

Voluntary Accounting Disclosure and its Role in Assessing the Financial Performance of Iraqi Commercial Banks

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Abstract

The objective of the study is to identify the concept of voluntary accounting disclosure and factors that influence the level of disclosure, the concept of financial performance assessment and indicators in Iraqi commercial banks, and to clarify the relationship between voluntary accounting disclosure and assessment of financial performance. The study concluded that voluntary disclosure contributes to the improvement of banks' financial performance through its contribution to enhancing and improving the efficiency of using assets, enhancing the competitiveness of banks, attracting investors, and the existence of a relationship between voluntary disclosure and financial performance in those banks. The study recommended that attention should be paid to the importance of voluntary disclosure by relevant organizations and institutions and its role in providing information to external users, as well as the necessity of providing financial and other information in a timely manner to decision makers.

Keywords: Voluntary Accounting, Financial Performance.

Introduction

There has recently been increased interest in the voluntary disclosure of financial and non-financial information in financial reporting, as voluntary disclosure in financial reporting allows confidence-building among bank beneficiary parties, which in turn positively affects the performance of banking facilities. Performance efficiency assessment is considered one of the main components of the control process, as the actual performance of the banks' activity as well as the overall performance are compared with pre-determined indicators in order to determine deviations from the pre-determined goals, as achieving profitability, growth and maintaining the continuity of the establishment on the market is considered one of the main objectives of any banking institution. It was essential to implement an integrated performance appraisal system to ensure that the facility met its objectives efficiently and effectively.

Part One: Research Methodology

First: Problem of Study: The problem of the study lies in the fact that Iraqi commercial banks are noticeably interested in voluntary disclosure and that the financial and non-financial information is almost not clearly mentioned in their financial reports which affect the degree of confidence among beneficiaries and, consequently, in evaluating financial performance. "Is there a relationship between voluntary accounting disclosure in Iraqi commercial banks and assessment of financial performance?" In doing so, sub-questions can be formulated as follows:

1. Is there a relationship between voluntary accounting disclosure in Iraqi commercial banks and liquidity assessment?
2. Is there a relationship between voluntary accounting disclosure in Iraqi commercial banks and valuation of profitability?

Second: The Importance of Study lies in clarifying the role of voluntary disclosure in the Iraqi environment and the extent of its impact on the evaluation of the financial performance of these establishments through its contribution to improving and developing the work of banks in the current and future situation, which will reflect on the ability of these banks to achieve more competition among these banks. It also contributed to assisting senior administrations in making efficient and efficient use of financial and other resources.

Third: The Objective of Study at identifying the concept of voluntary accounting disclosure, its objectives and types, the factors that influence the level of disclosure, the concept of evaluating financial performance and its indicators in Iraqi commercial banks, and clarifying the relationship between voluntary accounting disclosure and the evaluation of financial performance.

Fourth: Study Hypotheses: The study hypotheses lie in the main hypothesis, which states, "is there a statistically significant relationship between voluntary accounting disclosure in Iraqi commercial banks and evaluating financial performance?" In doing so, the sub-assumptions can be formulated as follows:

1. Is there a statistically significant relationship between voluntary accounting disclosure in Iraqi commercial banks and liquidity assessment?
2. "Is there a statistically significant relationship between voluntary accounting disclosure in Iraqi commercial banks and valuation of profitability?"

Fifthly: The Sample of Study: The study sample consists of the sector of Iraqi commercial banks listed on the Iraqi Stock Exchange, and the sample of the research was using the random sample method by distributing the questionnaire to the managers of Iraqi commercial banks and employees in the technical departments of those banks.

Part Two: Theoretical Framework

The First Axis: The Concept, Importance and Objectives of Voluntary Disclosure

First: Concept of Voluntary Accounting Disclosure: There have been several studies on the concept of optional accounting disclosure and a unanimous view that optional accounting disclosure is the addition of information and data by companies to inform decision makers of financial and non-financial information in addition to the requirements for optional accounting disclosure (Dahdouh, Hamada, 2015). (Enach and Parbonetti, 2013) defined it as disclosing information not required by accounting standards, such as future financial information (about production volume, sales volume, profits, cash flows), the company's basic non-financial information, the number of employees, their level of health and social care, information about suppliers, and information about the environmental and social performance of the facility. He defined it (Defined it, and Maligi, 2013) as representing information that companies disclose outside the content required for financial statements. In the past, the researcher sees that most researchers agree that voluntary disclosure is additional financial and non-financial information,

which is provided to third parties for identification purposes and based on appropriate decisions, it also enhances confidence and provides the principle of transparency in information requests, which provides positive support for published financial reports.

Second: The Objectives of Voluntary Disclosure: The objectives of voluntary disclosure can be explained by the following points (Ibrahim, 2009) and (Johnj, 2007): Through voluntary disclosure, banks seek to achieve several objectives, including the uncertainty of current and prospective investors, attracting investors to deal with the bank, and attracting investors to deal with the bank. One interpretation of the voluntary disclosure of accounting information relied on the agency's problem, which is related to the asymmetry of information, as the bank is considered a set of contracts and there is a demand for accounting information by current investors as a means of controlling contracts concluded with managers. Optional disclosure provides investors with more information to be used in evaluating and making investment decisions, as well as the estimates of the bank's expected cash flows as banks compete with each other on the financial market to attract investors, thus it is considered the main means to inform investors of the bank's quality. In addition, it plays an effective role in increasing the credibility of the administration, especially if voluntary disclosure through it is considered an increasingly important source of information, which supports the market in all its activities, even if the cost of such activities reduces the current profits in the short run. It also improves liquidity, increases trading volume, reduces volatility and increases the number of investors in the long term, thus reducing the cost of capital.

Through the above, the researcher believes that voluntary disclosure supports and helps all parties who benefit from the information that he disclosures, especially those issued by senior administrations, is reliable, appropriate and comparable information to reach the appropriate investment decisions.

Third: The Importance of Optional Accounting Disclosure: (Abu Shour, 2013) and (Healthy & Palepu, 1999) summarized the importance of optional disclosure by the following points:

1. Voluntary disclosure gives legitimacy and acceptance of management activities to all stakeholders and the public.
2. Optional disclosure attracts the best partners for the company.
3. Voluntary disclosure improves the trust of people in the company in its business and reinforces their confidence in management performance.
4. Optional disclosure improves the quality of accounting information that reflects positively on corporate performance assessment.
5. Optional disclosure increases the long-term value of the company.
6. The importance of voluntary disclosure of the financial performance of economic units in general and banks in particular.
7. Voluntary disclosure contributes to liquidity in financial markets, as liquidity depends on the number of transactions that occur, so the more transactions the more liquidity the more liquidity is.

The researcher sees from the above that the importance of optional disclosure is reflected in the benefits it produces to the beneficiaries, investors and companies because it is able to provide additional financial and non-financial information that helps solve the problems of asymmetry of information and to communicate all information to these parties that positively affect the efficiency of the capital market.

Second Axis: The Concept, Objectives and Indicators for Assessing Financial Performance

I. Concept of Financial Performance Assessment: Before looking at the concept of financial performance assessment, the concept of financial performance is referred to as an expression of the indicators that enable the facility to obtain competitive advantages through the advantages that this performance (Samuel, E et al: 2016) as defined by (Al Khatib, 2010) is a narrow concept of business performance as he focused on using simple ratios based Financial indicators that are supposed to reflect the achievement of the enterprise's economic objectives. The two researchers (Robins & Wlserema, 1995) identified the potential of the facilities to achieve their long-term goals, and (David, 2001) defined it as the set of outcomes resulting from the activities and practices of the organization and expected to be against the set and set goals. From the above, financial performance can be defined as a mechanism to improve the operation of facilities in all sectors by using available resources effectively and efficiently and making appropriate decisions. (Saleh, Salem, 2009) confirmed that performance evaluation may be a pre-planned and positive process because it does not seek to reveal flaws and also demonstrate strengths in the bank's performance during the pursuit of goals. The assessment of financial performance was defined (Rosek 1999) as the means by which the results achieved by a bank at the end of a given period of time are in accordance with the plans and programs developed by management. It can be defined as a set of processes or series of events designed to manage and run multiple purposes such as observing, measuring, and adjusting performance (Mannhal, 2009). From the above-mentioned definitions, the researcher concludes that assessing financial performance is a regulatory

measure by institutions to correct deviations and avoid errors in their plans and programs by comparing them with actual results, in order to optimize the efficient and effective use of their resources.

Second: Financial Performance Objectives: Institutions always seek to analyze their activities in order to produce measures that express their performance and to reach the following objectives (Friday, 2000):

1. Financial balance: Financial departments seek to achieve financial balance where payments and receipts must be equalized or, in general, the uses and sources of funds.
2. Profitability and profitability: Generates a large number of policies and decisions and establishes the efficiency and effectiveness of management in generating revenue.
3. Liquidity and balance of the financial structure: (Al-Khatib, op. cit., 36) and measures the Organization's confrontation in paying its short-term obligations, excess and inadequacy leading the organization to its inability to meet its obligations and to feed some of its payments.

Third: Indicators for Assessing Financial Performance: Financial performance indicators are one of the most important tools on which the administration relies in analyzing its financial statements to determine the extent of its financial position and the profitability of the organization.

1. **Liquidity Ratio** means liquidity in the bank through which the bank can meet its short-term obligations, and there are several measures to measure liquidity, including:
 - A. **Trading ratio:** Represented in the traded assets divided by the traded liabilities. This is a very important part of the process.
2. **Leverage Ratio:** This indicates the use of debt funds by banks.
3. **Activity Ratio:** Measures how well management generates sales from assets, i.e. asset efficiency.
4. **Profitability Ratio:** Profitability is a key goal for all establishments to keep them up and running, so profitability is one of the main tasks investors are looking for, as it is the indicator of interest of creditors when dealing with the business. It is an important tool for measuring the efficiency of management in the use and optimal utilization of the resources available to it, with a view to achieving the highest possible return. The value of that return is no less than the return that can be realized than alternative investments, so profitability is defined as those profits that are not less than the level of profits achieved in similar projects and that are exposed to the same risk (Mr. Tayel, 2006).

Fourth: The Relationship of Voluntary Disclosure to the Evaluation of Financial Performance in Commercial Banks

One of the factors of assessing financial performance in determining the strengths and weaknesses of banks is financial statements, and the information of financial performance in a blunted way is profitability, efficiency and productivity, as well as liquidity, solvency and profitability, because of course one of the institutions' goals is to achieve profits. In addition, its investors, credit donors and officials are interested in evaluating their ability to make profits and their continuity and growth, so in evaluating the performance of enterprises, the measurement of their ability to make profits and the effectiveness of management in achieving returns and the ability to reveal the strengths and weaknesses associated with profitability (Mkawi, 1998). One of the most important difficulties that negatively affect users' understanding of the financial performance of the organization through financial reports is the problem of the complexity of these reports and the resulting effect, such complexity of concealing information that users need and the lack of such information that drives users to obtain from alternative sources that provide the information they need. But without any guarantee that the information of those sources is reliable or that the information is accurately expressed (Satisfaction, 2017).

Ismael, 2017) emphasized that the relationship between voluntary disclosure and financial performance evaluation is represented in the following:

- A. Optional Disclosure provides key information to stakeholders regarding management behavior and management behavior, and the strength and weakness of the organization, which helps users assess the future of the organization and investment decisions.
- B. Institutions with high leverage shall be an increase in the degree of voluntary disclosure of information to confirm their ability to fulfill their debt obligations toward It's on time their owners.

Part Third: The Practical Aspect

The study will focus on the two main axes: The statistical description and the availability of the variables in the current study. The second focus was to test the validity of a relationship between the variables under consideration.

The First Axis: Display and Analyze the Importance Level of Search Variables

This research focuses on and describes some of the primary statistical indicators in order to show and illustrate the

availability of the variables that were adopted in the construction of the current study model, by calculating the averages and the standard deviations. Thus, the relative importance of the response level of the members of the current sample examined on the resolution axes of each dimension used in the current search, and the response level was determined in the light of the calculated averages by determining their belonging to any of the categories listed in table (1).

Table 1: Comparison Standard for the Availability of Optional Accounting Disclosure and Financial Performance Assessment

Availability level	very low	Low	Moderate	High	very high
Class length	1-1.80	1.81-2.60	2.61-3.40	3.41-4.20	4.21-5.00

First:- Optional Accounting Disclosure Variant

By employing the Statistical Program (SPSS VR. 24) some statistical indicators of the optional accounting disclosure variable and its dimensions have been arrived at by calculating their mean, standard deviations, order of importance, and determining the level and direction of each of the paragraphs of the current research as follows:

1. Disclosure of Quantitative and Descriptive Financial Information

The results indicated in table 2, which relates to the disclosure of quantitative and descriptive financial information, indicate that there is a positive agreement for the disclosure of quantitative and descriptive financial information, as the general rate of the accounting media for the current study sample indicates a high agreement, which is indicated by mean as it is (4.12), which is higher The hypothecal mean of the 5-Lacrt scale adopted in this current study of 3 indicates a positive trend in the study sample response on a basis, and the table shows that paragraph (3) indicates that (the value of expenditure spent on training) I have obtained the highest mean in a language of (4.48) and with a standard deviation of (.827) with a very high level of response and an agreed trend in most of the terms of the sample current study, while paragraph (4) (provide information about the investment structure.) In the fourth and last place with a mean (3.64) and a high standard deviation (1.427). The current study sample has a high level of response and a similar trend. This is the way for the rest of the current dimension.

Table 2: Averages, Standard Deviations, and Response Level to the Dimension of Disclosure of Quantitative and Descriptive Financial Information

NO.			very low	Low	Moderate	High	very high	mean	S.D	answer direction	answer level	Order of importance
PRA1	Provide information on key stakeholders and their relationship with third parties.	F	7	8	10	43	27	4.33	.895	agree	Very high	2
		%	7.3	8.4	10.5	45.2	28.4					
Pra2	The total value of the financial and in-kind contributions made by the bank to the State.	F	13	9	13	38	22	4.03	.942	agree	High	3
		%	13.6	9.4	13.6	40	23.1					
PRA3	.The amount of expenses spent on training.	F	9	9	10	38	29	4.48	.827	agree	Very high	1
		%	9.4	9.4	10.5	40	30.5					
PRA4	Provide information on the investment structure.	F	10	7	15	40	23	3.64	1.427	agree	High	4
		%	10.5	7.3	15.7	42.1	24.2					
	-----	The general rate of means						4.12	1.023	agree	High	

2. Disclosure of Quantitative and Descriptive Non-financial Information

Through the results shown in Table 3, which relates to the disclosure of quantitative and descriptive non-financial information, there is a positive agreement for the disclosure of quantitative and descriptive non-financial information, as the general rate of the calculation media of the current study sample indicates a high agreement, which is evidenced by mean, which is 4.07) It is higher than the hypothecal mean of the Pentecarte scale adopted in this current study of (3) indicating a positive trend in the study sample response on a basis, and it is clear from the

table that paragraph (4) indicates that (environmental performance report to avoid accountability to environmental laws and legislation) I have received the highest computational mean in a language of (4.24) with a standard deviation of (.822) with a very high response level and a trend agreed in most terms in the sample of the current study, while paragraph 3 (information on employees in terms of their level of education and their distribution within departments). In the fourth and last place with a mean (3.83) and a high standard deviation (1.056). The current study sample has a high level of response and a similar trend. This is the way for the rest of the current dimension.

Table 3: Averages, Standard Deviations, and Response Level to the Quantitative and Descriptive Nonfinancial Disclosure Dimension

NO.			very low	Low	Moderate	High	very high	mean	S.D	answer direction	answer level	Order of importance
PRA1	Strategic management plans on revenue distributions	F	12	8	15	40	20	4.33	.895	Agree	Very high	1
		%	12.6	8.4	15.7	42.1	21.05					
Pra2	A report on the responsibility of managers in the preparation of financial statements.	F	15	12	10	38	02	4.03	.942	Agree	High	3
		%	15.7	12.6	10.5	40	21.05					
PRA3	Information on employees in terms of their level of education and distribution within departments.	F	19	19	10	22	25	3.83	1.056	Agree	High	4
		%	20	20	10.5	23.1	26.3					
PRA4	Report on environmental performance to avoid accountability before environmental laws and legislation.	F	15	10	17	20	33	4.24	.822	Agree	Very high	2
		%	10.5	10.5	17.9	21.05	34.7					
	-----	The general rate of means						4.07	0.954	Agree	High	

Second:- Variable Financial Performance Evaluation:- Through the application of the statistical program (SPSS VR. 24) some statistical indicators of the variable of financial performance evaluation and its dimensions have been arrived at by calculating their mean, standard deviations, order of importance, and determining the level and direction of each of the paragraphs of the current research as follows:

1. Liquidity Ratio:- The results shown in table 4, which relates to the liquidity ratio dimension, indicate that there is a positive agreement for the liquidity ratio dimension, as the general rate of the calculation means of the current study sample indicates a high agreement, which is indicated by mean of (3.99), which is higher than the hypothetical mean of the approved Pentagon Lact scale In this current study of (3) this indicates a positive trend in the study sample's response on a basis, and it is clear from the table that paragraph (3) indicates that (analyzes each item of the assets in circulation, especially the inventory, to ascertain their ilasability.) You have obtained the highest mean in a language of (4.24) and a standard deviation of (.946). The response level is very high and the trend is agreed in most terms in the sample current study, while paragraph (1) (makes payment of obligations using assets that are easy to convert to cash.) In the third and last place with a mean (3.72) and a high standard deviation (0.863). The current study sample has a high level of response and a similar trend. This is the way for the rest of the current dimension.

Table 4: Averages, Standard Deviations, and Response Level for Liquidity Dimension

NO.			very low	Low	Moderate	High	very high	mean	S.D	answer direction	answer level	Order of importance
PRA1	You pay off obligations using easy-to-cash assets.	F	15	10	20	22	28	3.72	.863	Agree	High	3
		%	15.7	10.5	21.5	23.1	29.4					
Pra2	Fast trade ratios are used to measure the degree of liquidity available upon meeting short-term liabilities.	F	23	6	16	30	02	4.01	0.936	Agree	High	2
		%	24.2	6.3	16.8	31.5	21.05					
PRA3	Fast trade ratios are used to measure the degree of liquidity available upon meeting short-term liabilities.	F	11	11	16	25	32	4.24	.946	Agree	Very high	1
		%	11.5	11.5	16.8	27.1	34.7					
	-----	The general rate of means						3.99	0.915	Agree	High	

2. Profitability Ratio: Through the results shown in Table (5), which is related to the profitability ratio dimension, there is a positive agreement for the liquidity ratio dimension, as the general average of the arithmetic circles for the current study sample indicates a high agreement and this is evidenced by the arithmetic mean as it reached (4.12) which is higher than the mean The hypothetical arithmetic of the five-point Likert scale adopted in this current study (3) indicates a positive trend in the study sample response on a basis, and it is clear from the table that paragraph (1) indicates that (increases the bank's profitability in order to attract new investors) You have obtained a higher mean in language of value (4.31) and a standard deviation of (.919). The answer level is very high and the trend is agreed in most terms in the sample current study, while paragraph 2 (the profit margin of operations is used to measure the efficiency in dealing with all the cost elements associated with the operations) is ranked third and last with an mean of 4.09 and a high standard deviation (0.838). The current study sample has a high level of response and a similar trend. This is the way for the rest of the current dimension.

Table 5: Averages, Standard Deviations, and Level of Response to the Dimension of Profitability

NO.			very low	Low	Moderate	High	very high	mean	S.D	answer direction	answer level	Order of importance
PRA1	Increase the bank's profitability to attract new investors.	F	18	12	25	20	20	4.31	.919	Agree	Very high	1
		%	18.9	12.6	26.3	21.05	21.05					
Pra2	The profit margin for operations is used to measure the efficiency of dealing with all the cost elements that are connected to the operations.	F	15	10	20	25	25	4.09	.838	Agree	High	2
		%	15.7	10.5	21.05	26.3	26.3					
PRA3	Profit-to-sales ratios are used to measure how well a facility is able to control cost elements.	F	8	11	19	18	39	3.95	.792	Agree	High	3
		%	8.4	11.5	20	18.9	41.05					
	-----		The general rate of means					4.12	0.849	Agree	High	

3- Activity Ratios:- Through the results shown in Table (6), which relates to the activity ratio, there is a positive agreement for the activity ratio dimension, as the general rate of the calculation media of the current study sample indicates a high agreement, which is evidenced by mean of 4.19, which is higher than the hypothetical mean of the Lacrt scale The quintuple adopted in this current study is (3) indicating a positive trend in the study sample response on a basis, and the table shows that paragraph (1) indicates that (activity ratios measure the effectiveness of a bank in using available resources) You have obtained the highest mean in a language of value (4.26) and a standard deviation of (.638. With a very high level of response and an agreed trend in most terms of the sample current study, while paragraph (2) (activity ratios included the efficiency of the use of the assets) was ranked third and last with an mean of 4.13 and a high standard deviation (0.925). The current study sample has a high level of response and a similar trend. This is the way for the rest of the current dimension.

Table 6: Averages, Standard Deviations, and Response Level for Activity Ratio Dimension

NO.			very low	Low	Moderate	High	very high	mean	S.D	answer direction	answer level	Order of importance
PRA1	Activity ratios measure the effectiveness of a bank in using available resources.	F	13	17	17	27	21	4.26	.638	Agree	Very high	1
		%	13.6	17.8	17.8	28.4	22.8					
Pra2	Activity ratios ensure efficient use of assets.	F	21	12	18	22	22	4.13	.925	Agree	High	3
		%	22.8	12.6	18.9	23.1	23.1					
PRA3	The turnover rate of fixed assets measures the efficiency and ability of fixed assets to generate revenue.	F	16	10	20	20	29	4.17	.746	Agree	High	2
		%	16.8	10.5	21.05	21.05	30.5					
	-----		The general rate of means					4.19	0.769	Agree	High	

The Second Axis is Study of Impact Relationship: To achieve and test the validity of the assumptions that were built by the researcher, correlation coefficients must be used to test the hypotheses the relationship between the variables, through studying the correlation between the voluntary accounting disclosure variable and the financial performance evaluation variable. In this research, we focus on testing the main hypothesis that states that " there is a statistically significant correlation between voluntary accounting disclosure in Iraqi commercial banks and the assessment of financial performance " by employing the Pearson simple correlation coefficient, and then testing correlation coefficient morale through the use of the T test. The current study will be based on the Mukaka scale, 2012) to determine the strength of the correlation between study variables and as shown in Table (7).

Table 7: Power Factor Criterion for Correlation

1.00-0.90	0.90-0.700	0.70 -0.500	0.50-0.300	0.30-0.000	connection Degree
Very strong	Strong	Moderate	Low	Very low	connection strength

Source: Mukaka. M.M. (2012) " Statistics Corner: A Guide to Appropriate Use of Correlation Coefficient in Medical Research" Malawi Medical Journal; vol. 24, no. 3, p. 69-71.

According to the hypotheses that go back to the current study, we will focus on finding and testing the relationship as follows.

1. The Correlation between Optional Accounting Disclosure and Financial Performance Assessment

The present analysis will focus on establishing the strength of the correlation and testing of the assumptions regarding the indicators Optional Accounting Disclosure Financial Performance Assessment in Iraqi Commercial banks, as shown in the table below.

Table 8: The Pearson Correlation Matrix Shows the Voluntary Accounting Disclosure and Financial Performance Assessment of Iraqi Commercial Banks

Assessment of financial performance	Voluntary accounting disclosure	Status	
.792**0	1	Correlation	Voluntary accounting disclosure
.0000	----	Sig. (2-tailed)	
95	95	N	
1	.792**0	Correlation	Assessment of financial performance
----	.0000	Sig. (2-tailed)	
95	95	N	

From the findings presented in the table above, there is a strong, statistically significant correlation between voluntary accounting disclosure and financial performance assessment where the relationship was estimated (0.792). Through the moral value of this relationship (SIG. (2-tented) is equal to 0.000 which is much less than 0.05 and also 0.01, so this relationship is moral, which means rejecting the non-existence hypothesis that states (" there is no statistically significant correlation between voluntary accounting disclosure in Iraqi commercial banks and the assessment of financial performance). And accept the alternative hypothesis that states (there is a statistically significant correlation between voluntary accounting disclosure in Iraqi commercial banks and financial performance assessment).

2. The Correlation between Voluntary Accounting Disclosure and Liquidity Assessment

The current analysis will focus on establishing the strength of the correlation and testing of assumptions regarding indicators Optional Accounting Disclosure and liquidity Assessment in Iraqi Commercial banks, as shown in the table below.

Table 9: The Pearson Correlation Matrix Shows the Voluntary Accounting Disclosure and Liquidity Assessment Matrix in Iraqi Commercial Banks

Liquidity assessment	Voluntary accounting disclosure	Status	
0.822**	1	Correlation	Voluntary accounting disclosure
0.000	----	Sig. (2-tailed)	
95	95	N	
1	0.822**	Correlation	Liquidity assessment
----	0.000	Sig. (2-tailed)	
95	95	N	

From the results shown in the table above, there is a strong, statistically significant correlation between voluntary accounting disclosure and liquidity assessment that was estimated (0.822). Through the moral value of this relationship (SIG. (2-tented) is equal to 0.000 which is much less than 0.05 and also 0.01, so this relationship is moral, which means rejecting the non-existence hypothesis that states ("there is no statistically significant correlation between voluntary accounting disclosure in Iraqi commercial banks and liquidity assessment). And accept the alternative hypothesis that states (there is a statistically significant correlation between voluntary accounting disclosure in Iraqi commercial banks and liquidity assessment).

3. The Correlation between Voluntary Accounting Disclosure and Profitability Assessment

The current analysis will focus on establishing the strength of the correlation and testing of assumptions regarding the indicators Optional Accounting Disclosure and the valuation of profitability in Iraqi commercial banks, as shown in the table below.

Table 10: The Pearson Engagement Relationship Matrix Shows the Voluntary Accounting Disclosure and Profitability Assessment at Iraqi Commercial Banks

Evaluate profitability	Voluntary accounting disclosure	Status	
0.793**	1	Correlation	Voluntary accounting disclosure
0.000	----	Sig. (2-tailed)	
95	95	N	
1	0.793**	Correlation	Evaluate profitability
----	0.000	Sig. (2-tailed)	
95	95	N	

From the results shown in the table above, there is a strong, statistically significant correlation between voluntary accounting disclosure and profitability assessment (which was estimated at 0.793). Through the moral value of this relationship (SIG. (2-tented) is equal to 0.000 which is much less than 0.05 and also 0.01, so this relationship is moral, which means rejecting the non-existence hypothesis that states ("there is no statistically significant correlation between voluntary accounting disclosure in Iraqi commercial banks and the assessment of profitability). Accept the alternative hypothesis that states (there is a statistically significant correlation between voluntary accounting disclosure in Iraqi commercial banks and profitability assessment).

Conclusions and Recommendations

First: Results: The Most Important Results that have Emerged in Theory and Practice are as Follows

1. The results of the applied study showed a strong, statistically significant correlation between voluntary accounting disclosure and financial performance evaluation where the relationship was valued (0.792) and through the value of the morale of the relationship (SIG. (2-tased)) is equal to (0.000) which is much less than 0.05 and also 0.01.
2. Voluntary disclosure contributes to improving banks' financial performance by contributing to enhancing and improving the efficiency of asset use.
3. The voluntary disclosure will help boost the competitiveness of those banks and attract investors through the financial reports that were disclosed and which follow the policy of caution and caution in preparing them.
4. Voluntary Disclosure provides key information to stakeholders on management behavior, and the strength and weakness of an organization, which helps users assess the organization's future and investment decisions.
5. Institutions with high leverage an increase in the degree of voluntary disclosure of information to confirm their ability to meet their debt obligations to their holders on time.

Two: Recommendations

1. Pay attention to the importance of voluntary disclosure by the relevant organizations and organizations and their role in providing information to external users.
2. Holding symposia and conferences that work to raise awareness among the officers and employees of financial institutions about the importance of voluntary disclosure and its role in increasing the competitiveness of these institutions.
3. The need for timely financial and non-financial information to be provided to decision makers.
4. The need to disclose the information contained in the financial statements in an accurate and clear manner.

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The Resolution form Consists of Two Axes / The First Axis: Optional Accounting Disclosure

Disclosure of quantitative and descriptive financial information		very high	High	Moderate	Low	very low
1	Provide information on key stakeholders and their relationship with third parties					
2	The total value of the financial and in-kind contributions made by the bank to the State.					
3	The amount of expenses spent on training.					
4	Provide information on the investment structure.					
	Disclosure of quantitative and descriptive non-financial information					
5	Strategic management plans on revenue distributions					
6	Report on the responsibility of managers in the preparation of financial statements					

7	Information on employees in terms of their level of education and distribution within departments.					
8	Report on environmental performance to avoid accountability before environmental laws and legislation.					
	Second pillar: Financial performance assessment					
	First: Liquidity ratio					
1	You pay off obligations using easy-to-cash assets.					
2	Fast trade ratios are used to measure the degree of liquidity available upon meeting short-term liabilities.					
3	You analyze each item of traded assets, especially the inventory, to ascertain their own currency.					
	Second: Profitability ratios					
4	Increase the bank's profitability to attract new investors.					
5	The profit margin for operations is used to measure the efficiency of dealing with all the cost elements that are connected to the operations					
6	Profit-to-sales ratios are used to measure how well a facility is able to control cost elements.					
	Third: Account for the activity					
7	Activity ratios measure the effectiveness of a bank in using available resources.					
8	Activity ratios ensure efficient use of assets.					
9	The turnover rate of fixed assets measures the efficiency and ability of fixed assets to generate revenue.					

Source: (Ismail, 2018)