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Research Article

The Auditor's Role in Enhancing Financial Report Quality: An Applied Study on Iraqi Banks

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Abstract: Financial reports are vital for investment and financial decision-making, as they reflect a company's financial performance and provide key insights for investors and institutions. However, challenges such as accounting errors, financial manipulation, and non-compliance with accounting standards can impact the quality of financial reports (QFR). Auditors play a crucial role in ensuring QFR by examining and verifying financial statements, enhancing investor confidence, financial stability, and economic growth. This study examines the role of auditors in improving QFR in commercial banks listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange. Using a descriptive analytical approach, the research reviews prior studies and analyzes data from 15 commercial banks operating in the Iraq Stock Exchange from 2015 to 2021. Hypotheses were tested using Eviews-12 software. Findings indicate that auditors influence QFR through corporate governance, particularly via the board of directors, which plays a crucial role in ensuring sound auditing practices. Board independence and management ownership significantly reduce financial manipulation, aiding informed investment decisions. The study recommends increasing awareness of the auditor's role, strengthening corporate governance mechanisms, and enhancing financial analysts' and auditors' effectiveness in reporting and forecasting. Training and development programs are also suggested to improve financial report quality in commercial banks.

Keywords: Auditor; Financial Reports; QFR.

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1. Introduction

The auditor has an important role in implementing laws and instructions and adhering to international standards and principles and adhering to their elements is one of the procedures to prevent the occurrence of global financial crises, or one of the solutions to address them by applying a set of procedures, items and principles specific to the auditor's work, such as disclosing all financial and accounting information, and non-financial information, prepared in accordance with the provisions and rules of international accounting standards that specialize in the accounting work of companies, including what relates to the function of internal auditing and external auditing, and forming audit committees approved by the boards of directors to follow up on what relates to the present and future of the company and its performance [1].

The role and importance of the auditor also highlights the extent of the accuracy and transparency of financial reports and the extent of reliance on them by investors in many global markets that achieve stability in economic activity, which improves its indicators, including improving the indicators of the national domestic product and the gross domestic product, and confronting unemployment problems, providing job opportunities and activating economic aspects in all industrial, commercial, financial and investment fields, and others. It contributes to encouraging stakeholders to enter into profitable investments in the activities of these companies. Which achieves high returns and thus stays away from financial and administrative corruption associated with that [2]. In light of the increasing need of users of financial reports for reliable and high-quality accounting information. Given the relationship between the role of the auditor and the QFR, questions have been raised about the role that the auditor can play in ensuring the QFR for joint-stock banks, and this is what we will try to address through this study. Accordingly, the problem of the study can be summarized through the following main question:

The first major question is: How does the auditor affect the practice of earnings management and the caliber of financial reports in joint-stock commercial banks that are listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange?

The Following Sub-Questions Are Part of This Problem:

How much of an influence does the auditor have on ensuring the QFR, limiting the practice of earnings management, and providing the qualitative aspects of accounting information in financial reports?

a. How does the auditor's presence (or duration) affect the excellence of financial reports?
b. How does the auditor's reputation affect the caliber of financial reports?

Where The Study's Significance Was Revealed

a. The study's significance because it examined how auditors can enhance the caliber of financial reports for joint stock commercial banks that are listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange.
b. This study is considered one of the important studies as it focuses on the sectors of companies operating in the Iraqi economic environment.
c. The study provides basic information that helps the financial decision maker, stakeholders and board members in making financial decisions, and contributes to diagnosing strengths and weaknesses, identifying opportunities and challenges, and priorities that should be focused on

The idea of financial reporting quality. Quality is one of the popular ideas in our current era, and institutions, whether governmental or private organizations, compete with each other in adopting different methods and approaches for quality in order to gain customer satisfaction. We usually notice that the concept of quality is linked to industrial institutions, as they were the first to care about quality applications and methods from the beginning of the industrial revolution until the present time. Quality as a concept has gone through many developments, starting from inspection, passing through quality assurance, and reaching total quality management. In later periods, and as a result of the development of the concept of quality, interest in applying quality extended to include various service organizations, including insurance concerns, financial societies, public management parts, home-grown administration units, and others. [3]. The concept of quality is derived from useful and good work, which is stated in the Holy Quranic verse: “And say, 'Work, and Allah will see your work, and [so will] His Messenger and the believers.'” (Surat At-Tawbah, verse 105). Definitions of quality differ, as it is a broad concept, and studies and research are still being conducted on it. It is known as the philosophy adopted by the organization’s management and is based on procedures for continuous change, improvement, and renewal of all activities. The policies, activities, individuals and workers that the organization adopts in managing its internal affairs as well as its dealings with all parties in a way that ensures the satisfaction of its customers or clients and enables it to face the challenges witnessed by the markets [4]: (By combining fundamental management techniques, ongoing improvement initiatives, and technical tools into a methodical approach that concentrates on continuous improvement of the process represented in achieving customer satisfaction through an integrated system of tools, methods, and training, it was also described as the essential way to conduct business in order to increase the competitiveness of the organization through continuous improvement of the quality of its products, services, people, operations, and environment [5]. The main goal of financial report preparation is to provide high-quality information about the operations of financial and economic institutions that is helpful in economic decision-making, despite the fact that opinions on how to provide a single, coherent concept for financial report quality vary. When financial reports contain high-quality information, capital providers and other stakeholders will be more inclined to make decisions about credit, investments, and resource allocation that are comparable to improving market efficiency [6]. Quality accounting information plays an important role in achieving credibility in financial reports and helps users make private investment decisions. [7] Accounting data is the main source of information regarding the performance of companies for external investors, and the weakness of this information increases investors' concerns about the validity of the company's financial statements as well as its past performance, thus making it difficult to choose the target company in order to make the appropriate decision for the investment process.[8] Opinions did not provide a unified concept of the QFR, as definitions of quality reports varied. It was described as the precision with which information about the institution's activities—as evidenced by the anticipated cash flows from those activities and the degree to which investors profit from that information—is communicated. [9] It was described as financial reports that accurately and fully convey the quality of financial data in order to avoid deceiving or skewing the information given to investors to aid in their decision-making [10]. While others defined it as the transparent aspect of reports or financial statements that reflects the nature of the organization's work, which enables investors to make sound decisions [11]. It was also defined as the main characteristics that accounting information should have that are beneficial to all parties that use the information, and that determining these characteristics is considered a necessary link between the stage of determining the objectives and the other components of the accounting intellectual framework [12]. The researcher believes, based on the above concepts, that the QFR: are the financial reports issued by joint-stock companies that express the truthfulness of the information related to all the activities carried out by the companies in the items presented in those reports and their distance from bias and non-misleading to be more useful to investment decision-makers and a measure of the nature of the organized work carried out by the establishment and the efficiency and professionalism of those who prepare those reports.

Characteristics of Financial Reporting Quality.

Six qualitative characteristics of useful financial information have been identified in the IASB Conceptual Framework [13] as two main features (significance and true presentation) and four secondary characteristics directed towards enhancing the two primary characteristics (comparability, verifiability, timeliness, and understandability) as explained as follows: (Tang, Chen, & Lin,2008; Best, 2009)

Relevance: Financial data ought to be pertinent to users' decision-making requirements.

Faithful presentation: suggests that financial data should be impartial, comprehensive, and error-free in order to accurately reflect the transactions or other events it purports to represent.

Comparability: In terms of intercompany comparison, it means that users of financial data should be able to compare data about one entity with comparable data about other entities for the same time period.

Verifiability: It implies that various, independent auditors may be able to verify financial information.

Timeliness: It refers to the timely availability of financial data so that users can use it to inform their financial decisions.

Understandability: It means that financial reports must be understandable by users, because information that users do not understand will have no value.

2. Previous Studies, Theoretical Frameworks and Hypotheses Development.

- A study (**Abu Tamah, 2021**)[14] entitled:

"the effect of the review group's assistance on the external auditor's methods for identifying innovative accounting techniques from the perspective of Sudanese legal accountants.

Finding the most important auditing processes as well as modern methods and approaches for spotting and stopping creative accounting practices were the goals of this study. The study used a questionnaire to gather information from the study community, which included all 245 lawyer accountants in Sudan, of whom 172 answered the survey.

Among the many findings of the study were the following: the existence of numerous innovative accounting techniques that alter financial statement figures and present them in a way that is not consistent with reality (manipulating revenues and expenses, manipulating assets and liabilities, disregarding the stability principle, failing to apply governance principles, etc.). Additionally, the study discovered that the external auditor's procedures play a crucial role in identifying and curbing creative accounting practices. Of these, the most crucial ones are: confirming the company's adherence to governance principles, examining loan contracts and other deals and ensuring their validity and the timing in which they were made, examining income statements for several previous years to know the trend of the profit growth rate from the year For another, the study recommended the need to work on developing accounting culture and spreading sufficient awareness of creative accounting among various users of accounting information through educational and cultural accounting years and programs, and the need to focus on raising the efficiency of external auditors through continuous development and training to be able to discover and limit creative accounting practices, activate the professional organization of the accounting and auditing professions. And impose deterrent and decisive penalties by the regulatory and competent authorities in the country. The benefit of this study: identifying the role of the auditor's procedures (intervening variable) and the methods used, and identifying the activities of the audit committee (as an independent variable) and the support it provides to the external auditor to help him discover and limit creative accounting practices (dependent variable).

-A study (**Samira and Jamea, 2021**) entitled:

"Using external auditing to reduce the effects of creative accounting

This study aimed to try to identify the various aspects that creative accounting resorts to, and how the external auditor can discover them through his various capabilities and try to avoid them in the future, and identify the most important parts of accounting that can be creative and how the auditor can discover the loopholes around them, and determine the extent of this external auditor's responsibility for not discovering creative accounting manipulations.

The study reached many results that show that the external auditor's dealing with creative accounting depends on the extent of his accounting superiority over others and his scientific and practical ability to discover errors and loopholes, but this does not mean that the auditor is always to blame if he does not find sufficient facilities that help him accomplish his mission from one side or another, especially the company's audit committees within the rules of corporate governance, and the study presented many recommendations, including: that the auditor decides the possibility of withdrawing from the task or apologizing for it if he is aware that the data and information provided to him is in doubt, appointing, changing or dismissing the internal audit manager, if he is proven to be involved or cooperated in unethical acts Accounting. As for the benefit of this study: Many actual examples of forms of manipulation of financial statements were identified and how the auditor can detect them.

-Study (**Maryani-Al, 2015**) entitled:

The purpose of the study was to evaluate disclosure and transparency in the context of global corporate governance principles and their accounting implications in the financial reports of companies in emerging market economies. The study tried to test this topic in the context of Iraqi companies by looking at and assessing published financial reports, the availability of disclosure and transparency requirements, and the impact of the size and type of company activity on the availability of basic information for disclosure and transparency.

The questionnaire and the descriptive analytical approach were utilized to accomplish the study's goal. The study community examined and analyzed published financial reports to represent the environment of Iraqi companies, which totaled 152 companies. Sixty-two companies listed in the Iraqi market represented the study sample.

The most important of the study's findings is that financial reports of companies listed on the Iraqi Stock Exchange must meet substantial disclosure and transparency requirements.

The availability of these requirements was largely determined by the activities of the companies, while the size of the companies had no bearing on their availability.

2.1 Study term:

- **Auditor**: is the person or group of persons who practice the auditing profession independently and under the responsibility of the task of monitoring and examining the financial institution's data and verifying the truth and accuracy of this data and expressing the technical and neutral opinion in a final report)[15]

- **Financial reports**: defined as the final reports of events (operations) and accounting work that inform stakeholders of the current financial status of the company, determine whether the company is continuing or not, and reveal whether the company is making profits and providing a return (19). (Chinar, 20) The concept of financial reporting superiority. One of the hottest ideas in our day and age is quality, and organizations, whether governmental or private organizations, compete with each other in adopting different methods and approaches to quality in order to gain customer satisfaction. We usually notice that the concept of quality is linked to industrial institutions, as they were the first to care about quality applications and methods from the industrial revolution until the present time. Quality as a concept has gone through many developments, starting from inspection, passing through quality assurance, and reaching total quality management. In later periods, and as a result of the development of the concept of quality, interest in applying quality extended to include various service organizations, including financial institutions, insurance providers, local and public administrations, and others. [3]. The concept of quality is derived from useful and good work, which is what the Holy Quranic verse states: “And say, 'Work, and Allah will see your work, and so will His Messenger and the believers.'” (Surat At-Tawbah, verse 105):

Definitions of quality vary as it is a broad concept and studies and research are still being conducted on it. It is defined as the philosophy adopted by the organization’s management and is based on procedures for continuous change, improvement and renewal of all activities, policies, events, individuals and workers that the organization adopts in managing its internal affairs as well as its dealings with all parties in a way that ensures the satisfaction of its customers or clients and enables it to face the challenges witnessed by the markets [4]. It is also defined as the necessary method for doing business in order to increase the organization’s competitiveness through continuous improvement of the quality of its products, services, people, operations and environment by integrating basic management methods, existing improvement efforts and technical tools into a disciplined method that focuses on continuous improvement of the process represented in achieving customer satisfaction through an integrated system of tools, methods and training [5]. There are differing views on how to provide a single, cohesive concept for financial report quality. Providing high-quality information about the operations of financial and economic institutions is the primary objective of financial report preparation. It is helpful when making economic decisions, and giving capital providers and other stakeholders high-quality information in financial reports will encourage them to make decisions about credit, investments, and resource allocation that are comparable to improving market efficiency [6]. Quality accounting information plays an important role in achieving credibility in financial reports and helps users make private investment decisions. [7] Accounting data is the main source of information regarding corporate performance for external investors, and the weakness of this information increases investors' concerns about the validity of the company's financial statements as well as its past performance, thus making it difficult to choose the target company in order to make the appropriate decision for the investment process.[8] Opinions did not provide a unified concept of the QFR, as definitions of quality reports varied. It was described as the precision with which information about the institution's activities—as evidenced by the anticipated cash flows from those activities and the degree to which investors profit from that information—is communicated. [9] It was well known that financial reports are what accurately and fully represent the quality of financial data in order to avoid deceiving or misrepresenting the data that investors use to inform their decisions [10]. While others defined it as the transparent face of reports or financial statements that reflects the nature of the organization's work, which enables investors to make sound decisions [11]. It was also known as those main characteristics that must be

It is characterized by accounting information that is useful to all parties that use the information, and determining these characteristics is considered a necessary link between the stage of determining objectives and the other components of the accounting intellectual framework [12]. The degree of accuracy and dependability of the financial data supplied by the business or organization determines the QFR. Because it assists investors and financial institutions in making well-informed investment decisions, the caliber of financial reports is regarded as crucial.

2.2 International Financial Reporting Standards

Financial reports' adherence to International Financial Reporting Standards determines their quality. The International Financial Reporting Standards are a collection of guidelines and precepts designed to raise the caliber of financial reports and increase accountability and transparency.

2.2.1 The Importance of Financial Reporting Quality

a. Enhancing Confidence: Quality financial reports enhance confidence among investors and financial institutions.

b. Decision Making: Quality financial reports help investors and financial institutions make informed investment decisions.

c. Improving Transparency: Quality financial reports improve transparency and enhance accountability.

d. Reducing Risk: Quality financial reports reduce the risks associated with investment.

Factors Affecting the Quality of Financial Reporting

1. Accounting Standards: The secretarial values used by a company or organization affect the QFR.
2. Internal Control: Internal control affects the QFR.
3. External Control: External control affects the QFR.
4. Accounting Policies: The secretarial policies used by a company or organization affect the QFR.

How to improve the quality of financial reporting?

a. Applying international standards: Applying international financial reporting standards.

b. Improving internal control: Improving internal control.

c. Improving external control: Improving external control.

d. Improving accounting policies: Improving accounting policies.

Based on the aforementioned ideas, the researcher thinks that the caliber of financial reports is: "the financial reports issued by joint stock companies that express the truthfulness of the information related to all the activities carried out by the companies in the items presented in those reports and their distance from bias and non-misleading to be more useful to investment decision-makers and a measure of the nature of the organized work carried out by the establishment and the efficiency and professionalism of those responsible for preparing those reports".

3. Research Methodology

Based on its goals and constraints, the study was created to investigate the research hypotheses. Quantitative models were used to examine the relationship between the independent variable (auditor) and the dependent variable (QFR). Alongside the control variables, which serve as moderating factors between the variables' relationships.

3.1 Selection of The Applied Study Sample and Its Data Source

For the years 2015–2021, commercial banks represented the study community on the Iraq Stock Exchange. The study was conducted over a period of seven years, and fifteen commercial banks with shares still listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange were chosen.

Table 1. The Study Community on the Iraq Stock Exchange

Data	No. of Banks
Study population	43
Minus:	
Government banks	(3)
Islamic banks	(17)
Disqualified commercial banks	(8)
Study sample banks	(15)

3.2 Study Hypotheses

The primary hypothesis, which is that the auditor has an impact on the quality of receivables and the caliber of financial reports, gives rise to the following hypotheses:

a. How the auditor's presence (the duration of the audit) affects the QFR (quality of receivable).

b. How the auditor's reputation affects the QFR (quality of receivables). the models chosen to evaluate the study's hypotheses.

This study highlights the impact of the independent variables represented by the auditor's role principles (the auditor's tenure and notoriety), as the researcher believes that there is a strong correlation between the research variables and that dependent variable, the QFR.

The improvement and improvement of the quality of reports (dependent variable) in Iraqi joint stock banks will be directly impacted by the auditor's role (independent variables). The main hypothesis and its sub-hypotheses were tested using the multiple linear regression equation that follows:

$$\mathbf{EQ_{t.i} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 AT_{t.i} + \beta_2\, AR_{t.i} + \beta_3\, ROA_{t.i} + \beta_4\, SIZE_{t.i} + \beta_5\, LEV_{t.i} + \beta_6\, SEO_{t.i} + \beta_7\, LOSS_{t.i} + \beta_8\, Age_{t.i} + \beta_9\, MTB_{t.i}}$$

AT_(t.i): Auditor's period of existence.

AR_(t.i): Auditor's reputation.

The model below illustrates how the researcher used Francis et al. (2005)'s modification of Djo and Djo's (2002) model to determine the QFR based on the quality of receivables:

$$\mathbf{\frac{TCC_{it}}{Asset_{it-1}} = \phi_0 + \phi_1 . \frac{CFO_{it-1}}{Asset_{it-1}} + \phi_2 . \frac{CFO_{it}}{Asset_{it-1}} + \phi_3 . \frac{CFO_{it+1}}{Asset_{it-1}} + \phi_4 . \Delta Rev_{it}}$$

Study of hypothesis testing and statistical analysis. In order to gather and extract the required data, as well as to arrange and categorize it within the (Excel) program, the researcher relied on the financial statements of the companies that are the subject of the study and published on the Iraq Stock Exchange website. Based on the financial records and reports, the regression equation was also utilized to test and analyze the impact and correlation between the independent and dependent variables. Analysis and hypothesis testing were then conducted using the Eviews-12 program**.**

Examining the initial sub-hypothesis of the primary hypothesis

The first sub-hypothesis of the first main hypothesis is that the auditor's presence (the length of time the auditor is present) affects the quality of financial reports (the quality of receivables).

Table 2. Testing the first sub-hypothesis of H1

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.344	0.632	0.545	0.587
AT	-0.001	0.000	-1.406	0.163
ROA	0.058	0.051	1.130	0.261
LEV	-0.013	0.004	-3.586	0.001
SEO	-0.006	0.003	-1.995	0.049
LOSS	0.000	0.002	-0.173	0.863
AGE	0.000	0.002	-0.175	0.861
MTB	0.007	0.003	2.518	0.014
R-squared	0.284	Adjusted R-squared		0.216
F-statistic	4.151	Prob (F-statistic)		0.000
Durbin-Watson stat		0.812		

It is evident from the statistical analysis results in the above table that the model is significant because the probability value (Prob) for the F-statistic test was less than 0.05 and reached 0.000, demonstrating the validity of the model for testing and the reliability of its findings. There is no issue with autocorrelation or false regression in the values of the time series of the study sample model, as indicated by the Durbin-Watson value of 0.812, which is higher than the R-squared value of 28%. While the value of (Adjusted R-squared) reached (0.216), indicating that the independent variables affect the dependent variable by (22) percent, the value of (R-squared) reached (0.216), indicating that the descriptive control of the self-governing variables in the reliant on variable is (28% percent), with the remaining 78% coming from factors outside the model**.**

Analysis of the first sub-hypothesis's outcome in relation to the first main hypothesis: The statistical analysis's findings demonstrate that the independent variable's probability value (Prob), the auditor's role (the duration of the auditor's presence), is higher than 0.05, reaching 0.163. This suggests that there is no statistically significant impact of the auditor's role on the accruals quality model's measure of financial report quality**.**

3.3 Examining The First Main Hypothesis's Second Sub-Hypothesis

The second sub-hypothesis of the first main hypothesis is that the auditor's reputation affects the quality of financial reports (the quality of receivables).

Table 3. Testing the second sub-hypothesis of H1

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.303	0.629	0.482	0.631
AR	-0.011	0.005	-2.208	0.030
ROA	0.062	0.056	1.102	0.273
LEV	-0.011	0.004	-2.670	0.009
SEO	-0.006	0.002	-2.785	0.007
LOSS	0.000	0.002	-0.003	0.998
AGE	-0.001	0.001	-1.159	0.249
MTB	0.007	0.003	2.325	0.022
R-squared	0.288	Adjusted R-squared		0.219
F-statistic	4.218	Prob "F-statistic"		0.000
Durbin-Watson stat		0.829		

It is evident from the above table's statistical analysis results that the model is significant, the model is valid for testing and its results are dependable because the probability value (Prob) for the F-statistic test was less than 0.05 and reached 0.000. The values of the time series of the study sample model do not exhibit autocorrelation or false regression, as indicated by the Durbin-Watson value of 0.829, which is higher than the R-squared value of 29%. The R-squared value was 0.288, indicating that the independent variables had an explanatory power of 29% in the dependent variable. The adjusted R-squared value was 0.219, indicating that the independent variables had an impact of 22% in the dependent variable, with the remaining 78% coming from factors outside the model**.**

Examination of the results of the second sub-hypothesis of the first main hypothesis: The results of the statistical analysis show that the QFR as established by the accruals quality model and the auditor's role (the auditor's fame) are statistically related. The independent variable, the auditor's fame, has a probability value (Prob) of 0.030, which is less than 0.05.

4. Results

Theoretical results: The investigator can extant the results of the study as tails:

a. The role of the auditor contributes to preserving the rights of company owners who entrust their management to others, by relying on a set of control mechanisms that monitor the company's activity, evaluate it, and prevent tampering with its assets.

b. The impact of the role of the auditor in improving efficiency and productivity by analyzing financial data and providing recommendations to improve performance.

c. Through the role of the auditor, company owners can predict financial risks in a timely manner through the accuracy of financial reports.

d. The company's reputation can also be improved whenever the reports are accurate and transparent, and this is achieved through the role of the auditor.

e. Building trust in the accounting data in the financial reports is one of the most significant fundamental reasons for dedication to the auditor.

f. Using the QFR to improve management choices, since the higher the QFR, the better the management choices The auditor can confirm that the business complies with financial laws and regulations.

4.1 Practical Results

a. The duration of the auditor's presence) The hypothesis test results demonstrated that the first sub-hypothesis was rejected, indicating that the auditor's presence had no statistically significant impact on the receivables quality model's measure of financial report quality.

b. The reputation of the auditor) The hypothesis test results demonstrated that the first sub-hypothesis was accepted, indicating that the auditor's reputation, as measured by the receivables quality model, has a statistically significant impact on the QFR.

5. Conclusion

Given the Iraqi business environment, the study's focus is on the auditor's role and how it affects the caliber of financial reports. The study has been organized into five interrelated and integrated axes in order to acquire knowledge about the topic in a way that enables reaching the goals established when beginning to address it**.**

In the first section, we decided to provide an introduction to the study represented by its problem, then its importance and objectives. As for the second section, it included the theoretical framework on the concept of the auditor, and the conceptual framework for the QFR was stated. While the third section dealt with previous studies and then stated how to develop the research hypotheses. As for the last section, it was represented by the field study, as the researcher tried through it to apply the subject of the study to a group of commercial banks, by identifying the methodological frameworks of the study, and the tool that can be relied upon in collecting data, and proving its validity and stability, then identifying the set of procedures followed in preparing the study, from collecting data, analyzing it and judging the indicators individually, to speech the response to the study queries and testing its hypotheses in order to extract the results, as we reached through the statistical tests used to accept the hypotheses.

6. Recommendations

After studying the subject from both theoretical and practical perspectives, and based on the investigator's findings, several key recommendations can be made. Financial and administrative decisions should rely on transparent and credible monetary and non-financial evidence to enhance the quality of financial reports. It is essential to define the concept of financial report excellence, its various dimensions, and its relationship with auditors. Bank administrations must recognize the importance of quality financial reports (QFR) and prepare them periodically for the benefit of all stakeholders. Additionally, efforts should be made to educate and improve the effectiveness of auditors and financial analysts in providing advisory services and generating analytical reports on projected profits. Enhancing the standard of accounting information is crucial to ensuring that financial reports are appropriate, comparable, reliable, and stable. Lastly, researchers should be encouraged to conduct further studies that examine the role of auditors, linking them to accounting standards and their impact on verifying the quality of financial evidence in addressing economic uncertainties.

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