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Impact of the corona pandemic on international financial reporting standards

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***Abstract*---**The research aims to study and analyze the most important effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the accounting profession in general and on measurement and accounting disclosure procedures in preparing financial reports in particular. It also aims to show the most important accounting requirements in the face of the CORONA pandemic and its impact on international financial reporting standards. In order to study the impact of the CORONA pandemic on international financial reporting standards, th e researchers took a sample of 24 banks and studied the impact of the pandemic on these banks by analysing the financial statements of this sample. In addition, to establish the hypotheses correctly, a questionnaire was used to study the impact of the pandemic more clearly on measurement and accounting disclosure procedures. The research reached a set of conclusions, the most important of which run as follows: the spread of the CORONA pandemic affects the quality of accounting information in the financial reports of economic units, including banks. There is a deficiency in the level of disclosure for internal and external users. However, the most important recommendations reached in this study state that all economic units should focus carefully on the impact of the Corona pandemic on financial statements, choose the appropriate international accounting standard to address this effect, and make disclosure at the heart of the financial statements.

***Keywords*---**corona, pandemic, international financial, reporting standards.

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Introduction

The Corona pandemic is a new event that has spread very rapidly as a global health threat. The pandemic has caused an economic crisis that is different from all previous financial and economic crises in that there are crises affecting specific parts and certain States or perhaps specific continents. The Corona pandemic has challenged many economic units around the world. So, this challenge must be considered when issuing interim and annual financial statements. Sufficient level of appropriate disclosure required to inform the reader of the essential information that may affect financial statements for periods after the balance sheet date, described as the worst global health crisis since 2008. This was accompanied by numerous financial market meltdowns, with an immediate and profound impact on our daily lives. Its impact is comprehensive and widespread and has far-reaching consequences for individuals, economic units and governments around the world. The tourism and transport sector was one of the sectors most affected by the closure imposed in most countries, the suspension of most flights, both domestic and international. In addition, there have been other effects in which factories and economic units were closed, many workers were laid off and, tourism and even government official departments were suspended.

Accordingly, since the emergence of the CORONA pandemic up to the present day, the International Accounting Standards Board has issued periodic guidance, instructions and clarifications. The aim of these is supporting those in charge of applying international accounting and financial reporting standards in the preparation of financial lists appropriate to the needs of the various parties. Under the extraordinary event, accounting is considered a science and profession affected by this pandemic like other fields through increasing the role of the accountant in making accounting estimates under current uncertainties. This threatens the credibility of the lists in the event of a deliberate or spontaneous bias on the part of the accountant.

Research Methodology

Research problem

At the beginning of 2020, professional accounting organizations faced the biggest challenge ever in their history, as the CORONA pandemic spread around the world. The world is currently experiencing repercussions from the effects of the economic repercussions of the pandemic at the local and global levels and in all activities and areas where its effects are real-time and future. This is reflected in the measurement and disclosure of financial statements, and the problem of research crystallizes in the following question:
Have international financial reporting standards been affected by the CORONA pandemic?

Research Objectives

The research aims to study and analyze the most important effects of the Corona pandemic on financial reports in light of the adoption of international financial reporting standards through theaT:

- Identifying the nature, origin and concept of the Corona pandemic, as well as the accounting effects in light of the adoption of international financial reporting standards.
- The impact of the pandemic on accounting measurement and disclosureIn light of the adoption of international financial reporting standards.

The importance of research

The importance of this research comes from the importance of the topic of the spread of the Corona pandemic, which occupied the world, and its handling of an important sector of the vital sectors in the world, which is the banking sector. This sector represents the backbone of the economic power in the state, any damage to it leads to a major economic crisis. The research importance also comes from its dealing with the effects of the pandemic on the financial reports and how to address these effects.

Research Hypothesis

The research is based on a main hypothesis that says:

- There is an impact of the CORONA pandemic on measurement and accounting disclosure procedures under the application of international reporting standards.

Research community and Research sample

The research community is represented by banks while the research sample consists of (24) commercial banks. All of the banks are listed in the Iraqi Stock Exchange. The reason for choosing the sample from commercial banks without other economic units is because they are obliged to apply international financial reporting standards. Four of them have been analysed (Iraqi credit, Iraqi commercial, Mansour Investment, Iraqi National). The rationale behind choosing them in particular is that they are among the first banks to publish their financial lists for 2020.

Impact of the Corona pandemic on accounting

We are currently facing probably stronger accounting and economic turmoil than we experienced during the global financial crisis. The Corona pandemic has profoundly shocked our daily lives, and this has had far-reaching and widespread consequences for economic units and governments around the world (Rinaldi et al., 2020). Many countries have been affected and travel bans have been imposed on millions of people. Also, many people are subject to quarantine measures, and economic units have been affected as they have seen a sharp decline in revenues and disruption of supply chains because some countries are subject to closure and the return was gradual. As a result of business disruptions, millions of workers have lost their jobs, particularly those that require close contact, which have been adversely affected. The pandemic has led to significant fluctuations in the financial and commodity markets around the world. Various governments have implemented measures to provide financial and non-financial assistance to affected industry sectors (EY, 2021).

The CORONA pandemic developed rapidly in 2020 with a wide range of casualties, affecting the financial outcomes of economic units, particularly in financial reports in an environment of growing uncertainty. It is important that the preparation of financial reports includes high-quality and timely disclosures and is specific to the economic unit. With regard to uncertainties in judgments and estimates, these should explain the material impact on assets and liabilities, liquidity and the imposition of continuity. Moreover, management comments are important to investors' information needs and confidence, and is expected to affect financial performance, financial position and cash flows (Deloitte, 2021). The world's response to the COVID-19 pandemic is rapidly evolving since the beginning of 2020, and as the outbreak continues to develop, it is difficult to predict the extent of the impact or duration of the impact, such as short- or long-term impact on business and even the limits of its impact on economic units. These difficulties may create challenges for economic units in preparing financial reports in accordance with approved international accounting standards. (Mahmoud, 2020, p. 2). Therefore, the research shows the impact of the Corona pandemic on accounting.

The Covid-19 pandemic raised many concerns about an economic and accounting crisis due to travel and quarantine restrictions, and the decline of the workforce in all sectors (Nicola et al., 2020). The effective role of accounting is reflected in measuring economic events and disclosing their impact on the outcomes of economic units, financial position and cash flows, in light of the rapid changes and developments imposed by the repercussions of the Corona pandemic on many financial and non-financial events and transactions. The most important of these can be summarised as follows: low liquidity levels, how to manage risks, low demand for goods and services and non-compliance with indebtedness and credit facilities (Jung M, et. Al., 2020, p. 13). The accounting profession like any other profession has been affected by the environment surrounding it and cannot operate without taking into account those changes. In light of the spread of the Corona pandemic, most economic units have begun to adopt a different modus operandi in preparing financial reports such as domestic work, including accounting and auditing companies. Deloitte noted the need for accountants to pay attention to their health, and change the way they work by moving to cloud-based programs through their personal computers and communicating with customers through telephones and the Internet, rather than personal meetings. For example, Jones & Co, the leading accounting firm, has benefited from its 24 years of experience in telecom work business (Moyer 2020, p. 7). The most important accounting effects of the Corona pandemic run as follows:

Impact of the CORONA pandemic on international financial reporting standards

The effects of crises, such as the current crisis caused by the Corona pandemic, extend to various activities of economic life. It has an impact on the preparation and presentation of financial statements in accordance with the approved standards, especially since this crisis is a source of uncertainty about the future of economic units. Since international financial reporting standards are based on principles, they can be applied in different circumstances, with the necessary management of economic units in the light of the principles presented by the standards in accordance with the conditions of the economic units. (Al-Naqeeb, 2020). From this point of view, it is possible to determine the impact of the CORONA pandemic on the application of international accounting and financial reporting standards. The impact on accounting standards was mentioned because there are no corresponding international financial reporting standards, the most important of which run as follows:

Reporting Standard (5): Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Economic units affected by the CORONA pandemic face two main problems when dealing with this element under exceptional circumstances, the first problem is how to deal with assets that are out of operation as a result of the failure of the production line or the application of the ban to a particular geographical area, and whether they can be considered assets held for the purpose of sale. The second problem is that the affected economic units are forced to postpone the sale of the asset or group of assets that are being disposed of in the current financial statements as assets held for the purpose of sale. This is due to the instability of markets and the lack of fair prices for these assets (BDO, 2020). According to the standard, the economic unit must measure a non-current asset or a group of assets that are in the process of being disposed of and classified as assets held for the purpose of sale on the basis of their book value or their fair value, minus selling costs, whichever is lower, with ceasing to calculate the depreciation of these assets.

Financial Reporting Standard (9) Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments states that past events, current circumstances and future expectations for those who exist financially not measured at fair value are fairly presented in financial statements in accordance with IFRS requirements 9 (Thornton, 2020). The impact of the pandemic on credit risks will be more severe for different sectors, particularly at the time of writing. There were no clear signs of the pandemic receding, leading to considerable uncertainty regarding the expected issues. Because difficult circumstances can last for a long time and have negative effects on the financial results of economic units, units need to reassess their credit assets. This will lead to higher provisions for loan losses and on solvency ratios and potential liquidity, as many authorities have launched initiatives to support borrowers affected by the Corona pandemic (Al-Naqeeb, 2020, p. 29). Among these initiatives is the initiative of the Central Bank of Iraq, which offered borrowers a grace period of three months. The researcher believes that these initiatives of deferring and reducing interest rates are in the interest of lenders, as they represent a financial outlet for borrowers who suffer from financial hardship. However, it is not in the interest of the banks because this leads to future risks for the banks.

Financial reporting standard13) Measurement at fair value

Fair value is the price that we would receive when selling an asset or paying to pay a liability at the measurement date for an orderly transaction between market classes and in accordance with (EY, 2020) called Measurement at fair value. The change in fair value measurement has an impact on disclosures. As a result economic, units are required to disclose valuation fluctuations as well as inputs used to measure fair value, as these adequate disclosures have a role to play in helping users understand whether the spread of the CORONA pandemic has been taken into account when measuring fair value. (IFAC, 2020). According to this standard, fair value measurements are divided into three levels. the first level is the declared unadjusted prices in an active market on the date of measurement. The second level includes all inputs except the prices declared according to the first level, but provided that the inputs are observable to the existing or required directly or indirectly. The third level includes non-observable inputs for the existing or required, which are essential for the measurement as a whole (Tahan and Mahmoud,2020, p. 20). As indicated by (Ernest & Young: 2020), the objective of the fair value measurement is to express the fair value of the asset or liability that shows the conditions at the measurement date and not the future date. Accordingly, the affected economic unit must modify the fair value measurements Listed in the financial statements at the end of the financial year ending on 12/31/2019. If the economic unit was able to provide clear evidence that the conditions were known by market participants at the measurement date and in light of the repercussions of the Corona pandemic, it would be necessary to adjust the assets and liabilities valued at fair value. Fair value measurement reflects the conditions for its estimate at the measurement date, although the measurement process is somewhat difficult when based on blurry uncertainties that violate the estimate conditions and increase these (Richter, 2020).

Financial reporting standard (15) revenue from contracts with customers

The economic unit may have recognized the costs of obtaining or implementing a contract as present in accordance with international financial reporting standards No. 15 revenue from contracts with customers and the standard shows the guidelines for determining the appropriate fire period and the stability of any loss of the value of the existing and the economic unit may need to update its fire approach to reflect important changes in the appropriate timing. The Unit should recognize the loss of impairment if the book value of the existing asset exceeds the set of amount to be received and the actual amount received but is not recognized as a decrease in revenue (IFRS, 2020). The researcher said the economic unit needed to use an important provision to determine the impact of uncertainty about the outbreak at the expense of revenues and decisions taken in response to the pandemic.

Financial reporting standard (16) Rentals

There are some changes that have occurred or are expected to occur due to the Corona pandemic. These changes include, for example, landlords who provide opportunities to commercial tenants when applying the standard. Changes in rent payments must be specified, whether they are changes in a contract or in regulations and laws. Tenants and lessors are required to disclose information that forms the basis for users of financial reports. This is in order to assess the impact of leases on the financial position, flows and cash and to understand the impact of the pandemic on rental payments and thus on the financial center list (FASB, 2020).

The impact of the Corona pandemic on accounting measurement and disclosure procedures

An introduction to the research sample

In order to give a clear picture of the general framework of the search sample,

Table 1
Presents an overview of the banks

Bnak Name	Year Founded	capital
1. Baghdad	1992	250 Billion dinars
2. Iraqi commercial	1992	250 Billion dinars
3. Iraqi Middle East Investment	1993	250 Billion dinars
4. Iraqi investment	1993	250 Billion dinars
5. Basra International Investment	1993	75 billion dinars
6. United Investment	1994	300 billion dinars
7. Al-Ahly of Iraq	1995	250 Billion dinars
8. Iraqi credit	1998	250 Billion dinars
9. Dar es Salaam Investment	1998	150 Billion dinars
10. Babel Bank	1999	250 Billion dinars
11. Al-Eqtissad for Investment and Finance	1999	252 billion dinars
12. Sumer Commercial	1999	250 Billion dinars
13. Commercial gulf	1999	300 billion dinars
14. Warka Investment and Finance	1999	105,072 Million dinars
15. Mosul for Development and Investment	2001	252 billion dinars
16. Al Shamal Finance and Investment	2004	300 billion dinars
17. Iraqi Federation	2004	252 billion dinars
18. Ashur International Investment	2005	250 billion dinars
19. Al-Mansour Investments	2005	250 billion dinars
20. across Iraq	2006	264 billion dinars
21. guidance	2008	250 billion dinars
22. Erbil Investment and Finance	2010	265 billion dinars
23. International Development for Investment and Finance	2011	250 billion dinars
24. Hammurabi	2020	201 billion dinars

Statistical analysis and Hypothesis testing

After we showed in the previous section the extent to which the research sample banks were affected by the Corona pandemic in terms of measurement and accounting disclosure, and for the purpose of proving the hypotheses scientifically, we studied this effect by distributing a Yes or no questionnaire to the banks of the research sample. The aims here is to determine the impact of the pandemic specificarriesNo. (1) was assigned to the question answered with YES and (0) for the question answered with NO. We will rely on some statistical methods that help in analysing the questionnaire to test the research hypotheses.

Analysis of the sample answers

In this paragraph, the answers of the 24 banks sampled in this research will be analyzed and interpreted. The arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and relative importance will be used in analysing the answers.

Analysis of the answers of the research sample on the impact of the Corona pandemic on international financial reporting standards

Table (4) shows that the extent to which banks responded to the total impact of the CORONA pandemic on international financial reporting standards had an impact on some criteria, with an arithmetic mean of (0.65). This was higher than the hypothetical mean of 0.50, a standard deviation (0.48), and a relative importance of 65%. This indicates a homogeneity in the answers, with more than half of the sample consistent with the axis items. Table (4) notes that paragraph (1) “Financial reporting standards are insufficient in their current situation to cope with the effects of the Corona pandemic” and paragraph (5) “There is no need to modify, change, delete or add to the International Financial Reporting Standard No. (9) “Financial Instruments” because it has sufficient flexibility that can address the effects of the Corona pandemic. The highest response was recorded at 83%, while paragraph (2) “The financial report of the economic unit under the Corona pandemic helps to judge the financial position and assess the degree of liquidity, degree of risk and uncertainty” had the lowest level of response at 38%. This means that the financial report in its current situation under the pandemic does not help to give a real picture of the financial position and assess the degree of liquidity and risk.

Table 4
The level of response of sample individuals to the impact of the Corona pandemic on financial reporting standards

Question	standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	The ratio	NO	The ratio	YES	response level
Financial reporting standards are insufficient in their current	0.38	0.83	17%	4	83%	20	YES

state to face the effects of the Corona pandemic							
Financial Report for the economic unit in light of the Corona pandemic, it helps in judging the financial position and assessing the degree of liquidity, the degree of risk and uncertainty	0.49	0.38	63%	15	38%	9	NO
Does IAS (8) respond to accounting policies, to changes in accounting estimates of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities and disclosure under the CORONA pandemic	0.44	0.75	25%	6	75%	18	YES
The International Financial Reporting Standard (7) Financial	0.41	0.79	21%	5	79%	19	YES

Instruments: Disclosure, requires an amendment for the purpose of disclosing other matters in light of the Corona pandemic.							
There is no need to amend, change, delete or add to IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” because it has sufficient flexibility that can address the effects of the Corona pandemic.	0.38	0.83	17%	4	83%	20	YES
IFRS (13) “fair value” needs an amendment in light of the Corona pandemic	0.49	0.63	38%	9	63%	15th	YES
The clarifications about the application of IFRS 16 Lease Contracts, make it easier for tenants to calculate rental	0.50	0.58	42%	10	58%	14	YES

concessions related to the Corona pandemic, while continuing to provide information about lease contracts to investors.							
Are the amendments to insurance contracts on IFRS 17 sufficient in light of the Corona pandemic?	0.50	0.42	58%	14	42%	10	NO
IAS 36 “Impairment of value”the findingsIt sets out indicators to be taken into account when considering whether there is a decrease in the value ofassets economic unitAs a result of the Corona pandemic	0.49	0.63	38%	9	63%	15th	YES
IAS 37 allocations, liabilities and potential	0.49	0.63	38%	9	63%	15th	NO

assets regulate the procedures to be followed under the pandemic							
OVERALL	0.48	0.65	35%	85	65%	155	YES

Source: Prepared by the researcher using EXCEL

Analysis of the answers of the research sample to the paragraphs of the impact of the Corona pandemic on accounting measurement procedures

Table (5) shaows the extent of the banks' response to the total paragraphs of the impact of the Corona pandemic in the accounting measurement procedures. It revealed an impact on most of the paragraphs, where the arithmetic mean reached (0.74), which is higher than the hypothetical mean of (0.50) and a standard deviation of (0.44), and a relative importance of 74%. This indicates the presence of homogeneity in the answers, as more than three quarters of the sample agreed with the axis paragraphs. Table 5 shows that paragraph (10) "The CORONA pandemic is an adjustable event in the financial statements" recorded the highest response of 100%, while paragraph (2) "There is an impact of the CORONA pandemic on the cash flows of non-current assets in the long term" had the lowest response level of 17%. This means that there is no long-term impact of the pandemic on cash flows.

Table 5
The level of response of sample individuals to the impact of the Corona pandemic on accounting measurement procedures

Question	standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	The ratio	NO	The ratio	YES	response level
There is an impact of the Corona pandemic on economic unit activities when assessing its viability	0.38	0.83	17%	4	83%	20	YES
There is an impact of the Corona pandemic	0.38	0.17	83%	20	17%	4	NO

on the cash flows of non-current assets in the long term							
It is difficult to determine the recoverable amount of non-current assets in light of the Corona pandemic	0.41	0.21	79%	19	21%	5	YES
Has the impairment value of assets been determined and measured in light of the Corona pandemic?	0.34	0.88	13%	3	88%	21	YES
The outbreak of the Corona pandemic led to a decrease in expected future cash flows	0.38	0.83	17%	4	83%	20	YES
The Corona pandemic has a potential impact on	0.38	0.83	17%	4	83%	20	YES

revenues							
In light of the Corona pandemic, it is difficult to measure a financial instrument at fair value.	0.41	0.79	21%	5	79%	19	YES
The Corona pandemic affected the expected credit losses	0.28	0.92	8%	2	92%	22	NO
The Corona pandemic had an impact on financial information at a later period	0.28	0.92	8%	2	92%	22	YES
The Corona pandemic is an adjustable event in the financial statements	0.00	1.00	0%	0	100%	24	NO
OVERALL	0.44	0.74	26%	63	74%	177	YES

Source: Prepared by the researcher using EXCEL

Analysis of the answers of the research sample to the paragraphs of the impact of the Corona pandemic on accounting disclosure

Table (6) shows the extent of the banks' response to the total paragraphs of the impact of the Corona pandemic on accounting disclosure. It reveals an impact on some paragraphs, where the arithmetic mean reached (0.50), which is equal to the hypothetical mean of (0.50) and a standard deviation (0.50), and a relative importance of 50%. This means half of the sample agreed with the axis paragraphs. It can be noted from Table (6) that Paragraph (8) “Has the approved approach in assessing expected credit losses as a result of the Corona pandemic and the reasons that led to its adoption been disclosed?” and Paragraph (9) “Has the Corona pandemic affected the disclosure of important accounting policies? Had the highest response 92%. Paragraph (5) “The actions that caused the expectation of future operating losses were disclosed under the CORONA pandemic" and paragraph (6) “Have the procedures that caused useless future contracts and expected losses been disclosed?” had the lowest response level, at 8%. This means that there is no disclosure of future operating losses or useless future contract procedures and expected losses in banks.

Table 6
The response level of the research sample individuals on the impact of the Corona pandemic on accounting disclosure

Question	standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	The ratio	NO	The ratio	YES	response level
There have been fundamental doubts about the continuity of the unpredictability of the possible effects of the Corona pandemic.	0.46	0.71	29%	7	71%	17	YES
The procedures that led to the change in the estimate in the recoverable value of non-traded assets under the pandemic have been disclosed	0.46	0.29	71%	17	29%	7	NO
The repercussions of the CORONA	0.50	0.58	42%	10	58%	14	YES

pandemic, which led to the modification of assets and assets residing at fair value, were disclosed.							
The coronavirus pandemic has increased financial reporting uncertainty	0.41	0.79	21%	5	79%	19	YES
The procedures that caused the expectation of future operating losses in light of the Corona pandemic were disclosed	0.28	0.08	92%	22	8%	2	NO
Have the procedures that caused the existence of useless future contracts and the expected losses been disclosed?	0.28	0.08	92%	22	8%	2	NO
Has sufficient	0.51	0.50	50%	12	50%	12	NO

information been disclosed to enable users of the financial report to make appropriate decisions as a result of the impact of the CORONA pandemic on the financial performance of the economic unit?							
Have the approach adopted in assessing expected credit losses as a result of the Corona pandemic and the reasons that led to its adoption been disclosed?	0.28	0.92	8%	2	92%	22	YES
Has the Corona pandemic affected the disclosure of important accounting policies?	0.28	0.92	8%	2	92%	22	YES
There is	0.38	0.17	83%	20	17%	4	NO

no shortcoming in the level of disclosure to obtain financial statements that have the qualitative characteristics of useful financial statements under the pandemic							
OVERALL	0.50	0.50	50%	119	50%	121	YES

Source: Prepared by the researcher using EXCEL

Testing Research hypotheses

For the purpose of testing the research hypotheses, a set of aforementioned statistical methods were applied. The Pearson linear correlation coefficient was used to determine the strength of the relationship between the research variables. It can be seen through Table (7) that there is a strong direct correlation between the research variables, where the closer the result to (1), the direct relationship is strong, but if it approaches (-1), the relationship is inverse. For the variables of our research, the relationship is direct.

Table 7
The correlation between the research variables

Axis	The impact of the Corona pandemic on accounting measurement procedures	The impact of the Corona pandemic on financial reporting standards.	The impact of the Corona pandemic on accounting disclosure
The impact of the Corona pandemic on financial reporting standards.		1	
The impact of the Corona pandemic on accounting measurement procedures	1	0.879322	
The impact of the Corona pandemic on accounting disclosure	0. 81263	0.831689	1

Source: Prepared by the researcher using EXCEL

To test the research hypotheses only, T-test: Paired was conducted. This test is used to compare between two correlated groups to see whether there are statistically significant differences or not. The researcher conducted the test using Excel, and at the level of significance (0.05). The results can be seen in Table (7).

Table 7
T-Test results

T-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means									
Test value = 0.05									
Variables	N	df	Meaning	Variance	std. Deviation	std. Error Meaning	t Stat	t Critical	P(T<=t) two-tail
Impact on accounting measurement	24	23	6.916667	3.567376	1.8887	0.385539	17.94023	1.71387	0.00
influence on disclosure	24	23	5.75	4.234043	2.0577	0.420022	13.68976	1.71387	0.00

Source: Prepared by the researcher using EXCEL

The table shows that the calculated (t-test) value for the impact of the Corona pandemic on the accounting measurement was (17.94023) at the level of significance (0.05). The tabular (t-test) was (1.71387), which was smaller than the calculated one. Thus, the test result is significant, especially since the P-value is less than the significance level (0.05) i.e. there is a significant statistically significant correlation between the two variables. The (t-test) value calculated for the impact of the Corona pandemic on disclosure was (13.68976) at the level of significance (0.05) and tabular (t-test) 1.71387) which is smaller than the calculated. Thus, the test result is significant, especially since P-Value is less than (0.05). This means there is a significant correlation between the two variables. To measure the size of the effect between the research variables, (simple linear regression) will be used whereby the regression of the dependent variable (Y) is diagnosed on the independent variable (X), which is used to predict the changes of the dependent variable that the independent variable affects, as the relationship between the variables is explained by the following equation:

$$Yi = a + bXi$$

Yi is the dependent variable, a is a constant, b is the regression coefficient, and Xi is the independent variable. And by using Excel functions to analyse the data, we have reached the following simple linear regression equation that shows the size of the effect between accounting measurement and the impact of the Corona pandemic on international financial reporting standards.

$$Yi = 5.1766 + 0.34039Xi$$

As for the second equation, it shows the size of the effect between the dependent variable, the accounting disclosure, and the impact of the Corona pandemic on international financial reporting standards.

$$Yi=7.9878-0.4562Xi$$

Table (8) shows the results of the other test results for simple linear regression, which shows the size of the effect of the independent variable (the Corona pandemic) on the dependent variable (accounting measurement and disclosure)

Table 8
Simple Linear Regression Analysis Summary

Regression Statistics				
	Multiple R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Standard Error
Impact on accounting measurement	0.879322	0.773207	0.751997	0.879844
influence on disclosure	0.831689	0.691707	0.670497	1.016849

Source: Prepared by the researcher using EXCEL

It can be noted the table that the correlation coefficient (Multiple R) between the research variables was (0.879322) for the accounting measurement, while the disclosure was (0.831689). The coefficient of determination (R Square) was 0.773207 and 0.691707 for each of the accounting measurement and disclosure, respectively. Whenever the value of the coefficient of determination approaches 1, this indicates a low value of the random error, as the above results explain the change in the dependent variable Y occurred due to the change in the variable X. The rest of the ratio occurred due to factors other than the independent variable. In order to demonstrate the impact of the independent variable on the dependent variable, the F test was conducted. According to the results shown in table 9, there is a significant impact of the Corona pandemic on the presence of financial reporting standards on measurement and accounting disclosure. The table reveals that the calculated F value was (3.982872) for accounting measurement and is greater than the tabular 9ne (2.014425) at the significance level of (0.05). This is particularly so given the corresponding probability value of F calculated value (0.00) is lower than the moral level (0.05). The calculated F value for accounting disclosure was (2.572766) which is the largest from the table (2.014425) at a significance level of (0.05). This is evidenced by the probability value corresponding to the calculated F value (0.01), which is lower than the moral level (0.05).

Table 9
The impact of the Corona pandemic on accounting measurement and disclosure

F-Test Two-Sample for Variances				
Test value = 0.05				
independent variable	dependent variable	F-test	f Critical	P(T<=t) two-tail
Financial Reporting Standards	accounting measurement	3.982872	2.014425	0.00
	Accounting	2.572766	2.014425	0.01

	disclosure			

Source: Prepared by the researcher using EXCEL

Thus, after conducting these statistical tests, the research hypotheses were scientifically proven, as there is an "impact of the Corona pandemic on accounting measurement and disclosure in light of the application of financial reporting standards."

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

- As a result of the Corona pandemic, there is a clear impact on the increase in the value of the expected credit loss allowance as a result of the increased probability of default for customers.
- The Corona pandemic affects the accounting disclosure procedure, as the pandemic requires more disclosures in the financial reports and its impact on the elements of the financial statements.
- There is difficulty in predicting future cash flows, as well as difficulty in restructuring financial liabilities and failure to develop an alternative plan commensurate with the current situation. This made economic units desire to hide facts from users of financial and non-financial information. All of this constitutes obstacles to accounting disclosure.
- Direct or indirect impact of the repercussions of the CORONA pandemic on all dimensions of measurement and accounting disclosure in financial reports.
- The existence of a direct impact of the repercussions of the Corona pandemic on both the transportation, electricity and banking sectors. These sectors were the most affected by the pandemic by achieving successive losses, while the industrial sector, higher education and health care industries are able to stand in the face of the pandemic, as they witnessed stability in their markets and in some cases slightly higher.
- The Corona pandemic caused losses to small economic units, which were not disclosed due to its failure to prepare periodic financial statements or reports.

Recommendations

- Continuous communication between the departments of economic units and governance officials regarding the correct practices to address the problems caused by the Corona pandemic, and to enhance the levels of disclosure of the impact on the business results of the economic units.
- The management of economic units must evaluate continuity based on the unit's ability to pay short-term liabilities at least as well as determine the level of liquidity and profitability and determine the sources of funding in the coming period and methods of payment.
- The need to carefully review the requirements for measuring and estimating expected credit losses for all economic units, as well as measuring fair value impairment.

- The competent authorities should issue additional policies and procedures to strengthen the ability of Iraqi banks to confront this global pandemic, to enhance their ability to overcome problems, and to make the banking sector more competitive with Arab and foreign banks in global markets.
- Providing logistical support and technical training for Iraqi bank employees on remote work techniques in light of the Corona pandemic, which can extend for many years.

The need to issue accounting directives and instructions by the relevant authorities, which contribute to reducing the effects of the Corona pandemic on the financial statements.

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