

The possibility of using fair value accounting to improve the quality of Accounting Information In Egyptian Banks - An Applied Study –

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Abstract:

The study aims to achieve recognition of fair value Accounting and good Financial reports for Egyptian banks listed on the Egyptian Stock Exchange and knowledge of the impact of fair value accounting on the suitability and reliability of financial reporting information. The study reached a set of results, the most important of There is a positive relationship between fair value accounting and the reliability of financial reporting information to Egyptian banks listed in the Egyptian market for securities, Through the study could adopt Egyptian banks fair value accounting , Complex financial reporting information in accordance with the fair value accounting have strong indications about future forecasts and Info financial reports prepared according to the fair value of a positive influence in decision making.

Keywords: fair value Accounting, Financial quality Informing, Egyptian banks

Jel Classification Codes: M4, M41

ملخص:

تهدف الدراسة إلى تحقيق الاعتراف بمحاسبة القيمة العادلة والتقارير المالية الجيدة للبنوك المصرية المدرجة في البورصة المصرية ومعرفة تأثير محاسبة القيمة العادلة على ملائمة وموثوقية معلومات التقارير المالية. توصلت الدراسة إلى مجموعة من النتائج أهمها وجود علاقة إيجابية بين محاسبة القيمة العادلة وموثوقية معلومات التقارير المالية للبنوك المصرية المدرجة في السوق المصرية للأوراق المالية، من خلال الدراسة يمكن اعتماد البنوك المصرية محاسبة القيمة العادلة، تحتوي معلومات التقارير المالية المعدة وفقاً لمحاسبة القيمة العادلة على مؤشرات قوية حول التوقعات المستقبلية والتأثير الإيجابي في صنع القرارات.

الكلمات المفتاحية: محاسبة القيمة العادلة، جودة المعلومات المحاسبية، البنوك المصرية.

تصنيف Jel : M4, M41

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Background

It should be noted that Egyptian banks adopt historical costs as the only tool for evaluation by its highlighted to accuracy and objectivity and that adequate and reliable data and comparable to the level of years of the banks under the general price level stability, but with an importance of Economy and the emergence of multinational companies and had to find tools to be abreast of events, whether in the case of inflation or recession to affected financial reporting that changed the only link between the Bank and other beneficiary parties to see the Bank's performance to be attractive banks .These parties had to work on preparing these reports more accurate and objective and to be adequate and reliable information to stop such parties from making crucial decisions, so did this study to investigate the effect of fair value accounting on quality and financial reports Egyptian market information For securities.

Through the four detectives:-

- the first section of research methodology and previous studies.
- the second section we have the theoretical side to search .
- the third topic deals with applied study .
- the fourth section findings and recommendations.

the first section :- research methodology and previous studies.

➤ **Research problem :-**

Under the heading of modern accounting thought that began moving from the traditional historical cost basis on the fair value to accounting until their results are closer to reality and high-quality financial information particularly in Egyptian banks after year 2016 so you can formulate a problem to look at the following questions:-

- a) can accounting of fair value affect on financial reporting information to Egyptian banks listed in the Egyptian market for securities ?
- b) can accounting of fair value affect on reliable financial reporting information to Egyptian banks listed in the Egyptian market for securities ?

➤ **Significance of research: -**

Highlight the importance of searching through next:

1. Consolidate the role and impact of fair value accounting to financial reporting information quality variables.
2. the role of applied research that addressed the relationship between fair value and financial reporting information quality which were very few .
3. to achieve appropriate for financial reports.
4. working to achieve reliable financial reporting information.

➤ **Research objectives:**

Research aims to achieve the following objectives:

- a) Recognition of fair value accounting and quality financial reports to Egyptian banks listed in the Egyptian market for securities.
- b) the impact of fair value accounting on financial reporting information appropriate to Egyptian banks.
- c) the impact of fair value accounting on reliable financial reporting information to Egyptian banks.

➤ **Research hypothesis:-**

For the purpose of accessing research objectives the following hypotheses were formulated:-

1. There is a statistically significant relationship between fair value accounting and quality financial reporting information.
2. there is a statistically significant relationship between fair value accounting and financial reporting information appropriate Egyptian banks listed in the Egyptian market for securities.
3. there is a statistically significant relationship between accounting for the fair value and the reliability of financial reporting information to Egyptian banks.

➤ **Research methods:** -

The researcher have adopted the following research curricula.

- a) deductive approach: identifying the nature and axes of problems and formulate hypothesis.
- b) historical method:-to display what exists from previous studies.
- c) inductive approach:- choose research hypotheses.
- d) descriptive approach :-to examine the situation of Egyptian banks listed in the Egyptian market for securities.

➤ **Search limits :-**

- spatial boundary:-search sample consisted of Egyptian banks listed in the Egyptian market for securities.
- temporal boundaries:-2019 .

➤ **sources of data collection.**

- ✓ Primary sources:- questionnaire
- ✓ Secondary sources : books, references and scientific journals and letters and thesis of university and the Internet.

Second: previous studies

For the purpose of satisfying the study the possibility of using fair value to improve the quality of financial reporting information researcher had to extrapolate previous studies on the subject to see what is addressed to be adding to the field of science. these are some of those studies:-

1. Study of bekhat (2015) “ effect of fair value accounting on financial reporting information quality. field study”

Study on the problem was using historical cost as one of the assessment tools and the transition from traditional accounting based on historical cost on base of fair value accounting. and the study had found a set of results, notably a strong positive relationship between accounting for Fair value of financial reporting information quality and information of financial reports prepared in accordance with its fair value that had strong indications about the future.

2. study Awad (2001): “ accounting value Fair and its impact on Crisis finance International.”

The aim of this Study is the disclosure About the impact of accounting fair value on the crisis of financial Global community. The collection of study consist from Officers of credit, And analysts and auditors external, the Sample that consist of 135 persons Included 47 of officers Credit, and 29 of Financial analysts, and 59 of the external auditors. The study reached conclusions have had a significant impact of fair value accounting in the financial and economic crisis events that it was behind. the study recommended that the Jordanian Central Bank reduce of

Leveraged policy that flexible now by selling Treasury bills (borrowing policy) to banks.

3. study Nael: (2006) “ the accounting measurement based on fair value “

Problem study based on the on controversy about the difficulty of applying fair value method on the fact, the purpose of this study is to show the desire to use fair market value in the assessment of all types of assets and make it a separate curriculum in accounting measurement, being the importance of studying in different asset values expression Through the use of fair value, and the study questionnaire form was used to collect data, the study found that there are holding in using historical cost in accounting measurement by a search sample and not wanting to shift them, and study also recommended that there is ambiguity in the concept of value Fair market in accounting measurement.

4. Asia (2012) “ disclose environmental information and its role in enhancing the quality of accounting information “

Study problem was suffering of the accounting system in industrial enterprises in Sudan lacked and shortcomings in dealing with environmental information and manner of disclosure in financial statements resulting less accounting information quality listed in those lists and the purpose of this study is to highlight the quality Information to increase the benefit of accounting information disclosed in the published financial statements, the study is important in increasing the interest of users of accounting information reports that disclose environmental data for industrial enterprise in Sudan and the study approach adopted Deductive and inductive, historical and descriptive approach on environmental information to

more appropriate accounting information. As well as the disclosure of environmental information increases the reliability of accounting information, the study recommended that environmental information is disclosed in the traditional financial report regarding the environmental information considerations and economic information in an integrated manner.

5. Study Nelson ,1996 Fair value Accounting for (1996) commercial Banks".

This study was conducted on a sample property rights clause of commercial banks operating in the United States to assess and examine the fair value estimates in light of the requirements for financial disclosure standard (107) (sfns 107 This study has confirmed) that fair value data provide explanatory capacity greater than historical cost data under some kind of conditions.

6. Study Fagher(2001) :” perceptions of fair – value Accounting for All financial instruments ”

The study was to analyze the perceptions of fair value accounting for financial instruments between the Australian financial markets Association and the joint business group of the Association of banks (2000) study consisted of two hypothesis to test when the use of fair value accounting affects managers who realizing that income slightly influenced by economic events and activities when applying fair value accounting and therefore cannot determine the value of the asset reliably. And through hypothesis testing confirmed the critical importance of reliable fair value and importance in determining financial position.

The second section :- Theoretical framework for research

Since the fair value accounting is the axes of this research, the researcher addressed the concept and its importance and its objectives in addition to the quality of financial reporting information.

2/1: the concept and justification and the relevance and objectives of fair value.

Define IAS (32) issued by the international accounting standard in 1995 and amended in 1998 under item (fair value definitions) amount you can swap asset or obligation between parties well informed and willing to deal on the basis of trade (ifrs 2006) As defined by the standard (107) of the financial accounting standards Board (FASB) in the fifth paragraph of fair value as the value that can be exchange financial tool for business transactions between interested parties, differently from the filter case.

Also known as a value that can be obtained as a result of sale exist or payment required to determine this value, according to the market rates in light of the availability of full knowledge of parties dealing for everything related to the asset or obligation (Ibrahim, 2011, 94) and defined (HN, 2003, 53) amount expressed Cash or cash equivalent and which transfers from person to person and buyer seller they moved all information available facts. as well as known according to generally accepted accounting principles (Bases) GAAB as it is .

The amount that will be sold by origin or buy in an ongoing process between the parties were willing to complete the process and therefore the fair value of the obligation is the amount that the obligation is fixed in an ongoing process between the parties wish to process.

And defined by the Standards Board and accounting rules of the Republic of Egyptian through the accounting rule 14 reasonable value that can replace the original buyer and seller informed and willing to deal with the same policy with others directly (set of rules, accounting standards Board, Egyptian , 2001, 2).

The researcher reached the definition of fair value accounting:-value in which could be exchanged in bank transactions between interested parties and through which we can call on fair value accounting as a market value or market price.

2/2: the justification for applying the fair value approach:

The last three decades have seen extensive developments in accounting theory and turned them into prospects and new frameworks (Hamad, 77, 2015), international standards suggest that fair value information is useful in many resolutions are used by users of financial statements as it is in many cases Lead to (IASB, IAS, 2005) :-

1. the fair value information Enables comparisons between financial instruments often have the same economic characteristics regardless of purpose and when it was issued or purchased and who did it.
2. fair value provides a neutral basis for assessing management efficiency in the management of funds by clarifying the effects of decisions by purchase or sale or retention of financial assets and financial liabilities incurred or retained or reimbursed.
3. fair value focuses on placing more importance on the accounting information to help beneficiary parties make sound decisions in a timely manner.
4. fair value reflects the often Assessing financial markets present value of expected cash flows Current.
5. the fair value approach provides investors with awareness, vision and future predictive insight The value of establishment, and has adopted essentially On Prices of the market Ongoing as standard fair. And appropriate value, provided The availability of an active market, and that Prices depend on the basis Information is valid and reliable In the shadow of the hypothesis Efficiently of market efficiency.
6. available at fair value ratios and indicators measure the actual performance of banks and used in financial analysis operations.

researcher see that use of fair value accounting model for the purpose of evaluating financial investments particularly from trade and offered for sale as a tool for storing excess liquidity at banks when applied and changes in the market value represents the storage of excess liquidity to the banks which they occur .The changes in it's market value represent profits or losses for the period of changes that is need to know the account of profits and losses according to fair value in better condition to Egyptian i banks because it refluxed the changes in the value of investments that are under their control and then to measure the impact of the decisions relating to the purchase or disposal of investments during the range in a more objective manner.

2/3 : the importance of fair value in accounting thought

Most studies have shown support in using the fair value model as the basis for disclosure and accounting measurement instead of using historical cost model .

studies have shown professional organizations exporting for accounting standards approved or importance of fair value as follows (Ibrahim, 2003 ' 187).

- Exempt loans and securities and long-term debt capacity of moral explanatory stock prices and benefits greater than those measured values at historical cost.
- Fair value information improvement in predictability capital violations.
- Fair value looks like a mark document reflect the stock prices of changes, profit value even for financial instruments that are kept until maturity.
- Assist investors in evaluating the performance of companies in the financial and investment management, in particular concerning the degree of net future cash flows as the main sources of internal flows of the company.
- The use of accounting entrance from fair value to improve the quality and accuracy of information relating to property rights contained in the published financial reports of financial institutions and private ones.

2/4: objectives of applying fair value accounting

Objectives can be summarized using fair value: (AGA, 2013, 37)

The concept of fair value accounting items show objective The value that is closest to reality at the date of the balance sheet, so that it recognizes income after maintaining the purchasing power of public shareholders in the economic unit or after maintaining operational capacity of the facility, it is built on the premise that economic unit continues to work for Unlimited and therefore doesn't represent fair value amount the economic unit will receive it or pay a mandatory process economic unit or non-voluntary or forced to sale.

Noted that make financial statements more objective and more accurate by applying current value in changing and volatile markets, so the measure with fair value make financial statements more transparent compared to the historical cost measurement additionally become appropriate to the circumstances and the Board of Financial accounting FASB how to measure fair value:-

- That price in an active market, the best measure of fair value.
- If there is no active market price then appreciation if the book value is close to fair value (for items such as accounts The creditor and The debtor and financial instruments with variable interest rate).
- There are ways you may use fair value is:
 - specific market prices for similar financial instruments.
 - discounted cash flows.
 - external-party pricing services.
 - internal pricing models.

2/5 : disadvantages of fair value approach

Despite the positives of fair value accounting, but it suffers from some drawbacks and we can mention them (2011, Kashlan, 32):-

- 1) Reliability and scaling: there are a lot of assets and liabilities does not have an active market, the fair value assessment methods more diligence dependent on personal judgment more and therefore be less reliable assessments.
- 2) Bias of management : sometimes interfere with management in the evaluation process and bias whether it is intentional or unintentional show through inappropriate standards of fair value and displayed incorrectly in a list of income and financial status.
- 3) Timing:-mechanisms for the preparation of the financial statements and its failure to meet some requirements for financial disclosure and mandatory requirements of the relevant official bodies and delaying the arrival information to users of financial statements leads to lack of adequate time property.

The researcher observed through the previous view that the application of fair value accounting make financial statements more accurate and objective and help preserve the capital of banks.

2/6 : financial reporting information quality and importance of the concept:

The second product and financial reports are the basis for accounting work in any economic unit for the purpose of providing overall and summarized data to all that can be learned from them in various decisions (alhabiti and Yahya, 2015, 25)

A. The concept of quality financial reporting information.

Although there is plenty of research studies that addressed the quality of financial reporting that their concept became obscure as there is no agreement on an agreed definition and we will look into the following set of definitions:-

- ❖ Rishod 2013: quality means the credibility of accounting information contained in the financial reports and their benefit to users after they are free of distortion and vignetting .and definition in the light of a set of legal and regulatory standards, professional and technical might achieve the goal of Use.
- ❖ (Ibrahim, 2008, 96):-as you knew it is, precision in the disclosure of information reflecting the organizational processes of establishment in particular reflect it's cash flows.
- ❖ the definition of (Adam and Razak, 2000, 724) is a way of the accounting system in the presentation of results of activities of economic unity.

It is clear to researcher through the definitions above that quality in the financial reports is the credibility of accounting information, and free of vignetting and distortion. And precision in the disclosure further benefit accounting information to its users and their suitability, reliability and comparability of accounting information.

B. the importance of the quality of financial information (sahloul, 2011, 86).

The primary goal of the reports is to provide high quality financial information of economic unity as playing an important role in raising the efficiency of capital allocated for high value uses and helps administrators and users to assess investment opportunities and therefore encourage the flow of cash and human capital sectors High yielding (Ibrahim, 2008, 96), as well as the cost of capital allocation and this revitalized provides properties with high quality information, and save time and effort and draw performance during financial crises as well as positively affect the decisions of investors pump their investments in different fields as it Positively affect the confidence of users from financial reports, financial reports had major role in supporting the trust other parties can clarify objectives as follows: (Adam, Rawaq, 2012, 276)

- 1) lead to efficient allocation of capital to high-value uses where reports help managers and investors to assess the investment loans and this will encourage the flow of cash and human capital.
- 2) assist the accounting information quality to allocate the cost of capital by reducing the information between senior and junior investors, leading to reduced liquidity risk and increase the possibility of long term investments.
- 3) characteristics of quality information for financial reporting: the quality of financial reporting information and quality characteristics are appropriate and reliability as follows:-

❖ **Appropriate:**

Known as accounting information's ability to influence decisions made by the investor or the recipient from information (Hassan, Nadia 2012, 94) and provide feedback of the initial expectations. So that the appropriate information is that information capable of effecting change in decision (Taghi , 1987, 89)

❖ **Reliability:-**

Reliability is one of the important characteristics of accounting information through which such information useful for decision making that are unbiased and free from errors and honest in view of financial events, (2015 Alsaqaf: p 91). Also known as the reliability of depending on accounting information and therefore could be trusted to create trust among its users (Alnaqeb, 2003, 292).

The third section :- Application approach

3/1 : community and study sample

The study consists of Egyptian banks listed in the Egyptian market for securities at the end of 2018 .and they were (22) Banks. The study consists of Egyptian bank employees either search sample has been tested at random from a community study and distribute (80) questionnaire and rejoined them edible (60) with a percentage of(75%).

Below is a description of the study sample members according to variables:

➤ **Scientific allocation**

Table (1)

search sample chart distribution according to specialization.

Scientific specialization	Number	Percentage
Accountant	20.	0, 33
Business Administration	10.	0, 17
An economy	10.	0, 17
Bank financial	15.	0, 25
Statistic	5.	0, 08
Total	60	100%

Through the table (1), the researcher found that the majority of scientific specialization study sample is accounting so numbered in the research sample is 20 individuals (33%) The total number of individuals in charge of business management (10) by (0, 17) and there were specialists in Economics (10) individuals (17%) Members of the banking and financial professionals (15) individual (25%) The number of specialists in statistics (5) an individual rate (8%). Most respondents from accounting this means credible data .

➤ **Academic qualification**

Table 2

shows the distribution chart of the individual sample search by qualification.

Academic qualification	Number	Percentage
Preparative	12.	0, 20
Diploma in	15.	0, 25
BA	24	40%
Master	5.	0, 08
PhD	4.	0, 07
Total	60	100%

Clear to the researcher from the above table that the majority of respondents of university degree holders (BA) where the numbering (24) an individual percentage (40%) And attained diploma (15) individual (25%) Undergraduate certificate campaign (12) individual rate (20%) The number of masters (5) by 8% and PhD's (4) (7%). researcher concludes from the above that a good search sample qualifications which helps it get valid data sample.

➤ **The functional address**

Table 3

shows the functional address to search sample individuals.

The functional address	Number	Percentage
Account manager	10.	0, 17
Audit Manager	12.	0, 20
Accountant	20.	0, 33
Checker	18.	0, 30
Total	60	100%

It is clear to researcher through the above table that the majority of respondents are of accounting (20) individual rate (33%) The number of Auditors (18) individual (30%) A total of 12 individual audit manager (20%) It is clear to researcher through it to sample all of the accountants which means targeting a sample search.

➤ **Years of experience**

Table (4)

frequency distribution of individuals with years of experience variable research sample.

Years of experience	Number	Percentage
Less than 5 years	10.	0, 17
Of 6-10 years.	15.	0, 25
Of 11-15 years.	13.	0, 22
More than 15 years.	22	0, 36
Total	60	100%

Clear to the researcher during table (4) (22) individual experience over 15 years by 36% (10) are members of 17% less than five years and there are 15 individual percentage 25% (6-10) years and reached (13) an individual by 22% from (11-15) years researcher observed more than 22 individual expertise over (15 years) and that means Search sample data accuracy.

3/2 : statistical methods used for research.

To achieve the objectives of the research and verification of hypotheses have been using statistical software (spss) hiring program (Excel) Statistical methods were used :-

- ✓ Duplicates and percentages of respondents answer phrases.

- ✓ Alpha kmbakh to calculate the coefficient of reliability and honesty.
- ✓ The arithmetic mean and standard deviation.
- ✓ Tests for one sample (sample T. Test) to test the hypotheses.
- ✓ Simple linear test of Pearson.

3/3 : data analysis and hypothesis testing.

➤ **The first hypothesis:**

there is a statistically significant relationship between fair value accounting and quality financial reporting information.

Through the table (5) aims this hypothesis to see statistically significant correlation between fair value accounting and financial reporting information quality as well as between repetition personnel sample distribution for the first hypothesis.

Table (5)

shows the frequency distribution of the study sample answers to the phrase first hypothesis

Statement	Completely agree	agree	Neutral	Do not agree	Do not Completely agree	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation
Can the use of fair value accounting in Iraqi banks measure their financial operations	3	2	1	30	24	4.18	0.741
Are you recording assets and liabilities in the financial statements in accordance with the agreed value of the measurement	2	1	3	25	29	4.30	0.830
You could show real accounts items	1	3	2	24	30	4.5	0.709
Can I use fair value accounting measurement.	2	5	7	17	20	4.18	0.904
Do you support the fair value based accounting measurement and experience and personal judgment.	3	2	25	14	16	4.18	0.948

Source :- researcher study data preparation

Between the table (5) of the above hypothesis results find that got account Center (4, 35) I fully agree as a scale(likart) quintet that majority of respondents disapproved of what words came first hypothesis there are statistically significant relationship between fair value accounting and quality financial reporting information.

➤ **The second hypothesis:-**

there is a statistically significant relationship between fair value accounting and financial reporting information appropriate to Egyptian banks This thesis aims to find out that there is a statistically

significant relationship between fair value accounting and financial reporting information appropriate to Egyptian banks. and to test this hypothesis must be test the opinions toward the respondents to each term of this hypothesis.

Table (6)
frequency distribution of respondents answer

Statement	Completely agree	agree	Neutral	Do not agree	Do not Completely agree	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation
Is that financial reporting information to Iraqi banks have strong indicators of stability for the future.	3	2	4	20	35	4.25	0.500
Is that the banks ' financial reports information usable according to the conditions of the Bank	3	4	20	3	30	4.53	0.536
Is that the banks ' financial reports information visible to all users	5	1	5	25	24	4.28	0.691
Is that the banks ' financial reports information printable evaluation and patch.	1	1	30	20	8	4.40	0.616
Is that the banks ' financial reporting information can be relied upon for making decisions.	1	9	10	21	19	4.22	0.825

Source:- researcher study data preparation

From the table (6) of the above hypothesis results find that got an account Center (4.75) agree fully as Likert quintet that majority of respondents agreed of what came with the words hard premise there are statistically significant relationship between the fair value and appropriate accounting information financial reports of Egyptian banks.

➤ **The third hypothesis:-**

there is a statistically significant relationship between accounting for the fair value and the reliability of financial reporting information to Egyptian banks Table (7) on the results of the hypothesis that there is a statistically significant relationship between accounting for the fair value

and the reliability of financial reporting information to Egyptian banks to test this hypothesis must be a statement towards the opinions of respondents under the table below.

Statement	Compl etely agree	agree	Neutral	Do not agree	Do not Completely agree	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation
Is that the banks ' financial reporting information is free from errors and reliable by all reliable	1	1	2	20	36	4.93	0.740
Is that financial reporting information to Iraqi banks are comparable from year to year.	25	5	10	10	10	4.42	0.645
Is that the banks ' financial reporting information is trusted for all users	2	1	5	20	32	4.27	0.733
Is that the banks ' financial reports information unbiased to certain class of investors	3	1	5	30	21	4.23	0.673
Does the information financial reports of Iraqi banks.	3	4	3	20	30	4.45	0.769

Source:- researcher study data preparation

the table number (7) declared of the above hypothesis results find that got an arithmetic mean(4, 93) fully agree as Likert quintet that majority of respondents agreed of what came with the words third premise there are statistically significant relationship between accounting for the fair value and reliability of the reporting information of Egyptian banks financial.

Data	T-calculated	Degrees of freedom	Morale	Resolution
1.	12,259	59	0.000	Statistical function
2.	12,139	59	0.000	Statistical function
3.	14,751	59	0.000	Statistical function
4.	9,673	59	0.000	Statistical function
5.	8,168	59	0.000	Statistical function

3 /4 : analyze and discuss the results of the hypotheses.

Table (8) per sample tests (one – let same. test) for sample members answers there is a statistically significant relationship between fair value accounting and quality financial reporting information. Clear to the researcher of the table (8) to all probability values (statistical function) corresponding to the value of (T) calculated for significant differences less than moral level (0.05) and this means that there are statistically significant differences Among the respondents answers. that is to say any statistically exist in the distribution of respondents responses to different answer tests (completely agree, agree, neutral, disagree, don't completely agree), that respondents options of choosing answers without other. generally conclude that most of the respondents agree with the first hypothesis statement from the first axis.

- The second premise there is a statistically significant relationship between fair value accounting and financial reporting information appropriate to Egyptian banks

Table (9) per sample tests (one – let same. test) for the second hypothesis tests

Data	T-calculated	Degrees of freedom	Morale	Resolution
1.	24,284	59	0.000	Statistical function
2.	41,170	59	0.000	Statistical function
3.	14,383	59	0.000	Statistical function
4.	17,600	59	0.000	Statistical function
5.	11,420	59	0.000	Statistical function

Clear to the researcher of the table (9) all probabilistic values (statistical function) corresponding to the value of (T) calculated for significant differences less than moral level (0.05) and this means that there are statistically significant differences Among the respondents answers any statistically exist in the distribution of respondents responses to different answer tests (completely agree, agree, neutral, disagree, don't completely agree), that respondents the option of choosing answers without other generally conclude that most respondents strongly agree on the words a hypothesis the second.

- The third premise there is a statistically significant relationship between accounting for the fair value and the reliability of financial reporting information to Egyptian banks.

Table (10) per sample tests (one –same let. test) for the third hypothesis tests per sample.

Data	T-calculated	Degrees of freedom	Morale	Resolution
1.	4,003	59	0.000	Statistical function
2.	17,000	59	0.000	Statistical function
3.	13,378	59	0.000	Statistical function
4.	14,192	59	0.000	Statistical function

5.	14,614	59	0.000	Statistical function
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Clear to the researcher of the table (10) all probabilistic values (statistical function) corresponding to the value of (T) calculated for significant differences less than moral level (0.05) and this means that there are statistically significant differences Among the respondents answers or statistically exist in the distribution of respondents responses to different answer tests (completely agree, agree' neutral, disagree, don't completely agree), that is to say respondents optioned to choosing answers without other. Generally conclude that most respondents strongly agree on the words a hypothesis the third.

the fourth section findings and recommendations.

First conclusions:

- 1) There is a positive relationship between fair value accounting and the reliability of financial reporting information to Egyptian banks listed in the Egyptian market for securities.
- 2) Through the study could adopt Egyptian banks fair value accounting .
- 3) Complex financial reporting information in accordance with the fair value accounting have strong indications about future forecasts.
- 4) Info financial reports prepared according to the fair value of a positive influence in decision making.
- 5) Info financial reports prepared according to fair value accounting learned from Egyptian banks for being unbiased for a particular category.
- 6) Information reports prepared in accordance with the fair value suitable for use in various circumstances.

Second recommendations :-

- Possibility of applying fair value accounting in Egyptian banks as they affect the quality of financial reporting information.
- The application of fair value accounting in Egyptian banks reflect the actual performance of Egyptian banks.
- Interest in recording assets and liabilities in the financial statements in accordance with the value which increases it's quality.
- Working on further research and studies on fair value accounting and positive practices and its role in the quality of financial reports of Egyptian banks.
- Attention by Egyptian banks fair value accounting as an academic Portal as an accounting application reality in Egyptian banks.
- The application of fair value accounting in Egyptian banks lead to fluctuations in the financial status of banks in normal times.
- Need to design a financial system accepts fair value accounting as a clear starting point for the work of Egyptian banks.

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