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## The interactive role of accounting information quality characteristics in the relationship between information asymmetry and real earnings management: Analytical Study

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### Abstract

Earnings management is considered one of the necessary departments in companies because dividend distributions are one of the important decisions that affect the value of the company and the wealth of its shareholders. In addition, it is responsible for the profits achieved by the company. The study aims to identify the characteristics of the quality of accounting information and highlight the asymmetry of information as well as "For shedding light on real profits management, demonstrating the impact and relationship of information asymmetry on real profits management, and testing the mediating role of the characteristics of the quality of accounting information. Six bank branches located in the city of Kirkuk were selected for the period from 2/12/2024 until 7/16/2024. The study adopted a set of tests using the statistical analysis program (SPSSV.23) to test the research objectives and hypotheses. The study concluded that the characteristics of the quality of accounting information play an important role in influencing the relationship between information asymmetry and real earnings management, in terms of the significance of the model and the increase in the percentage ( $R^2$ ) by (10%), and the study recommended the need to enhance the quality characteristics of accounting information in order to improve the quality of disclosure and transparency in financial reports, as well as developing accounting information systems to ensure the suitability and reliability of information and strengthen internal control over the preparation of financial reports.

**Keywords:** Quality of accounting information, information asymmetry, real earnings management

### Introduction

The relationship between the asymmetry of accounting information and real profit management is one of the areas to which the accounting literature has given great attention due to the developments that have occurred in the business environment, which require the company to provide accounting information that is useful and appropriate to users of financial statements, which has an impact on the decisions taken by external users, and that the quality Accounting information is an essential element in enhancing transparency and accountability in companies. The characteristics of the quality of accounting information are suitability, reliability, understandability and comparability, as information asymmetry arises when some parties, including managers (internal beneficiaries of accounting information), have more information than others (External recipients of accounting information), this situation may lead managers to practice true earnings management, which involves making operating or investment decisions with the aim of influencing reported earnings.

Here comes the importance of the characteristics of the quality of accounting information in influencing this relationship. High information quality reduces the ability of managers to hide real earnings management practices, and it also increases investors' confidence in the information provided. Therefore, the interaction between information asymmetry and the characteristics of the quality of accounting information has A significant impact on the quality of corporate financial reporting, as well as the interplay between data disparities and real earnings management and the attributes of accounting information quality, which is the relationship in companies.

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**Based on the above, the study problem can be formulated from the following questions:**

- Is there a significant, statistically significant correlation between information asymmetry and real earnings management?
- Is there a significant, statistically significant correlation between information asymmetry and the quality of accounting information?
- Is there a significant, statistically significant correlation between real earnings management and the quality of accounting information?
- Is there a statistically significant relationship between information asymmetry and real earnings management?
- Is there a statistically significant relationship between (information asymmetry and the quality of accounting information) combined on real earnings management?

Here the objectives are important regarding the research variables, including understanding and analyzing the effect of the quality characteristics of accounting information (such as suitability, reliability, and understandability) on the relationship between information asymmetry and real earnings management practices, as well as identifying the mechanisms through which information asymmetry affects the ability of managers to practice management. Real profits, especially in light of the quality of accounting

information.

**In order to answer the study questions and achieve its objectives in solving the problem at hand, the following hypotheses were formulated**

- The first main hypothesis: There is no statistically significant correlation between information asymmetry and real earnings management.
- The second main hypothesis: There is no statistically significant correlation between information asymmetry and the quality of accounting information.
- The third main hypothesis: There is no statistically significant correlation between real earnings management and the quality of accounting information.
- The fourth main hypothesis: There is no statistically significant relationship between information asymmetry and real earnings management.
- The fifth main hypothesis: There is no statistically significant relationship between (information asymmetry and the quality of accounting information) combined on real earnings management.

The temporal limits of the research were for the period from 2/12/2024 until 7/16/2024, as for the spatial limits of the research, and the research population was represented by a random sample of bank branches located in the city of Kirkuk and referred to in Table 1.

**Table 1:** Banks of the research sample

	Name of the company	Number of distributed forms	Number of returned and valid forms
1	Rafidain Bank	35	29
2	Rasheed Bank	25	24
3	Iraqi Islamic Bank	18	15
4	Bank of Baghdad	15	12
5	Iraqi Middle East Investment Bank	12	8
6	Territory Commercial Bank	10	7

Source: Prepared by researchers

**Literature Review**

Asymmetry in information availability happens when one party has access to more information than the other. It becomes more challenging for shareholders to keep an eye on managers when the level of information asymmetry rises. In terms of earnings, managers might be more equipped to exercise their influence. Furthermore, there is a shift in the absence of information asymmetry about payouts. By disclosing more dividend information, corporate management may be able to lessen the knowledge asymmetry that exists between the company's management and its external investors. (Jasman & Amin, 2017) [8]. Meiryani and others believe that accounting information systems have a major role in the company's progress, as these systems produce useful accounting information, and users need this information, whether they are from inside or outside the company. (Meiryani *et al*, 2020:254 [11]. (Petrina and Maria, 2014:65) [14] pointed out that there is no doubt that the actions of decision-makers depend greatly on the quality of the accounting information contained in the lists, and decision-makers must be given high-quality accounting and financial information to help in making the optimal decision, and four main characteristics should be taken into consideration understandability, comparability, relevance, credibility.

In order for the information to be understandable, it must be classified and presented accurately and clearly to make it easy to understand (Bin Shahra and Qaman, 2021:729) [2]. That is, understandability depends on other characteristics related to the user of the information, such as the level of education and awareness and the amount of previous information available to him. Comparability means that financial information is provided that allows comparisons to be made between similar organizations with the same activity or industry after using similar accounting methods and methods in dealing with events. (Hamidi, 2009:44) [5]. In the same regard, Obaidat believes that appropriate information is relevant to investors, creditors, and others regarding investment, credit, and similar decisions. This information is capable of making a difference in the decision and helps them predict the future, and without taking care of the future, knowledge of the past is useless. (Obaidat, 2007:27) [12]. In this regard, Harith AM, Muthna SM, Yasir JS, confirms 2021 There is an impact of financial policies on the value of investments in the country and therefore it is necessary for the government to develop effective financial policies that directly affect economic development (Mohammed *et al.*, 2021) [16] and at the same time see. The capital investment

variable has an important impact on stimulating economic growth. (Bazzaz *et al.*, 2021, IASB, 2018, 26) <sup>[15, 6]</sup> has defined honest expression or faithful representation as the extent to which reports express phenomena in numbers and quantities, and the information is useful, useful, and honestly expresses the essence of economic events, and is not limited to only appropriate expression. In order for the representation to be honest, it must contain three characteristics, which are: Be complete, impartial and error-free.

One of the essential factors that must be taken into account in order to assess the calibre and utility of the accounting outputs that are shown in the accounting system is the standard of accounting information. (Jamal, 2014) <sup>[7]</sup>.

Information asymmetry means the availability of information, where one of the two parties (the internal party) of the company's management has more knowledge than the external party of the stakeholders of those companies (investors, financials, analysts, and others (Fedorova EA & Teterina 2017) <sup>[4]</sup>, and the high level leads to Asymmetric information means that stakeholders do not have sufficient resources or access to relevant information to monitor management activities in practicing earnings management, which negatively affects the market because investors have less information and therefore often receive lower returns or greater losses on their investments than It prompts them to withdraw from the market compared to those who have more information and can accurately estimate the returns and risks surrounding their investment (Jiraporn *et al.*, 2008) <sup>[9]</sup>.

(Farhoud, 2016) <sup>[3]</sup> believes that there are a number of factors that lead to information asymmetry between the company's management and parties that use accounting information, such as shareholders, and the possibility of reaching solutions that would reduce this problem. The factors have been divided into two types, the first type of factors. The internal factors represent the management's desire to maximize its self-interests represented by obtaining profits and increasing the value of the competitive facility, and for the investors to obtain the greatest returns on their shares. The second type is represented by the external factors, which are the shortcomings in the regulations and laws and the lack of diversity in the standards of professional conduct of accountants followed by the companies. (Farhoud, 2016) <sup>[3]</sup>.

From the above, it can be said that information asymmetry is one of the most prominent factors that may affect earnings management, especially dividends. Studies (Fedorova EA & Teterina EA, 2017, Jung LT, *et al.*, 2017) <sup>[4, 10]</sup> have agreed and concluded that there is no relationship between. Asymmetric information and dividends, meaning

that when the asymmetry of information between the company's management and external investors decreases, the opportunity for these investors to obtain dividends on the shares of the companies in which they invest their money increases.

While studies (Lin, Tsui Jung *et al.*, 2017) <sup>[10]</sup> agreed that there is a relationship between information asymmetry and profit distributions. (Abdo, 2018) <sup>[1]</sup>.

There is no doubt that profits are one of the most important items contained in the financial statements when disclosed, which is an indicator of the success of the company's management in applying some practices that affect the company's profits, or what is called earnings management. (Abdo, 2018) <sup>[1]</sup>.

**In the same context, (Olotu AE, *et al.* 2019) <sup>[13]</sup> believes that there are two types of earnings management:**

**1. Earnings management on an accrual basis**

Earnings management on an accrual basis means a set of different accounting practices that the company's management intentionally uses when preparing the financial statements, to influence the profit number through the use of accounting policies and methods such as inventory pricing and extinction methods to manipulate profits.

**2. Managing profits with real activities**

The concept of earnings management refers to real activities as the procedures through which the company's management uses the operational decisions they make to control and manage profits and thus influence the outputs of the accounting system.

Therefore, earnings management in general is one of the challenges faced by financial markets due to its negative effects on the media content of financial statements. Companies resort to applying earnings management methods to improve their image before stakeholders, obtain rewards, or attract investments and improve the market return on the share.

**The practical aspect**

**First: Testing the normal distribution of data**

Since all parametric tests, including factor analysis, multiple regression, simple linear regression, and Pearson correlation, require that the data be distributed normally, it is necessary to first make sure that the data is distributed normally before beginning the process of data analysis and hypothesis testing. If there is an irregular distribution of the data, it is carried out. Using nonparametric test models, and looking at Table 2, we find that the data is not normally distributed.

**Table 2:** Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	DF	Sig.	Statistic	DF	Sig.
X	101	95	.019	965	95	011
Y	103	95	.015	968	95	020
S	110	95	.007	962	95	007

**Source:** Prepared by researchers based on the outputs of the SPSS 23 program.

**Second: Testing the validity of the research measurement tool (Cronbach's Alpha test):** The Cronbach's alpha test has results ranging from (0), which indicates an unreliable tool, to (1), which indicates a tool

with total reliability. A high reliability rating indicates that the scale's items are trustworthy a low reliability rating indicates that there is at least One of the scale's phrases is not stable, this can be recognised and addressed by

removing the paragraph or phrase from the analysis. It indicates that its internal consistency is weak and that it does not exhibit the acceptable level of consistency. Table 3 makes it clear that the research variables' Cronbach's alpha

coefficient was higher than 0.60, with values ranging from 0.915 to 0.883. This indicates a high degree of stability and acceptability for the measurement tool's dependability coefficient.

**Table 3:** Cronbach's Alpha test for the research variables

S	Variables	Number of items	Cronbach's Alpha test
1	Information asymmetry	10	0.883
2	Real Earnings Management	10	0.915
3	Quality of accounting information	10	0.910

Source: Created by researchers using the SPSS 23 program's outputs.

**Third: Examining descriptive statistics, then presenting and evaluating the findings in light of the research sample's responses**

**1. Information asymmetry (independent variable)**

This paragraph seeks to identify the reality of the independent variable represented by the information asymmetry variable. The arithmetic mean and the standard deviation will be relied upon, and the coefficient of variation was used to compare the dispersion of the answers of the sample investigated. In light of the results, the importance of the questions is arranged on their basis, and a scale has also been relied upon (Likert quintile in light of the samples answers to the questionnaire items as follows:

The arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation are displayed in Table 4 in relation to the items and degree of response to the sample's viewpoints. The results indicated that the highest value was when asked (confidence in the accounting information available to me to

make relevant decisions) with an arithmetic mean (4.2947) and a deviation Standard (.885750), and its coefficient of variation reached (0.206), and this indicates that there is a small degree of dispersion in the answers of the research sample, which confirms that making the right decisions should be based in light of accounting information. The lowest value was when asked Which means (the difficulty of understanding and analyzing the company's financial reports in estimating real profits), with an arithmetic mean of (3.6526) and a standard deviation of (1.0696), and its coefficient of variation reached (0.293), and this indicates that there is a higher percentage of dispersion than the rest of the sample answers surveyed, which means that The answers of the sample studied were more variable, which means that financial reports that are not detailed and ambiguous affect investment decision-making. Overall, the information asymmetry variable achieved an arithmetic mean of (3.94841) and a standard deviation of (0.954245).

**Table 4:** Descriptive statistics to information asymmetry

Question code	Mean	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation	Relative importance %
X1	4.2947	88575	0.206	86
X2	4.0737	92532	0.227	81
X3	3.9368	1.02947	0.261	79
X4	3.7789	95849	0.254	76
X5	4.1368	85813	0.207	83
X6	4.0000	87519	0.219	80
X7	3.8211	96733	0.253	76
X8	3.7263	1.07626	0.289	75
X9	4.0632	89693	0.221	81
X10	3.6526	1.06958	0.293	73
General Mean	3.94841	0.954245	0.243	79

Source: Prepared by researchers based on the outputs of the SPSS 23 program.

**2. Earnings management (dependent variable)**

The arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation are displayed in Table 5 in relation to the items and degree of response to the sample's viewpoints. According to the data, the question with the highest arithmetic mean was, "The policies and procedures followed in your company to manage real profits are highly effective". (4.0737). With a standard deviation of (.913750), its coefficient of variation reached (0.224), and this indicates that there is little dispersion in the answers of the research sample, which means that companies have strict policies and procedures and high accuracy in implementing them in order to maximize profits. The lowest value was

when asked which It means (the company takes notes or directives from senior management to improve the process of managing real profits in the company), with an arithmetic mean (3.4105) and a standard deviation of 1.7678), and its coefficient of variation reached (0.316), and this indicates that there is a higher dispersion than the rest of the sample answers surveyed, which This means that the answers of the sample studied were different, indicating that the companies do not take the directives of senior management to the letter, but overall, the profit management variable achieved an arithmetic mean of (3.642) and a standard deviation of (1.058).



**Table 5:** Descriptive statistics to earnings management

Question code	Mean	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation	Relative importance %
Y1	4.0737	91375	0.224	81
Y2	3.7579	1.03878	0.276	75
Y3	3.4211	1.17219	0.343	68
Y4	3.6421	1.18426	0.325	73
Y5	3.6526	96501	0.264	73
Y6	3.7053	99866	0.270	74
Y7	3.4316	1.13599	0.331	69
Y8	3.4105	1.07678	0.316	68
Y9	3.7263	1.06633	0.286	75
Y10	3.6000	1.02521	0.285	72
General Mean	3.642	1.058	0.292	73

Source: Prepared by researchers based on the outputs of the SPSS 23 program.

**3. Quality of accounting information (intermediary variable)**

The arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation are displayed in Table 6 in relation to the items and degree of response to the sample's viewpoints. According to the data, the question that had the highest arithmetic mean (3.8526) was "The high level of costs of collecting accounting information affects the quality and accuracy of the information". With a standard deviation of (.988960), and its coefficient of variation reached (0.257), this indicates that the sample studied has a complete perception that the costs of collecting accounting

information are the details of the accuracy and quality of the information. As for the lowest value, it was when asked, which means (the effect of the reliability of the information Accounting based on the company's ability to identify market trends and predict future changes) with an arithmetic mean (3.3684) and a standard deviation of 1.17648), and its coefficient of variation was (0.349), which means that the sample studied does not believe that the reliability of accounting information determines market trends and future predictions, but in general The accounting information quality variable achieved an arithmetic mean of (3.646) and a good level with a standard deviation of (1.061).

**Table 6:** Descriptive statistics to earnings management

Question code	Mean	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation	Relative importance %
S1	3.7684	1.02576	0.272	75
S2	3.6421	94437	0.259	73
S3	3.5895	1.17142	0.326	72
S4	3.5895	1.14385	0.319	72
S5	3.7579	1.07897	0.287	75
S6	3.8526	98896	0.257	77
S7	3.6842	91399	0.248	74
S8	3.6000	1.02521	0.285	72
S9	3.6105	1.14199	0.316	72
S10	3.3684	1.17648	0.349	67
General Mean	3.646	1.061	0.292	73

Source: Prepared by researchers based on the outputs of the SPSS 23 program.

**Fourth: Testing the relationships contained in the research plan**

**1. Analyzing the correlation between the research variables**

The first primary hypothesis, which claims that there is no statistically significant association between information asymmetry and real earnings management, is tested in this paragraph. The Pearson correlation coefficient was used to test this hypothesis, and the results showed that there was a positive moral correlation between information asymmetry and real profit management. If the correlation value is 0.816\*\* at a significant level (0.01), it means that the two variables are significantly related, and we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative.

The second main hypothesis states (there is no significant, statistically significant correlation between information asymmetry and the quality of accounting information). The

results indicated the presence of a positive moral correlation between information asymmetry and real earnings management, if the correlation value reached (0.671\*\*) at a significant level. Significance (0.01), and this indicates the significance of the relationship between the two variables, and therefore we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative.

The third main hypothesis states (there is no significant, statistically significant correlation between real earnings management and the quality of accounting information). The results indicated the presence of a positive moral correlation between information asymmetry and real earnings management, if the correlation value reached (0.783\*\*) at a significant level. Significance (0.01), and this indicates the significance of the relationship between the two variables, and therefore we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative.

**Table 7:** Correlations between the information asymmetry, and quality of accounting information and real earnings management

		X	Y	S
X	Pearson I Correlation	1	816**	671**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		000	000
	N	95	95	95
Y	Pearson I Correlation	816**	1	783**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	000		000
	N	95	95	95
S	Pearson I Correlation	671**	783**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	000	000	
	N	95	95	95
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).				

Source: Prepared by researchers based on the outputs of the SPSS 23 program.

**2. Analysis of the influence relationship between human resources management prowess and core capabilities:**

Based on the content of the fourth main hypothesis, which indicates, “There is no statistically significant relationship between information asymmetry and real earnings management”, as Table 8 shows that information asymmetry has a significant effect on real earnings management, and this effect is supported by testing the value of (F). (185.193) at two degrees of freedom (941) and

a significance level (0.05), and it is inferred from the value of the coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) of (0.666). This indicates that information asymmetry explains the value of (66.6%) of the responding variable, earnings management. This is supported by the value of the regression coefficient (0.974), and this is reinforced by the value of (T) of (13.60) at two degrees of freedom (1.62) at a significance level (0.05). This confirms the rejection of the null hypothesis and the acceptance of the fourth main alternative hypothesis.

**Table 8:** Shows the results of the ANOVA test measuring the influence relationship between the information asymmetry and real earnings management

Explanatory Variable and Responsive Variable	Real Earnings Management				
	B <sub>0</sub>	B <sub>1</sub>	R <sup>2</sup>	F	T
Information asymmetry	-0.205	0.974	0.666	185.193 (0.000)	13.609 (0.000)

At a significant level (0.05, N=95, D.F=(1, 94)

Source: Written by researchers based on the using of the SPSS 23 program.

Based on the content of the fifth main hypothesis, which indicates, “There is no statistically significant relationship of influence between (information asymmetry and the quality of accounting information) combined on real earnings management”. Table 9 shows that (information asymmetry and the quality of accounting information) together have a significant impact on the management of real profits, and this effect is supported by testing the value of (F) which amounts to (150.869) at two degrees of freedom (941) and a level of significance (0.05), and it is inferred From the value of the coefficient of determination

( $R^2$ ) of (0.766), this indicates that (information asymmetry and quality of accounting information) together explain (76.6%) of the responding variable, real earnings management, and the rest is due to variables that were not included in the model, and therefore we confirm Reject the null hypothesis and accept the fifth main alternative hypothesis.

The findings of the ANOVA test assessing the association between information asymmetry, accounting information quality, and real earnings management are displayed in Table 9.

**Table 9:** Accounting information quality, and real earnings management are displayed

Explanatory Variable and Responsive Variable	Real Earnings Management				
	B <sub>0</sub>	B <sub>1</sub>	R <sup>2</sup>	F	T
(Constant)	-423-	-			-1.738 (0.086)
Information asymmetry	-	631	0.766	150.869 (0.000)	7.770 (0.000)
Quality of accounting information	-	432			6.295 (0.000)

At a significant level (0.05), N=95, D.F=(1, 9.3)

Source: Written by researchers based on the using of the SPSS 23 program.

**Conclusion**

Based on the above, a set of conclusions can be drawn as follows:

- Characteristics of the quality of accounting information play an important role in influencing the relationship between information asymmetry and real earnings management, as indicated by the significance of the model and the increase in the ratio (R2) by (10%).
- The high quality of accounting information reduces

managers’ incentive to practice real earnings management, as reliable and appropriate information increases the transparency of the company’s financial performance, as a function of the limit of the constant (B<sub>0</sub>), which decreased from (-0.205) to (-0.423).

- The interaction of information quality characteristics with information asymmetry affects investors’ decisions, as investors rely more on high-quality accounting information.

## Recommendation

Based on the previous conclusions, a set of recommendations can be presented as follows:

- To improve the quality of openness and honesty in financial reports, it is necessary to improve the quality features of accounting information, as well as develop accounting information systems to ensure the suitability and reliability of information and enhance internal control over the preparation of financial reports.
- Researchers recommend developing regulatory and control frameworks, working to implement accounting information quality standards, and issuing clear directives and guidelines on mechanisms for maximizing profits and managing profits.
- Researchers suggest increasing the disclosure of information related to the quality characteristics of accounting information, improving the quality of information disclosed about real earnings management activities, and enhancing the disclosure of risks and challenges associated with information asymmetry.
- The need to raise awareness among managers and investors of the importance of the quality of accounting information, provide training programs for those working in the field of accounting and finance on how to manage profits, and support the strengthening of the organizational culture associated with integrity and transparency in the preparation of financial reports.

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## Appendix 1

### M/Questionnaire Form

#### Distinguished ladies and gentlemen

This questionnaire form represents part of our research requirements tagged. The interactive role of the characteristics of the quality of accounting information in the relationship between information asymmetry and real earnings management. This format is regarded as a standard that should be used in scientific investigations. The achievement of the research objectives will be improved if you give the right response, which will help to gain accurate data. It should be noted that the response is used only for scientific study and that the name is not mentioned.

#### General Remarks

- The researcher hopes that your honorable person will read all the questions first and then start marking each of them within the answer scale in a way that expresses your precise position.
- Please do not leave any question unanswered because this means that the form is not valid for analysis.

**With great thanks and appreciation**

**Researchers**

**First: Information Asymmetry (Independent variable)**

Code	Questions	Strongly agree	Agree	I somewhat agree	I don't agree	I disagree strongly
X1	Confidence in the accounting information available to make relevant decisions.					
X2	Inconsistency in the accounting information available to companies to manage real profits					
X3	The impact of contradictory accounting information on companies' ability to make rational decisions regarding real earnings management.					
X4	The impact of accounting policies and procedures in reducing information asymmetry and enhancing the quality of accounting information.					
X5	The lack of appropriate information is due to the lack of familiarity of those in charge of the accounting system with the qualitative characteristics of accounting information.					
X6	Current accounting information in the financial statements can be relied upon to build future perceptions of the company.					
X7	The user contributes to improving the quality of information through feedback evaluation.					
X8	Lack of consistency in accounting methods and policies followed from year to year.					
X9	There is a gap between the financial information provided by management and the actual profit situation in the company.					
X10	Difficulty in understanding and analyzing the company's financial reports in estimating real profits.					

**Second: Managing real profits (Dependent Variable)**

Code	Questions	Strongly agree	Agree	I somewhat agree	I don't agree	I disagree strongly
Y1	The policies and procedures used in your company to manage real profits are highly effective.					
Y2	The company establishes clear strategies and practices to ensure that real profits are achieved efficiently.					
Y3	The company's commitment to international or local accounting standards and directives regarding recording and announcing actual profits.					
Y4	The company's transparency in clarifying how it achieves and distributes real profits to shareholders.					
Y5	The company follows committed and ethical practices regarding real earnings management.					
Y6	There are obstacles or challenges facing the company in achieving real profits effectively.					
Y7	To enhance the training and development of employees to understand the importance and application of real earnings management concepts.					
Y8	The company takes feedback or directions from the top management to improve the real earnings management process in the company.					
Y9	Using technology and information systems to facilitate and improve the process of managing real profits.					
Y10	Strengthening internal control to ensure the accuracy of recording and announcing real profits.					

**Third: Characteristics of the quality of accounting information (The Governing Variable)**

Code	Questions	Strongly agree	Agree	I somewhat agree	I don't agree	I disagree strongly
S1	Providing timely and appropriate accounting information enhances the company's ability to adapt to rapid changes in the economic environment					
S2	The impact of the accuracy of accounting information on the company's ability to achieve financial and strategic forecasts.					
S3	The availability of accurate accounting information can reduce the risks of fraud and financial manipulation in a company.					
S4	The accuracy of accounting information affects your ability to make sound financial decisions.					
S5	Transparency in providing accounting information contributes to increasing confidence in earnings management.					
S6	The high level of costs of collecting accounting information affects the quality and accuracy of the information.					
S7	The level of techniques used in collecting and analyzing accounting information affects its quality.					
S8	The availability of accurate accounting information can reduce the risks of fraud and financial manipulation in the business					
S9	The impact of the availability of appropriate accounting information at the right time on the company's ability to adapt to rapid changes in the economic environment.					
S10	The impact of the reliability of accounting information on the company's ability to identify market trends and predict future changes.					