continuity	Continuity	Continuity	Continuity	Continuity	Continuity	Continuity	Interpr etation
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Based on the data presented in Table (6) above to evaluate the ability to continue for the Bank of Babel through the Z-score indicator, the results can be analyzed as follows:

1. In all years included in the table (from 2017 to 2023), the Z-score value indicates strong continuity for the bank. The value of the Z-score ranges between 2.26 and 2.53 over the mentioned years, which indicates that the bank has a remarkable ability to continue in the long term.
2. It is clear from the table that there are some slight changes in the Z-score values over the

years, but they remain in the range that indicates strong continuity, which indicates relative stability in the bank's performance.

3. From the explanation provided, it is clear that the bank shows continuity in all the years listed, which reflects the strength and stability in its business and its ability to survive in the market. In general, it can be said that Babel Bank has strong financial continuity, which is a positive factor that reflects confidence in the stability and economic strength of the bank in the long term.

Table (7) to evaluate the ability to continue for Middle East Bank through the Z-score index

2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	The Year
201,930,9 96,488	192,312,1 87,036	183,154,2 73,368	174,432,6 41,303	166,221,5 63,050	158,306,4 41,000	150,768,4 20,000	Current Assets
649,222,4 63	645,994,1 78	642,812,4 83	639,666,6 05	636,555,5 58	633,478,5 12	630,000,2 55	Current Liabilities
201,281,7 74,025	191,666,1 92,858	182,511,4 60,885	173,792,9 74,698	165,585,0 07,492	157,672,9 62,488	150,138,4 19,745	Working Capital
664,808,6 78,856	621,073,5 12,575	580,255,2 45,304	542,350,6 96,620	506,851,4 72,878	473,730,1 61,400	442,925,8 52,000	Total Assets
0.3030	0.3090	0.3150	0.3200	0.3270	0.3330	0.3390	X1
30,804,80 9,140	30,804,80 9,140	30,804,80 9,140	30,804,80 9,140	30,804,80 9,140	30,804,80 9,140	30,804,80 9,140	Retained Earnings
0.0460	0.0500	0.0530	0.0570	0.0610	0.0650	0.0700	X2
26,573,41 5,000	24,157,65 0,000	21,961,50 0,000	19,965,00 0,000	18,150,00 0,000	16,500,00 0,000	15,000,00 0,000	Operating Profit
0.0400	0.0390	0.0380	0.0370	0.0360	0.0350	0.0340	X3
849,222,4 63	945,994,1 78	742,892,4 83	655,606,6 05	656,555,5 58	733,478,5 12	754,000,2 55	Total Liabilities

0.764490 45	0.682873 31	0.865283 33	0.975686 69	0.969537 99	0.863663 35	0.835543 82	X4
3.21	3.17	3.40	3.56	3.60	3.54	3.56	Z
High continuity	High continuity	High continuity	High continuity	High continuity	High continuity	High continuity	Interpretati on

Based on the data presented in Table (7) above
to evaluate the ability to continue for Middle

East Bank through the Z-score index, the results
can be analyzed as follows:

2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	The Year
201930996 488	192312187 036	183154273 368	174432641 303	166221563 050	158306441 000	150768420 000	Curre nt Asset s
127938626 9	124212782 6	120545080 2	117032000 2	113670388 6	110456921 2	107555812 4	Curre nt Liabili ties
201507333 219	190889908 210	181999193 566	173330641 301	165005914 164	157195549 788	149660838 876	Worki ng Capit al
664808678 856	621073512 575	580255245 304	542350696 620	506851472 878	473730161 400	442925852 000	Total Asset s
0.30	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.34	X1
240548894	245554865	269687452	214654220	219547878	21245899	92747880	Retai ned Earni ngs
0.04	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.04	X2
25148730	28006874	22129478	16124158	138475123	12215487	181546878	Oper ating Profit
0.32	0.33	0.35	0.33	0.39	0.28	0.38	X3

423987252	478955547	345879966	301458789	21245899	210874586	205847789	Total Liabili ties
0.0030175 11	0.0025934 09	0.0034851 71	0.0038821 89	0.0535022 73	0.0052380 39	0.0052250 17	X4
4.25	4.45	4.65	4.45	5.10	4.25	4.92	Z
High continuity	High continuity	High continuity	High continuity	High continuity	High continuity	High continuity	Interp retati on

1. In all the years listed in the table (from 2017 to 2023), the Z-score value was very high, indicating high sustainability of the bank. The value of the Z-score ranges between 3.17 and 3.60 over the aforementioned years. These values are considered high and indicate the bank's ability to continue and endure in the long term.

2. It is noted that there are some slight changes in the Z-score values over the years, but they remain in the range that indicates high continuity, which indicates relative stability in the bank's performance.

3. From the explanation provided, it is clear that the bank shows high continuity in all the years listed, which reflects the strength and stability of its business and its ability to survive in the market.

In general, it can be said that Middle East Bank has a high financial sustainability capacity, which is a positive factor that reflects confidence in the stability and economic strength of the bank in the long term.

Table (8) to evaluate the ability to continue with Mansour Bank through the Z-score index

Based on the data presented in Table (8) above to evaluate the ability to continue for Mansour

Bank through the Z-score indicator, the results can be analyzed as follows:

1. In all years included in the table (from 2017 to 2023), the Z-score value was significantly high, indicating high sustainability of the bank. The value of the Z-score ranges between 4.25 and 5.10 over the aforementioned years. These values are considered very high and indicate the strength of the bank and its ability to continue and endure in the long term.

2. It is noted that there are some slight changes in the Z-score values over the years, but they remain in the range that indicates high continuity, which indicates relative stability in the bank's performance.

3. From the interpretation provided, it is clear that the bank shows high continuity in most of the listed years, which reflects the strength and stability of its business and its ability to survive in the market.

In general, it can be said that Mansour Bank has a very high financial viability, which is a positive factor that reflects confidence in the stability and economic strength of the bank in the long term.

Table (9) to evaluate the ability to continue with the National Bank through the Z-score index

2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	The Year
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20193099 6488	19231218 7036	18315427 3368	17443264 1303	16622156 3050	15830644 1000	15076842 0000	Current Assets
70777426 6	68708757 9	66711429 0	64782925 2	62913141 0	61080717 5	59264781 1	Current Liabilities
20122321 8222	19162409 9457	18248715 9078	17378481 2051	16559042 9640	15769563 3825	15017594 8189	Working Capital
66480867 8856	62107351 2575	58025524 5304	54235069 6620	50685147 2878	47373016 1400	44292585 2000	Total Assets
0.303	0.309	0.314	0.32	0.327	0.333	0.339	X1
41021423 6	41048732 14	41221487 9	32541425 6	34612387 7	34687455 1	33466455 5	Retained Earnings
0.01	0.007	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	X2
41124589	39412369 8	43411586	29123478	37487963	44125789	28214877	Operating Profit
0.24	0.34	0.28	0.24	0.33	0.27	0.28	X3
58078911 4	68912397 1	64023148 7	65736845 2	60336547 1	57800689 2	52963156 4	Total Liabilities
0.0001218 64	0.0018419 8	0.0010419 89	0.0009854 89	0.0010427 04	0.0010567 47	0.0011189 81	X4
3.60	4.31	3.94	3.71	4.36	4.00	4.11	Z
High continuity	High continuity	High continuity	High continuity	High continuity	High continuity	High continuity	Interpretati on

Based on the data presented in Table (9) above to evaluate the ability to continue for the National Bank through the Z-score indicator, the results can be analyzed as follows:

1. The value of the Z-score in all years included in the table (from 2017 to 2023) ranges between 3.60 and 4.36, which indicates high continuity of the bank over this period.
2. It is noted that there are some slight fluctuations in the Z-score values over the years, but they remain in the range that indicates high continuity, which shows the relative stability in

the bank's performance in the long term.

3. Through the interpretation provided, it is clear that the National Bank shows high continuity in most of the listed years, which reflects the strength and stability in its business and its ability to remain in the market.

In general, it can be said that Al Ahli Bank has a high financial sustainability capacity, which is a positive factor that reflects confidence in the stability and economic strength of the bank in the long term.

Table (10) to evaluate the ability to continue the Credit Bank of Iraq through the Z-score index

2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	The Year
61108530 0	59315077 7	57602988 1	55938840 9	54328969 9	52769873 7	51265885 2	Current Assets
41739635 8	39742510 3	37850009 8	36047618 9	34331065 6	32686719 6	31120685 4	Current Liabilities
19438894 2	19572567 4	19752978 3	19891222 0	19997904 3	20083154 1	20145299 8	Working Capital
66480867 8856	62107351 2575	58025524 5304	54235069 6620	50685147 2878	47373016 1400	44292585 2000	Total Assets
0.293	0.315	0.34	0.367	0.395	0.424	0.455	X1
29,804,80 9,140	39,804,80 9,140	36,804,80 9,140	33,804,80 9,140	25,804,80 9,140	19,804,80 9,140	22,804,80 9,140	Retained Earnings
0.045	0.064	0.063	0.062	0.051	0.042	0.051	X2
26,573,41 5,000	24,157,65 0,000	21,961,50 0,000	19,965,00 0,000	18,150,00 0,000	16,500,00 0,000	15,000,00 0,000	Operating Profit
0.33	0.27	0.26	0.23	0.14	0.34	0.22	X3
689,222,4 63	845,994,1 78	642,892,4 83	555,606,6 05	556,555,5 58	623,478,5 12	554,000,2 55	Total Liabilities
0.605604 693	0.469772 858	0.588745 565	0.648797 523	0.616848 85	0.524263 771	0.561744 965	X4
4.92	4.58	4.80	4.84	4.35	5.75	5.22	Z
Continuity	Continuity	Continuity	Continuity	Continuity	Continuity	Continuity	Interpretati on

Based on the data presented in Table (10) above to evaluate the ability to continue for the Credit Bank of Iraq through the Z-score index, the results can be analyzed as follows:

1. The value of the Z-score in all years included in the table (from 2017 to 2023) ranges between 4.35 and 5.75, which indicates high continuity of the bank over this period.

2. There appear to be slight fluctuations in Z-score values over the years, but they remain in the range indicating high continuity, showing relative stability in the bank's long-term performance.

3. Through the interpretation provided, it is clear that the Credit Bank of Iraq shows high continuity in all the years listed, which reflects

the strength and stability of its business and its ability to survive in the market.

In general, it can be said that the Credit Bank of Iraq has a high financial sustainability capacity,

which is a positive factor that reflects confidence in the stability and economic strength of the bank in the long term.

Table (11) to evaluate the ability to continue the Mosul Bank for Development and Investment through the Z-score index

2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	The Year
201930996488	192312187036	183154273368	174432641303	166221563050	158306441000	150768420000	Current Assets
465478500	452114641	439046176	426258287	413852648	401789251	390125487	Current Liabilities
201465518988	191800072395	182715226192	173906382016	165807710402	157904661749	150378294513	Working Capital
664808678856	621073512575	580255245304	542350696620	506851472878	473730161400	442925852000	Total Assets
0.303	0.309	0.315	0.32	0.327	0.333	0.339	X1
87,804,809,140	89,804,809,140	86,804,809,140	83,804,809,140	85,804,809,140	88,804,809,140	72,804,809,140	Retained Earnings
0.14	0.142	0.144	0.221	0.169	0.187	0.164	X2
46,573,415,000	44,157,650,000	41,961,500,000	49,965,000,000	38,150,000,000	36,500,000,000	30,660,000,000	Operating Profit
0.25	0.20	0.16	0.08	0.09	0.14	0.12	X3
479,222,463	745,994,178	622,892,483	615,606,605	546,555,558	493,478,512	454,000,255	Total Liabilities
0.00097132	0.000606057	0.000704851	0.00069242	0.00075720	0.00081419	0.00085931	X4
4.13	3.83	3.61	3.36	3.30	3.74	3.57	Z
continuity	continuity	continuity	continuity	continuity	continuity	continuity	Interpretation

Mosul Bank for Development and Investment

Bank through the Z-score index, the results can

be analyzed as follows:

1. The value of the Z-score in all years included in the Table (from 2017 to 2023) ranges between 3.30 and 4.13, which indicates high continuity of the bank over this period.
2. Despite minor fluctuations in Z-score values over the years, the bank's performance remains stable. This resilience to fluctuations further underscores the high continuity of the Mosul Bank for Development and Investment.
3. The interpretation of the data clearly demonstrates the high continuity of the Mosul Bank for Development and Investment in all the listed years. This robust performance reflects the bank's strength, stability, and its unwavering

presence in the market.

In general, the Mosul Bank for Development and Investment has a high financial sustainability capacity, which is a positive factor that reflects confidence in the bank's stability and economic strength in the long term.

The second section examines the integrity of the data and tests the hypotheses

After completing the measurement of the variables used in the research, which were presented and discussed in the previous section, and to provide data appropriately to test the hypotheses, the researcher coded the data to enter it into the statistical program used, as follows: -

Table (12): Coding of research variables

Coding	Variable type	Variable name	N.
IR	independent	Integrated reporting	1
FGC	continued	Company continuity	2

Testing the hypothesis: “There is a statistically significant effect of reporting integrated reports on company continuity.”

To test this hypothesis, the following “linear regression” model was formulated:

$$[FGC]_{it} = b_0 + b_1 [IR]_{it} +$$

Using the statistical program SPSS, the results were as follows:

Table (13): Summary of the hypothesis testing model

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.820 ^a	.672	.667	.577
a. Predictors: (Constant), IR				
b. Dependent Variable: FGC				

Table (13) shows that the value of the correlation (R) between the variables reached 0.820, which is a statistically high value, and that the coefficient of determination, R Square, reached 0.672, which embodies the explanatory power of the model, meaning that the mediating

variable explains 67.2% of the explanation occurring in the dependent variable. (company continuity), and the standard deviation of the estimation error is Std. Error of the Estimate was 577.0, and the less this type of error there is, the better statistically.

Table (14) Variance of hypothesis testing

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	41.690	1	41.690	125.218	.000 ^b
	Residual	20.310	61	.333		
	Total	62.000	62			
a. Dependent Variable: FGC						
b. Predictors: (Constant), IR						

Table (14) shows the anova variance. The calculated F value reached 125.218, which is higher than its tabular value calculated according to the degrees of freedom df (1,61), which is 4 at the 5% significance level. The significance level of the test reached Sig 0.000, which is smaller than the acceptable error value

in science. The social value is pre-specified by 0.05, which indicates the suitability of the statistical model used to test the hypothesis. Table (15): Regression function coefficients for the fifth hypothesis

Table (15): Regression function coefficients for the fifth hypothesis

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.366E-15	.073		.000	1.000
	IR	.820	.073	.820	11.190	.000
a. Dependent Variable: FGC						

The most important thing shown in Table (15) of the regression function coefficients is that the slope value of the regression equation reached 0.820, which showed the effect of the mediating variable on the dependent variable (through factor B), and the positive value of the coefficient indicates the presence of a direct

effect between the mediating and dependent variables, or in other words Another is that any increase in the intermediate variable (reporting on integrated reports) by one degree leads to an increase of 82% in the dependent variable (company continuity) with stability in the other independent variables. It can also be noted from

the table above that the level of significance of the T-statistic for the independent variable It reached 0.000, which is much lower than the accepted error in the social sciences, which was previously determined at 0.05, which means that the sample data provides convincing evidence of accepting the hypothesis in order to prove the effect statistically.

Figure (1) confirms the inverse relationship between the two variables through the upward trend of the curve:

Figure (1) The impact relationship of integrated

reporting on company continuity
It is possible to reformulate the regression equation that was adopted in testing the hypothesis according to the results reached and for the purpose of using it in prediction as follows: -

Figure (2) shows the normal distribution of the statistical residuals of the regression equation, which shows the accuracy of the previous regression equation.

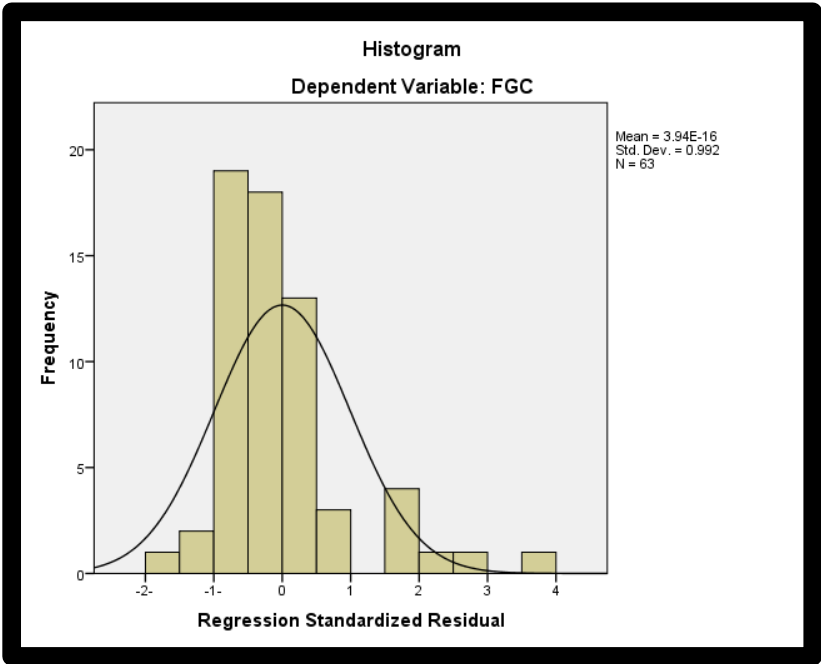
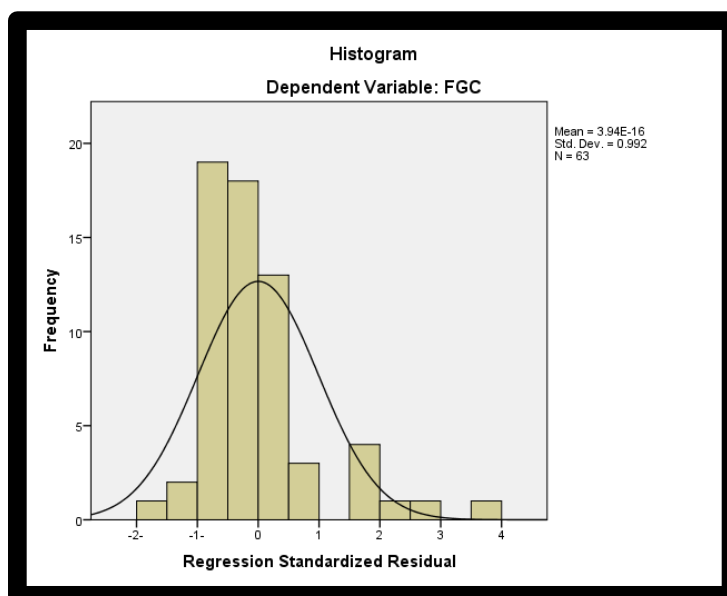


Figure (3) shows the fulfillment of the test conditions for regression analysis graphically, which shows the distribution of points around

the straight line, and this proves that the statistical residuals are according to a normal distribution.

Figure (3) Normal distribution of the remainders of the fifth hypothesis



Conclusions and Recommendations

During this section, the most important conclusions reached by the research will be presented based on the theoretical literature and the results of the practical study, including statistical analysis and testing of hypotheses, and by benefiting from the results of equations and statistical methods to come up with appropriate recommendations in light of the conclusions reached:

CONCLUSIONS

This research will work on clarifying the most important conclusions reached by the researcher as follows:

- 1) The success of companies in this era is linked to the accuracy and clarity of financial reports and the reporting process, as these reports can significantly improve the company's image in the market and customers. They greatly benefit all parties in the company's relationship.
- 2) Preparing and reporting financial reports faces many difficulties, including the ambiguity of the integrated reporting framework issued by the Council of Nations for Integrated Resolution and the high costs of these reports compared to their revenues. The severity of these challenges can be reduced if a highly efficient administrative capacity is available within the company.

- 3) Based on the analysis of the reporting rate in the reports of the study sample banks from 2017 to 2023, there is a general improvement in the quality of reporting at the sample level. The overall average reporting ratio shows continuous improvement over the years, indicating the banking sector's efforts to enhance the transparency and accuracy of its reports.

- 4) The results show remarkable progress in the Bank of Baghdad, as the reporting rate increased continuously over the period studied. The general average also indicates improvement in most other banks, such as Sumer, Babel, Al-Ahly, and Al-Mansour.

- 5) Some banks, such as the Credit Bank and the Mosul Bank for Development and Investment, suffer from fluctuations in the reporting rate, which indicates the need to continue improving reporting structures and enhancing transparency and accuracy in the reports submitted.

- 6) Integrated reporting explains about 67.2% of the variance in corporate continuity.

2.4. Recommendations

- 1) The need to improve reporting processes. Companies must ensure the quality and comprehensiveness of their financial and non-financial reports, including sustainability and corporate social responsibility reports.

- 2) Companies should develop strategic plans to ensure their market continuity by focusing on diversification, managing risks effectively, and strengthening their relationships with customers and suppliers.
- 3) Companies need to invest in technology and innovation to improve the efficiency of operations and develop new products and services that better meet market needs.
- 4) Companies should develop effective financial management strategies to ensure the availability of the financial resources required to achieve long-term operational and investment goals.
- 5) Companies must invest in internal auditing and control to ensure compliance with local and international standards and regulations and verify the integrity and accuracy of financial statements and reports.
- 6) There is a need to enhance the confidence of investors and interested parties so that companies can improve their transparency, document their financial and non-financial disclosures, and communicate effectively with all stakeholders.

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