

The effect of accounting for fair value in accordance with International Accounting Standard 13 on the value of the company Analytical study of the views of a sample of banks included in the Iraq Stock Exchange

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Abstract: *Because there is a deficiency in the use of scale historical cost that has been used for several decades as a basic principle for accounting measurement. The search for international accounting standards continues, including the fair value measurements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 13. To achieve the goal of the research displaying the effect of accounting for fair value as a measurement method in determining the value of the company in accordance with international accounting standards, including International Accounting Standard 13, The research sample has selected from a group of Iraqi banks included in the Iraq Stock Exchange, namely Al-Mansour Bank for Investment, Bank of Baghdad, and the Iraqi Investment Bank. The curriculum was adopted descriptive and analytical data of some Iraqi banks registered in the Iraq Stock Exchange. The researcher reached several conclusions, the most prominent of these was the existence of an impact relationship of accounting on fair value in accordance with International Accounting Standard 13 on the value of the company in financial institutions. The researcher recommends the need to pay attention to the actual application of the fair value concept, due to the advantages in accounting measurement and disclosure and because of its preference over historical cost.*

Keywords: *fair value, company value*

1 INTRODUCTION: Because of the rapid developments that took place in the economic and accounting environment and the emergence of large companies of various nationalities in light of the economic openness between countries, Interest and thinking began with new accounting methods for accounting measurement, including fair value accounting, which is more accurate, appropriate and reliable in measuring financial statements.

This has prompted the specialized professional bodies to issue accounting standards that meet the continuous needs that are compatible with the development at the international financial level, which in its content have formed fair value accounting.

The first topic: Research methodology

First: the research problem

The application of the fair value measure faces many challenges and difficulties from a scientific and practical point of view. Therefore, the research problem can be formulated in the form of the following questions:

- Dose it effect of using fair value accounting on the value of the company represented by a sample of Iraqi banks registered in the Iraq Stock Exchange?
- Dose there a possibility to apply the fair value standard that is appropriate for the local Iraqi environment, including the banking sector?
- Do the government banks registered in the Iraq Stock Exchange keep up with the research sample to the fair value measurement method?

Second: The importance of the research

1. Demonstrating the necessity of adopting international accounting standards that adopt the fair value model in measurement and keeping pace with the international trend, the international bodies supervising global financial markets.
2. Shedding light on the feasibility of using fair value in accounting measurement because of the ability of this measurement to show information about the true value of the economic unit.
3. A statement of the most important problems and obstacles facing the application of fair value accounting with the Iraqi banks registered in the Iraq Stock Exchange, the research community.

Third: The research objectives:

1. Showing the effect of accounting for fair value as a measurement method in determining the value of the company in accordance with international accounting standards, including International Accounting Standard 13.
2. Clarifying the possibility of reaching reliable and credible methods and methods of measuring fair value that are appropriate for the local Iraqi environment.
3. Confirming the urgency of using the fair value measure in estimating the market value of companies and finding a competitive position for them in the local or international market.

Fourth: Research hypotheses

The research problem lies in answering the following questions:

- ✓ There is a possibility to apply the fair value standard according to the International Accounting Standard IFRS 13 in a way that suits Iraqi companies.
- ✓ There is a discrepancy in the application of the fair value standard according to the International Accounting Standard IFRS 13 between governmental banks registered in the Iraq Stock Exchange, the research sample.
- ✓ There is a clear effect of the process of adjusting assets from historical costs to modified costs on the market value of the company through the price of one share.
- ✓ There is a significant and statistically significant relationship between the modified value according to the International Standard 13IFRS and the company's market value.
- ✓ There is a significant and statistically significant impact between the adjusted value according to the international standard 13IFRS and the company's market value.

Fifth: The research Limits:

1. **The spatial limits:** Selecting a sample from the Iraqi banks listed in the Iraq Stock Exchange (Al-Mansour Investment Bank, Baghdad Bank, Iraqi Investment Bank, Babylon Bank of Iraq, Gulf Commercial Bank, Al-Ahli Bank)
2. **The objective limits:** The research identified two defined variables, which are accounting for fair value in accordance with International Accounting Standard 13 and the value of the company.

The second topic: the theoretical aspect .

First: the concept of fair value

Many researchers and professional accountants have not agreed on one specific definition of the concept of fair value or a specific method of estimating it. The reason is due to the presence of many factors affecting fair value, and their impact on the characteristics of accounting information necessary in making economic decisions. Barth's defined fair value is that value at which an asset or liability could be exchanged in a forecast sale between each seller. the buyer with a sincere desire to complete the exchange process between them (Barth et al, 2001: 89). Fair value means the price received for a particular asset, or his payment to transfer a specific obligation in a current transaction between two parties participating in the reference market for the required asset (King, 2006: 47).

The fair value is defined as the amount that can be exchanged between the seller and the buyer, provided that they have full knowledge and a full desire to complete that transaction between them. (Nelson, 2007: 2) The fair value was defined as the amount received through the sale of an asset or payment to repay the obligation of a specific transaction between willing participants at the moment of the measurement date (Ernst & Young, 2012: 12). .

Second: The importance of fair value

The importance of fair value is highlighted through: (Khoury, 2007: 16), (Al-Najjar, 2013: 469) (Palea, 2013: 15), (Laux & Leuz, 2009: 830).

1. It reflects the fair value of the assets and liabilities in the current market conditions, and thus the availability of information in a timely manner, which leads to increased transparency.
2. Fair value accounting plays a role in enhancing transparency in the economy by specifying necessary requirements for the disclosure and presentation of financial information, as well as setting specific requirements for recognition and measurement of financial information.
3. The use of fair value standard is more appropriate in the decision-making process and conducting financial analyzes and is an important basis for forecasting business results and cash flows.
4. The introduction of the fair value standard leads to an increase in financial leverage in times of prosperity, and this in turn leads to an increase in the effectiveness of the markets.

Tremblay defines the concept of fair value as the amount that takes into account the agreement between willing and informed parties about a purely commercial transaction that is not compulsory (Richard & Catherina, 2014: 2).

Third: Determining the fair value in accordance with international accounting standards

In 1973, the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) was established for accounting standards (IAS 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 25). In 2000 the International Accounting Standards Board launched the IASB to replace the International Accounting Standards Committee. In 1995 the concept of fair value appeared according to the International Accounting Standard No. 32 IAS, which was amended during 1998, but the International Accounting Standard No. 16 IAS that was published in 1981 has used the concept of market value (Obert, 2010, 30) .

Fourth: Fair value measurement in accordance with International Accounting Standard 13IFRS

In 2011 it was the first issuance of IAS 13IFRS, and it began to be applied in 2013 by both the IASB and the FASB. The goal of the International Accounting Standards Board in issuing the International Accounting Standard 13 IAS is: (Grant, 2012: 1)

1. Explanation of how fair value is measured by presenting a clear concept and defining a single framework for measurement.
2. Clarify the fair value measurement method as the market becomes less active.
3. Making an improvement in the degree of transparency thanks to the additional information that will be provided.

Second: the value of the company

First: the concept of the value of the company

The accounting thought was concerned with determining the value of the company, especially after the change of management's approach from working to maximize the profitability of the facility to working to maximize the value of the company in the money market, which has become one of the main goals that the company's management seeks to achieve (887 Irina & Elvira, 2014:).

The value of the company is defined as the value of the share that the investor wants to purchase, which is a measure of the company's value (Weston et al, 1996: 12). It was also known as a measure of change in the value of an investment during a certain period of time and is determined by the financial market (Johnson, 2001: 18).

Rose & Hudgins believes that all companies and banks should give great attention to the value of their shares as a major goal that should have priority over the rest of the goals and always try to maximize the value of those shares as companies with shareholders who care about what happens to the value of the stock and the return on the stock, which is a measure of the value of the company (Rose & Hudgins, 2008: 164).

The value of the company was defined as the amount of wealth achieved by business units for owners or shareholders and shareholders, and with the aim of maximizing their wealth in the market, it means increasing the market value of the share and it includes the following aspects (Othman, 2008: 34):

Second: Types of company value

The concept of company value varies according to the type of company, including (Azza, 2004: 711), (Al-Tamimi, 2010, 160).

1. **The liquidation value:** It is the amount that can be obtained from selling an asset or an asset separately from the sale of the company that owns that asset.
2. **The continuity value:** It is the value of the company when it is sold to another company or to an individual on the basis that it is continuing its activity.
3. **The Book value:** It is the asset purchase value (the accounting value), and the book value is the value of the share in the company's balance sheet, which can be calculated by dividing the equity by the number of shares.
4. **The Market value:** It is the value at which assets are sold. In the field of stocks, it is the value that will be paid by those who want to buy the share, and it may be greater or less than the book value, and it depends on the income of the company.
5. **The economic value:** It is the asset's ability to provide cash flows after tax to those who acquire this asset. It is a value related to the future and is determined based on the evaluation of the expected cash flows from the asset in the future.

Third: Measuring the value of the company

There are some indicators that can be used to measure the value of the company, including:

- 1- **Competitive Advantage Index:** In 1993 Chamberlin defined the concept of competitive advantage as the unique situation that a company develops against its competitors from other companies by obtaining new resources (Al-Zoubi, 2005: 28).
2. **Market share index:** Market share is the percentage of the market that actually buys certain products from certain companies, referred to as market share. (Pride, 2000,34)
3. **Brand Index:** The brand is an important intangible asset of the company, and the company is keen to build or manage it in a way that enables it to form a strong brand that achieves a competitive advantage in the market. The brand is the product of many positive factors and conditions that can contribute to maximizing the company's value and earning potential. Some of the important factors in the formation of a brand:
4. Economic value-added index: Stern & Stewart explained the concept of economic added value as "a measure of financial achievement to estimate real profit as it is related to shareholder wealth over time, which is the difference between adjusted net operating profit after taxes and the cost of owned and borrowed capital."

The third topic: the practical aspect .

The fair value of fixed assets will be extracted and compared with the assets at the historical value using the International Accounting Standard (13) and input price indices according to the following equation:

The fair value of the assets = the historical cost of the assets x (the input price index at the date of the listings the input price index at the date of commencement of operation)

Extracting both the fair value and the value of the company in Iraqi banks, the research sample (Al-Mansour Bank for Investment, Bank of Baghdad, Iraqi Investment Bank) and working to know the relationship and impact between them through the use of the statistical program (spss), which shows the extent of the impact and relationship of the first variable on the second.

First: Measuring the fair value according to criterion (13) for fixed assets in Iraqi banks, the research sample

Year	The fair value of the assets	The historical cost of the asset	The difference	The increase ratio
2014	160707.7417	150134	10573.742	0.0024
2015	771091.8572	821052	49960.143	0.0116
2016	839313.2381	796878	42435.238	0.0099
2017	805263.98	703020	102243.980	0.0239
2018	852029.7837	803702	48327.784	0.0113
2019	843123.6822	799687	43436.682	0.0101

(reference : Banks Research Sample Data)

It is noted from Table (1) above that the fixed assets of Al-Mansour Bank have been amended within six years according to the index of input prices at the date of purchase and at the start of operation of the fixed asset. The current time, which is reflected in the net assets and capital of the bank, which achieved an increase in the value of assets by (0.0239) in the year (2017), which is the highest compared to the rest of the years, while it achieved the lowest increase in the year (2014) as a result of the economic conditions at that time by (0.0024) . This supports the realization of the first hypothesis of the research, which is (there is a possibility to apply the fair value standard in accordance with the International Accounting Standard IFRS 13 in a way that suits Iraqi companies).

2. Bank of Baghdad:

Table (2) Fair value measurement according to 13 standards at Bank of Baghdad (amounts in millions)

Year	The fair value of the assets	The historical cost of the asset	The difference	The increase ratio
2014	69874.01474	69783	91.015	0.00013
2015	102537.3533	101383	1154.353	0.0017
2016	102501.6919	101583	918.692	0.0014
2017	102489.448	102461	28.448	0.3484
2018	142126.5818	141563	563.582	0.6008
2019	134679.8709	132461	2218.871	0.0033

(Reference : Banks Research Sample Data)

It is noted from above Table (2) to amend the fixed assets of the Bank of Baghdad within six years according to the index of input prices at the date of purchase and at the start of operation of the fixed asset, It is noticed that there is a difference between the historical value of the assets and the fair value which expresses the real value of the asset equivalent to its market value at the present time, which is reflected in the net assets and capital of the bank, which achieved an increase in the value of assets by (0.6008) in the year (2018) which is the highest compared to the rest of the years, while it achieved the lowest increase in the year (2014) as a result of the economic conditions at the time by (0.00013).

This supports the achievement of the first hypothesis of the research, which is (there is a possibility to apply the fair value standard in accordance with the International Accounting Standard IFRS 13 in a way that suits Iraqi companies).

3. An investment Bank:

Table (3) Fair value measurement according to the 13 standards in the investment bank (amounts in millions)

Year	The fair value of the assets	The historical cost of the asset	The difference	The increase ratio
2014	26758.35857	26338	420.359	0.0029
2015	25425.13408	24950	475.134	0.0033
2016	23270.02233	22870	400.022	0.0028
2017	22820.78088	22498	322.781	0.0022
2018	21482.23888	21217	265.239	0.0018
2019	22587.41024	22320	267.410	0.0018

(reference : Banks Research Sample Data)

It is noted from Table (3) above that the fixed assets of the Investment Bank have been amended within six years according to the index of input prices at the date of purchase and at the start of operation of the fixed asset, as it is noticed that there is a very small difference between the historical value of the assets and the fair value compared to the rest of the banks, which is reflected in a small increase On the net assets and capital of the bank, which achieved the highest increase in the value of the assets as a result of the adjustment by (0.0033) in the year (2015), while it achieved a slight increase in the years (2018-2019) by (0.0018), which reflects the extent of the bank's desire to amend the assets in those years And the extent to which the real value of the historical costs approximates the modified costs in the years (2018-2019), which supports the fulfillment of the second hypothesis of the research that (there is a discrepancy in the application of the fair value standard according to IFRS 13 among government banks registered in the Iraq Stock Exchange Sample search) .

Second: Measuring the value of the company to the banks, the research sample

For the purpose of measuring the value of the company, the market value of the shares will be relied upon at the end of the year, as well as a comparison between the value of one market share after applying the fair value equation in accordance with Standard 13, which results from an increase in net assets and an increase in property rights and thus an increase in the market value of the share, as shown in the following tables:

1. Al-Mansour Bank for Investment:

Table (4) Measuring the value of the company in Al-Mansour Bank for Investment (amounts in millions)

The year	The value of the company by its net assets			The value of the company by the market value of the share			
	Historical net assets	Net assets at fair value	The percentage increase in the value of the company through the net assets	The number of issued shares	The market value of the share	Adjusted market value per share	The percentage increase through the number of shares
2014	280106	290679	0.14	11835	23.668	25	0.89
2015	281792	331752	0.16	6464	43.594	51	7.7
2016	288722	331175	0.16	12951	22.293	26	3.2
2017	290322	359565	0.18	4997	58.099	72	13.8
2018	291001	339328	0.17	5817	50.026	58	8.3
2019	295051	338487	0.17	10541	27.991	32	4.12

(reference : Banks Research Sample Data)

It is noted from Table (4) the extraction of the net historical assets in Al-Mansour Bank through the process of subtracting the assets from the liabilities as well as the statement of the modified net assets by adding the difference between the historical assets and the modified assets to the modified net assets considering that the amount of change in the historical assets equals the same amount The capital stock, thus, the modified net assets were extracted by increasing the net historical assets to the difference between the historical assets and the modified assets mentioned in the previous tables of this topic, and it is also noticed that the percentage of the increase in the value of the company is extracted through the net assets, which achieved its highest increase in the year (2017). By (0.18) while it achieved the lowest increase in the year (2014) by (0.14), as it can be noted from the table extracting the market value per share for the historical and adjusted net assets by dividing the historical and modified net assets by the number of shares as well as indicating the amount of the increase in the market value For the share as a result of adjusting assets from historical costs to modified costs, which achieved its highest increase in the year (2017) by (13.8) per share, while it achieved its lowest increase in the year (2014) by (0.89) as a result of the economic conditions at the time, which supports the fulfillment of the third hypothesis that Under the terms (there is a clear effect of the process of adjusting assets from historical costs to modified costs on the market value of the company through the price of one share).

2. Bank of Baghdad:

Table (5) measuring the value of the company in Bank of Baghdad (amounts in millions)

The year	The value of the company by its net assets			The value of the company by the market value of the share			
	Historical net assets	Net assets at fair value	The percentage increase in the value of the company through the net	The number of issued shares	The market value of the share	Adjusted market value per share	The percentage increase through the number of

			assets				shares
2014	29101	29192.015	0.17	27151	1.072	1.075	0.003
2015	29141	30295.353	0.17	31126	0.936	0.973	0.037
2016	26851	27769.692	0.16	23117	1.162	1.20	0.039
2017	26014	26042.448	0.15	36174	0.719	0.71	0.0007
2018	26241	26804.582	0.15	39871	0.658	0.67	0.014
2019	26214	28432.871	0.16	39551	0.663	0.718	0.056

(reference : Banks Research Sample Data)

It is noted from Table (5) the extraction of the net historical assets in the Bank of Baghdad through the process of subtracting the assets from the liabilities as well as the statement of the net assets modified by adding the difference between the historical assets and the modified assets to the modified net assets considering that the amount of change in the historical assets equals the same amount. The capital obtained, thus, the modified net assets were extracted by increasing the net historical assets to the difference between the historical assets and the modified assets mentioned in the previous tables of this topic. It is also noted that the percentage of the increase achieved in the value of the company is extracted through the net assets, which achieved its highest increase. In the year (2014) and (2015) by (0.17), while it achieved the lowest increase in the year (2019) by (0.16), as it is noted from the table extracting the market value per share of the historical and adjusted net assets by dividing the historical and modified net assets by the number of shares. In addition to stating the amount of the increase in the market value of the share as a result of adjusting the assets from the historical costs to the adjusted costs, which achieved the highest increase in the year (2019) by (0.056) per share while it achieved the lowest increase. It has a value of (0.0007) in the year (2017), which supports the fulfillment of the third hypothesis that (there is a clear effect of the process of adjusting assets from historical costs to modified costs on the market value of the company through the price of one share).

3. An investment Bank:

Table (6) Measuring the value of the company in the investment bank (amounts in millions)

The year	The value of the company by its net assets			The value of the company by the market value of the share			
	Historical net assets	Net assets at fair value	The percentage increase in the value of the company through the net assets	The number of issued shares	The market value of the share	Adjusted market value per share	The percentage increase through the number of shares
2014	18624	19044.359	0.116	54439	0.342	0.349	0.0077
2015	28878	29353.134	0.180	16380	1.763	1.792	0.0290
2016	28126	28526.022	0.174	10922	2.575	2.611	0.0366
2017	28514	28836.781	0.176	11140	2.560	2.588	0.0289
2018	28321	28586.239	0.175	10618	2.667	2.692	0.02498
2019	28451	28718.41	0.176	11241	2.531	2.554	0.0237

(Reference : Banks Research Sample Data)

It is noted from Table (6) the extraction of the net historical assets in the investment bank through the process of subtracting the assets from the liabilities as well as the statement of the modified net assets by adding the difference between the historical assets and the modified assets to the modified net assets considering that the amount of change in the historical assets equals the same amount. The capital obtained, thus, the modified net assets were extracted by increasing the net historical assets to the difference between the historical assets and the modified assets mentioned in the previous tables of this study. It is also noticed that the percentage of the increase in the value of the company is extracted through the net assets, which achieved its highest increase. In the year (2015) by (0.180), while it achieved the lowest increase in the year (2014) by (0.116), as it is noted from the table extracting the market value per share of the historical and adjusted net assets by dividing the historical and modified net assets by the number of shares as well as indicating the amount. The increase in the market value of the share as a result of adjusting the assets from the historical costs to the modified costs, which achieved the highest increase in the year (2016) by (0.0366) per share, while it achieved the lowest increase of Here in the year (2014) by (0.0077) as a result of the economic conditions at the time, which supports the fulfillment of the third hypothesis that (there is a clear effect of the process of adjusting assets from historical costs to modified costs on the market value of the company through the price of one share).

In order to determine the knowledge of the relationship and the effect between the fair value according to the International Accounting Standard 13 and the amount of the increase in the value of the company, the statistical

program (spss) will be used, which will depend on the data extracted from the above tables related to the percentage increase in the value of assets as a result of its amendment according to the international standard for banks. With the percentage of the increase in the value of one share, which represents the increase in the market value of the company expressed in the banks, the research sample, as shown in the following table:

Table (7) measuring the correlation of Al-Mansour Bank between the fair value and the value of the company

	Fair value	Company value	
Pearson Correlation	1	.939*	Fair value
Sig. (2-tailed)		.006	
N	6	6	
Pearson Correlation	.939**	1	Company value
Sig. (2-tailed)	.006		
N	6	6	

Table (8) Measuring the regression of Al-Mansour Bank according to (F)

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	.000	1	.000	29.722	.006 ^b
Residual	.000	4	.000		
Total	.000	5			

It is noticed from Table (8) above that there is a significant and statistically significant effect between the process of adjusting the historical costs of assets in accordance with International Accounting Standard 13 IFRS and increasing the company's market value, through statistical analysis, as the calculated value of (F) is higher than the tabular value of (F), which indicates To the presence of a significant effect less than (5%) by (0.006).

Table (9) Measuring the regression of Al-Mansour Bank according to the parameter (T)

		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Beta			
1	Constant	.003	.002		1.294	.265
	Company value	.001	.000	.939	5.452	.006

It is noted from Table (9) above that a statistical analysis of the research variables represented in the fair value and the value of the company has been carried out, which was based on the increase in the historical assets of the assets and the increase in the company's market value, as it was noticed that there was a direct correlation between the rates of change in the value of historical assets as a result of applying IFRS 13 countries and the rate of increase. The value of the company's market value is achieved through the value of one share, as the correlation value of Al-Mansour Bank reached (0.939) and with a moral level, which is less than the level of significance (5%), which supports the fulfillment of the fourth research hypothesis according to International Standard 13IFRS and Company's Market Value).

It is noticed from Table (9) above that there is a significant and statistically significant effect between the process of adjusting the historical costs of assets in accordance with International Accounting Standard 13 IFRS and increasing the company's market value, through statistical analysis, as the calculated value of (T) is higher than the tabular value of (T), which indicates There is a significant impact of less than (5%) by (0.006) in addition to that the size of the increase in the value of the assets as a result of adjusting them according to the international standard 13 by one unit leads to an increase in the company's market value by (0.003) referred to by the factor (B), which supports Proof of the fifth research hypothesis that (there is a significant and statistically significant effect between the modified value according to the international standard 13IFRS and the company's market value).

Table (10) measuring the correlation of the Bank of Baghdad between the fair value and the value of the company

Company value	Fair value		
1	.531	Fair value	Pearson
	.008		Correlation
			Sig. (2-tailed)
			N
1	531	1	Pearson Correlation

	.008		Sig. (2-tailed)
	6	6	N

It is noted from Table (10) above that a statistical analysis of the research variables represented in the fair value and the value of the company has been conducted, which was based on the increase in the historical assets of the assets and the increase in the company's market value, as it was noticed that there was a direct correlation between the rates of change in the value of historical assets as a result of applying IFRS 13 countries and the rate of increase. The achieved value of the company's market value through the value of one share, as the value of the correlation of Al-Mansour Bank reached (0.531) and with a moral level, which is less than the level of significance (5%), which supports the fulfillment of the fourth research hypothesis that (there is a moral and statistically significant relationship between the adjusted value according to International Standard 13IFRS and Company's Market Value).

Table (11) Measuring the regression of the Bank of Baghdad according to the coefficient (F)

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4.442	1	4.442	1.572	.008 ^b
	Residual	11.301	4	2.825		
	Total	15.744	5			

It is noticed from Table (11) above that there is a significant and statistically significant effect between the process of adjusting the historical costs of assets in accordance with International Accounting Standard 13 IFRS and increasing the company's market value, through statistical analysis, as the calculated value of (F) is higher than the tabular value of (F), which indicates To the presence of a significant effect less than (5%) by (0.008).

Table (12) Measuring the regression of the Bank of Baghdad according to the parameter (T)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.778	1.084		1.640	.006
	Company value	-42.183-	33.641	-.531-	-1.254-	.008

It is noticed from Table (12) above that there is a significant and statistically significant effect between the process of adjusting the historical costs of assets in accordance with the International Accounting Standard 13 IFRS and increasing the company's market value through statistical analysis if the calculated value of (T) is higher than the value of (T) tabular, which indicates There is a significant impact of less than (5%) by (0.008) in addition to that the size of the increase in the value of the assets as a result of adjusting them according to the international standard 13 by one unit leads to an increase in the company's market value by (1.778) referred to by the factor (B), which supports Proof of the fifth research hypothesis that (there is a significant and statistically significant effect between the modified value according to the international standard 13IFRS and the company's market value).

Table (13) measuring the correlation of the investment bank between the fair value and the value of the company

		Fair value	Company value
Fair value	Pearson Correlation	1	.519
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.002
	N	6	6
Company value	Pearson Correlation	.019	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	
	N	6	6

It is noted from Table (13) above that a statistical analysis of the research variables represented in the fair value and the value of the company has been carried out, which was based on the increase in the historical assets of the assets and the increase in the company's market value, as it was noticed that there is a direct correlation between the rates of change in the value of historical assets as a result of applying IFRS 13 countries and the rate of increase. The value of the company's market value is achieved through the value of one share, as the correlation value of Al-Mansour Bank reached (0.519) with a moral level and it is less than the level of significance (5%), which supports the fulfillment of the fourth research hypothesis that (there is a moral and statistically significant relationship between the adjusted value according to International Standard 13IFRS and Company's Market Value).

Table (14) measuring the regression of the investment bank according to the coefficient (F)

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	.000	1	.000	2.011	.002 ^b
Residual	.000	4	.000		
Total	.000	5			

It is noticed from Table (14) above that there is a significant and statistically significant effect between the process of adjusting the historical costs of assets in accordance with International Accounting Standard 13 IFRS and increasing the company's market value, through statistical analysis, if the calculated value of (F) is higher than the tabular value of (F), which indicates To the presence of a significant effect less than (5%) by (0.002).

Table (15) measuring the regression of the investment bank according to the coefficient (T)

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	.003	.001		2.979	.041
Company value	-.001-	.032	-.019-	-.038-	.002

It is noticed from table (15) above that there is a significant and statistically significant effect between the process of adjusting the historical costs of assets in accordance with the International Accounting Standard 13 and increasing the company's market value, through statistical analysis, as the calculated value of (T) is higher than the tabular value of (T), which refers to The presence of a moral effect less than (5%) by (0.002) in addition to the size of the increase in the value of the assets as a result of adjusting them according to the International Standard 13 IFRS by one unit leading to an increase in the company's market value by (0.003) referred to by the factor (B), which supports Proof of the fifth research hypothesis that (there is a significant and statistically significant effect between the modified value according to the international standard 13IFRS and the company's market value).

Conclusions and recommendations

First: the conclusions

1. The process of using the rate of change of prices according to the prices of the inputs is one of the important processes that make the accounting information useful, but taking into account the changes in prices according to the terms, which will enable access to the most beneficial fair value.
2. The process of applying the International Standard 13 IFRS by amending the assets affects the value of the company through the net assets in Iraqi banks, as it is possible by modifying those values to increase the value of the assets as a result of the rise in their prices in the markets, which in return increases the capital and thus increases the net value. The real company.
3. The adjustments to the current value of the company may affect the value of one share for the Iraqi banks in general and the research sample in particular, as the adjustments to the assets achieved an increase in the value of one share for each of the Mansour Bank by (13.8) and the Bank of Baghdad by (0.056) and the investment by (0.0366).), Babylon Bank by (0.7979), the Gulf by (0.1136), and Al Ahly (0.2615), which expressed its importance on the value of the company as a whole.
4. There are effects of the process of adjusting the value of assets from historical values to modified values according to the international accounting standard through statistical indications, as these operations achieve an increase in volatile amounts. There are clear effects in each of the Bank of Baghdad, Babel Bank and Gulf Bank, and these changes affected the market share value. As for the rest of the banks, their effects were fixed as a result of the different performance of each bank from the other.

Second: The Recommendations

1. The need for Iraqi accounting legislation to accept international accounting standards, especially IFRS 13, to re-evaluate fixed assets using fair value to help know the true value of the economic unit's assets, as well as to improve the level of accounting measurement and evaluation and the quality of accounting information and its disclosure.
2. Working on studying and analyzing the trends of international standards towards fair value in accordance with International Standard 13 IFRS and extracting the appropriate ones for the Iraqi accounting environment, and working on issuing an Iraqi accounting standard for fixed assets that clarifies their concept, principles, measurement models and disclosure requirements.

3. Paying attention to the actual application of the concept of fair value in accordance with the International Accounting Standards IFRS for the advantages it enjoys for measurement and accounting disclosure due to its preference over historical cost, and taking into account inflationary conditions in the case of adopting valuation techniques for it.

4. The need to improve the company's image by providing real data on its assets at fair values in accordance with International Standard 13 IFRS in order to know the value of the company with external users, whether the accounting value related to the net assets or the market values associated with the price of one market share

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