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The Impact of Changes in Accounting Policies Available within the Accounting and Financial System on the Quality of Accounting Information

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Abstract

This study aimed to measure the impact of changes in accounting policy on the improvement of the quality of accounting information through a field study conducted in the Algerian context on a group of active companies in the state of Ouargla. The descriptive approach was applied by means of initiation and interviews across 12 institutions, and the software (SPSS v32) was used for data processing. The study led to a set of results, the most important of which are: there is a strong correlation between the quality of accounting information and the change in measurement base policies; there is an impact relationship between the quality of accounting information and the change in depreciation methods; there is an impact relationship between the quality of accounting information and the accounting methods available for stock measurement; and there is an impact relationship between the quality of accounting information and the change in other accounting methods.

Keywords: politique comptable, changement de méthodes comptables, flexibilité comptable.

1 Introduction

Introduction presents the scientific problem of the article, its novelty, exploration of the problem, aim, objective, research methods).

Accounting policies are one of the fundamental pillars that economic institutions rely on to ensure the achievement of their financial and organizational objectives. In light of increasing complexities in the economic environment and heightened competition among companies, it has become imperative for institutions to adopt flexible accounting policies capable of adapting to internal and external changes. In this context, the importance of flexibility in accounting policies is evident through its direct impact on the quality of accounting information, which is considered the backbone of any financial decision-making process.

2 Literature overview

Study by Toufik Saada (1995):

This study aimed to test the Positive Accounting Theory (PAT) within the French context and to compare the determinants of accounting policy choices in France and the United States. The accounting policies examined were related to the depreciation system, inventory valuation methods, goodwill amortization periods, and pension obligations. Multivariate statistical tests were conducted, analyzing each accounting choice separately before considering an overall accounting strategy. A comparison of the

results with those obtained in the American context revealed that the main difference lies in the effect of firm size on accounting choices.

Study by Ann Tarca (2002):
This study investigated the effect of international harmonisation pressures on accounting policy choices, by examining the extent to which firms adopted accounting policies consistent with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (U.S. GAAP) or exercised options under International Accounting Standards (IAS) that were not acceptable under U.S. GAAP. The study focused on five major policy areas: tangible assets, marketable securities available for sale, identifiable intangible assets, research and development expenditures, and goodwill amortization periods.

The research examined entities in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Japan, and Australia. The findings indicated greater use of consistent U.S. GAAP policies and limited use of IAS options. Alignment with U.S. GAAP was strongest among firms in Germany, France, and Japan, with some IAS options used in the U.K. and Australia. Important determinants of policy choice included foreign listing and leverage. Firms listed in the U.S. were more likely to align with U.S. GAAP compared to others. The influence of listing in both regulated and less regulated U.S. markets demonstrated voluntary harmonisation of accounting policies with U.S. GAAP. The study further showed that U.S. regulatory requirements affect not only the use of non-national standards and disclosure of additional information, but also the accounting policy choices of entities.

Study by ANANGA ONANA Anaclet & MAKANI Samuel Roland (2017):
"Quels déterminants pour les politiques comptables dans les PME Camerounaises?"
*(*What are the determinants of accounting policies in Cameroonian SMEs?*)*

This study aimed to identify the factors influencing the choice of accounting methods in Cameroonian small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Such choices are sometimes made by management in order to facilitate results, process them, and adjust them. The study also sought to analyze and highlight the factors that drive Cameroonian SMEs to adopt one accounting policy over another.

The researchers raised the following problem: What factors determine accounting policies in Cameroonian SMEs? And what factors influence the choice of accounting policies in these enterprises? To achieve the intended objectives, a deductive approach was adopted. A questionnaire was used as the data collection tool, distributed to 44 SMEs operating in Cameroon. Classificatory and explanatory analyses were applied to process the data.

The results showed that executive compensation had no effect on the choice of accounting policies in SMEs. Structural and contingency factors, however, were found to have both negative and positive effects on accounting policy choices in Cameroonian SMEs.

3 Research ***Problem Statement:*** *To what extent does the flexibility of accounting policies affect the quality of accounting information in Algerian economic institutions?*
Sub-questions:

1. *Is there an impact relationship between the quality of accounting information and the flexibility available in the measurement bases of fixed assets?*
2. *Is there an impact relationship between the quality of accounting information and the flexibility available in depreciation methods?*
3. *Is there an impact relationship between the quality of accounting information and the flexibility available in inventory measurement methods?*
4. *Is there an impact relationship between the quality of accounting information and the flexibility available in other accounting policies?*

Study Hypotheses:

1. *There is an impact relationship between the quality of accounting information and the flexibility available in the measurement bases of fixed assets.*
2. *There is an impact relationship between the quality of accounting information and the flexibility available in depreciation methods.*

3. *There is an impact relationship between the quality of accounting information and the flexibility available in inventory measurement methods.*
4. *There is an impact relationship between the quality of accounting information and the flexibility available in other accounting policies.*

Study Objective:
This study aims to determine the extent to which accounting flexibility within the Financial Accounting System affects the quality of financial statements. The variable of accounting flexibility has been divided into four partial independent variables: flexibility in the measurement bases of fixed assets, flexibility in depreciation methods, inventory valuation methods, and other policies.
Methodological Steps Followed:
To achieve the study's objective, a set of methodological steps was followed as outlined below:

- ***Personal Interviews:*** *Conducted with officials and accountants in the institutions under study to identify the extent to which these institutions apply the accounting flexibility available within the Financial Accounting System during the period from September 2021 to February 2022.*
- ***Observation:*** *Observing the care taken in recording and handling the institution's assets during acquisition and disposal.*

Document Analysis: *Reviewing financial statements and various documents that support the research in achieving its intended goal*

4 Discussion

This section seeks to construct a model that measures the impact of accounting flexibility on the quality of accounting information by establishing the relationship between procedures that achieve accounting flexibility and those that ensure the quality of accounting information. The following are the components:

- *Dependent Variable: Quality of Accounting Information*
  In the theoretical framework, the quality of accounting information was defined as the credibility and usefulness of the information for users, free from distortion and manipulation. It should be prepared in accordance with a set of legal, regulatory, professional, and technical standards to achieve its purpose. The quality of accounting information is also determined by the attributes that this information must possess.

  One of the key attributes emphasized was relevance, as it reflects the perspective of information users, highlighting its significance. Thus, the quality of accounting information is determined by several characteristics, including:

  - *Understandability*
  - *Relevance*
  - *Comparability*
  - *Reliability*

- *Table No. (04-01): Procedures Representing the Quality of Accounting Information*

Quality of Accounting Information	*Available*	*Not Available*
The basic financial statements contain all accounting information as stipulated in the Financial Accounting System.		
The appendices include all information and tables specified in the Financial Accounting System.		
The accounting information enables evolutionary analysis of various financial indicators in the institution.		

The accounting information enables comparative analysis of various financial indicators with other institutions operating in the same sector.		
Financial information is provided in the Algerian environment in a timely manner.		
The accounting information facilitates the conduct of various future forecasts.		
The accounting information allows for the correction or confirmation of previous decisions.		
Financial information presented in the Algerian environment is characterized by neutrality (general-purpose).		
Financial information presented in the Algerian environment faithfully represents the realities of events and economic transactions in the institution.		
Financial information presented in the Algerian environment is characterized by materiality.		
The information provided is verifiable and auditable.		

Source: Prepared by the researcher.

The dependent variable can be denoted by the symbol Yi within the proposed model.
Yi represents the value of the dependent variable (the quality level of accounting information provided in the presence of accounting flexibility).
1.2 Independent Variables: Accounting Flexibility
The level of accounting flexibility available in the financial accounting system is determined by a set of procedures, which will be addressed through the following partial independent variables:
1.2.1 First Independent Variable: Flexibility in the Basis of Fixed Asset Measurement
The flexibility available within the basis of fixed asset measurement is achieved in the first part through the following procedures, which are summarized in Table (04-02).
Table No. (04-02): Procedures Achieving the Available Flexibility in the Basis of Fixed Asset Measurement

Procedures	*Procedure Exists*	*Procedure Does Not Exist*
The institution bases changes in the measurement basis of fixed assets on objective justifications.		
The appropriate measurement method is changed according to the nature of the fixed asset.		
The appropriate measurement method is changed according to market conditions.		
The appropriate measurement method is changed according to the institution's capabilities.		
The measurement method is changed considering the cost-benefit trade-off.		

Source: Prepared by the researcher

The dependent variable can be denoted as X1 within the proposed model.
X1 represents the first independent variable (the procedures that achieve flexibility in the basis for measuring depreciation).
B1 represents the regression coefficient of the first independent variable (the procedures that achieve flexibility in the basis for measuring fixed assets).

2.2 The second independent variable: Available flexibility in depreciation-related policies
The flexibility available within depreciation-related policies is realized in the second part through the following procedures, which are summarized in Table (04-03):

Table (04-03): Procedures that achieve available flexibility in accounting policies related to depreciation

Available Flexibility in Depreciation Methods	*Procedure Exists*	*Procedure Does Not Exist*

The institution bases changes in fixed asset depreciation methods on objective justifications		
The characteristics of fixed assets are analyzed to determine the appropriate depreciation method		
Depreciation methods are changed based on re-estimation of the useful life of fixed assets		
Depreciation methods are changed considering the extent of benefits generated by the fixed assets		

Source: Prepared by the researcher

The dependent variable can be denoted as X2 within the proposed model.
X2 represents the second independent variable (the procedures that achieve available flexibility in depreciation methods).
B2 represents the regression coefficient of the second independent variable (the procedures that achieve flexibility in depreciation methods).
2.3 The third independent variable: Available flexibility in inventory valuation methods
The flexibility available within inventory valuation methods is realized in the third part through the following procedures, which are summarized in Table (04-04):
Table (04-04): Procedures that achieve available flexibility in inventory valuation methods

Available Flexibility in Inventory Valuation Methods	*Procedure Exists*	*Procedure Does Not Exist*
The institution bases changes in inventory valuation methods on objective justifications		
Storage feasibility is analyzed to determine the appropriate valuation method		
Inventory valuation methods are changed based on the extent of need		
Inventory valuation methods are changed considering future benefits		

Source: Prepared by the researcher

The dependent variable can be denoted as X3 within the proposed model.
X3 represents the third independent variable (the procedures that achieve available flexibility in inventory valuation methods).
B3 represents the regression coefficient of the third independent variable (the procedures that achieve flexibility in inventory valuation methods).

2.4 The fourth independent variable: Available flexibility in related party policies
The flexibility available within policies related to related parties is realized in the fourth part through the following procedures, which are summarized in Table (04-05):

Table (04-05): Procedures that achieve available flexibility in accounting policies related to related parties

Available Flexibility in Other Policies	*Procedure Exists*	*Procedure Does Not Exist*
Changes between the cash basis and the accrual basis are made based on objective grounds		
Changes between revenue and expense recognition bases are made based on objective justifications		
Changes in customer-related policies are made based on objective justifications		
Changes in liability-related policies are made based on objective justifications		

Source: Prepared by the researcher

The dependent variable can be denoted as X4 within the proposed model.
X4 represents the fourth independent variable (the procedures that achieve available flexibility in related party transactions).
B4 represents the regression coefficient of the fourth independent variable (the procedures that achieve flexibility in related party transactions).

2.5 Model Form:
$Y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3 + b_4x_4 + u_i$

Where:
Y = Quality of accounting information
a = Regression constant
b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4 *= Regression coefficients of the independent variables*
x_1 *= First independent variable: Available flexibility in depreciation methods*
x_2 *= Second independent variable: Available flexibility in inventory valuation methods*
x_3 *= Third independent variable: Available flexibility in the accrual basis*
x_4 *= Fourth independent variable: Available flexibility in other policies*
u_i *= Random error term.*

2. Methodological Variables of the Study:
2.1 Study Sample:
The study sample consists of a group of companies operating in the Wilaya of Ouargla, as presented in the following table:

Table (04-06): Study Sample

Company	Start Date of Operations	Main Activity	Address
National Company for Industrial Vehicles	12/12/1981	Vehicle manufacturing and spare parts sales	Industrial Zone, P.O. Box 49, Ouargla
Urban and Suburban Passenger Transport Company	01/06/2011	Urban and suburban passenger transport	Activity Zone, Zawiya Road, Ouargla
Naftal Hassi Messaoud – Fuel Branch	06/04/1981	Marketing company	Hassi Messaoud
Ophthalmology Hospital Institution	29/11/2012	Ophthalmology	Industrial Zone, Ouargla
National Insurance Company	12/12/1963	Insurance	Souk El Hajar, Ouargla
Algeria Telecom	01/01/2003	Telephony and internet services	Rowabah Abdelrahman Street, Ouargla
Hydrographic Basin Agency	26/08/1996	Productive	Activity Zone, Ouargla–Ghardaïa Road
Sonatrach	December 1963	Oil production	Berkawi Basin, Ouargla
Mobilis	2004	Commercial and service	Sidi Abdelkader District, Ouargla
Roadwork and Leveling Company	1984	Road leveling and construction	P.O. Box 401, Industrial Zone, Ouargla
Algeria Post	2003	Financial and postal services	Activity Zone, Ouargla–Ghardaïa Road
National Well Services Company	01/01/1983	Well drilling, development, and maintenance of liquid hydrocarbon fields	Hassi Messaoud, Ouargla – 20 August 1955 Base

Source: Prepared by the researcher

2.2 Chapter Two: Model Validity and Hypothesis Testing
After formulating the study model and describing the methodology used for the study, this chapter aims to test the validity of the model through calculating and applying a set of appropriate statistical tests that allow us to measure the model's suitability. Then, the study hypotheses will be tested, and their validity will be judged based on the correlation strength between the quality of accounting information and the independent variables.

1. Statistical Tests for the Study Model:
1.1 Goodness-of-Fit Test:
This test is used to assess how well the model fits and determine its appropriateness for the study. As shown in Table (04-07), the calculated F-value (6.702) based on the goodness-of-fit test is greater than its critical value at the significance level of (0.05). Therefore, the model is considered appropriate for evaluating the level of accounting flexibility based on the correlation between the characteristics of accounting information quality and accounting flexibility procedures.

Table (04-07): Goodness-of-Fit Test

Validity Result	*F-Test*
Model is suitable for the study	*6.702*

Source: Prepared by the researcher using the SPSS 22 program.

1.2 Durbin-Watson Test:
The Durbin-Watson test is used to measure the presence of serial correlation problems in the residuals (errors). As shown in Table (04-08), the calculated Durbin-Watson value (2.052) is acceptable at the significance level greater than (0.05), indicating that there is no serial correlation issue in the residuals.

Table (04-08): Durbin-Watson Test

Validity Result	*F-Test*
Model is suitable for the study	*6.702*

Source: Prepared by the researcher using the SPSS 22 program.

1.2 Durbin-Watson Test:
The Durbin-Watson test is used to measure the presence of serial correlation issues in the residuals (errors). As shown in Table (04-08), the calculated Durbin-Watson value (2.052) is acceptable at the significance level greater than (0.05), indicating that there is no serial correlation issue in the residuals.

Table (04-08): Durbin-Watson Test

Durbin-Watson Test	*2.052*
Result	*No serial correlation issue in the residuals*

Source: Prepared by the researcher using the SPSS 22 program.

1.3 Multicollinearity Test:
Among the tests used in regression analysis is the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) test, which shows the degree of correlation between the independent variables. The following table, shown in Table (04-09), presents the calculated VIF coefficients for the independent variables:

Table (04-09): Multicollinearity Test Between Independent Variables

VIF Coefficients	*Dependent Variables*

1.181	*First dependent variable X1*
2.246	*Second dependent variable X2*
3.706	*Third dependent variable X3*
2.979	*Fourth dependent variable X4*

Source: Prepared by the researcher using the SPSS 22 program.

Based on the calculated VIF coefficients for the independent variables, we observe that all the values did not exceed (5), with the highest value being (3.706) for the third dependent variable (X3), and the lowest value being (1.181). This confirms the absence of a multicollinearity problem among the explanatory variables in the regression model. Additionally, multicollinearity can be tested using the Pearson correlation matrix.

4. Heteroscedasticity:

The researcher verified the presence of heteroscedasticity by using Spearman's correlation coefficient between the absolute residuals of the regression model and the predicted values of the dependent variable from the regression model. The result was found to be statistically insignificant, as its value was greater than the critical value at the 0.05 significance level. Thus, the conditions for using the regression model are met, and there are no econometric issues affecting its results. The Pearson correlation coefficient between the study variables and the regression coefficient can be presented as follows:

1.5 Pearson Correlation Coefficient Between Study Variables:

Table (04-10): Pearson Correlation Coefficient Between the Study Variables

	Flexibility in Other Accounting Policies	*Flexibility in Inventory Valuation Methods*	*Flexibility in Depreciation Methods*	*Flexibility in Asset Measurement Bases*	*Accounting Information Quality*
Pearson Correlation	*1*	*0.11*	*0.649*	*0.324*	*0.871*
Sig. (2-tailed)					*0.00*
Pearson Correlation	*0.11*	*1*	*0.71*	*0.74*	*0.623*
Sig. (2-tailed)					*0.15*
Pearson Correlation	*0.649*	*0.71*	*1*	*0.451*	*0.17*
Sig. (2-tailed)					*0.479*
Pearson Correlation	*0.324*	*0.74*	*0.451*	*1*	*0.139*
Sig. (2-tailed)					*0.274*
Pearson Correlation	*0.871*	*0.623*	*0.17*	*0.139*	*1*
Sig. (2-tailed)					

Source: Prepared by the researcher using the SPSS 22 program.

The Pearson correlation matrix consists of a set of independent variables, namely: flexibility in the bases of asset measurement, flexibility in depreciation methods, flexibility in inventory valuation, and flexibility in other accounting policies, in addition to the dependent variable: accounting information quality. The Pearson correlation coefficient is used to measure the strength of the relationship between all the study variables. Table (04-10) above presents the Pearson correlation matrix between some independent variables and the dependent variable. The Pearson correlation coefficients between the dependent and

independent variables indicate the presence of correlations (less than 50%) between some of the independent variables, which does not affect the results of the multiple regression analysis. Meanwhile, there is a statistically significant correlation at the 0.05 significance level.

First Hypothesis:
H0: There is no statistically significant positive relationship between the flexibility in the bases of asset measurement and the level of accounting information quality.
According to Pearson's correlation matrix in Table (04-10) above, there is no statistically significant relationship at the 5% or 1% significance levels between flexibility in the bases of asset measurement and the level of accounting information quality. The results in the table indicate that the correlation percentage is 13.9%, which is considered very weak. Therefore, we reject the alternative hypothesis (H1) and accept the null hypothesis (H0).

Second Hypothesis:
H0: There is no statistically significant positive relationship between the flexibility in depreciation methods and the level of accounting information quality.
According to Pearson's correlation matrix in Table (04-10) above, there is no statistically significant relationship at the 5% or 1% significance levels between flexibility in depreciation methods and the level of accounting information quality. The results in the table show a correlation of 17%, which is also very weak. Therefore, we reject the alternative hypothesis (H1) and accept the null hypothesis (H0).

Third Hypothesis:
H1: There is a statistically significant positive relationship between the flexibility available in inventory valuation methods and the level of accounting information quality.
According to Pearson's correlation matrix in Table (04-10) above, there is a statistically significant relationship at the 5% and 1% significance levels between the flexibility in inventory valuation methods and the level of accounting information quality. The results indicate that the correlation is 62.3%, which is an acceptable level. Therefore, we accept the alternative hypothesis (H1) and reject the null hypothesis (H0).

Fourth Hypothesis:
H1: There is a statistically significant positive relationship between the quality of accounting information and the flexibility available in the remaining accounting policies.
According to Pearson's correlation matrix in Table (04-10) above, there is a statistically significant relationship at the 5% and 1% significance levels between the flexibility available in the remaining accounting policies and the level of accounting information quality. The results indicate that the correlation is 87.1%, which is an acceptable level. Therefore, we accept the alternative hypothesis (H1) and reject the null hypothesis (H0).

1. Testing the Study Hypotheses and Analyzing the Results:

In this section, we will address the results of hypothesis testing, derived from the reality of economic institutions in the Algerian environment and the adopted methodology, followed by an analysis of these results as follows:

2.1 Analysis of the First Hypothesis Test Results:

"There is a strong correlation between the procedures ensuring flexibility in the bases of fixed asset measurement and the level of accounting information quality."
Table (04-11) presents the arithmetic mean and the correlation degree between the quality of accounting information and the procedures ensuring flexibility in the bases of fixed asset measurement and the level of accounting information quality.

Table (04-11): Results of the First Hypothesis Test

Characteristic	*Procedures Realization Rate*	*Correlation Degree*	*Decision*

Flexibility in the Bases of Fixed Asset Measurement	*0.563*	*0.607*	*Hypothesis Accepted*

Source: Prepared by the researcher using the SPSS 22 program.

The data from Table (04-11) show that the realization rate of procedures enabling flexibility in the bases of fixed asset measurement is 0.563, which is considered a moderate and acceptable rate. Meanwhile, the correlation degree between the quality of accounting information is 0.607, indicating a strong correlation. Based on these results, we accept the hypothesis which states:
"There is a strong correlation between the procedures achieving flexibility in the bases of fixed asset measurement and the quality of accounting information."

2.2 Analysis of the Results of the Second Hypothesis Test:
"There is a strong correlation between the procedures that achieve flexibility in depreciation methods and the level of quality of accounting information."
Table (04-12) shows the mean and correlation degree between the quality of accounting information and the procedures that achieve flexibility in depreciation methods and the level of quality of accounting information.

Table (04-12): Results of the Second Hypothesis Test

Characteristic	*Percentage of Procedural Achievement*	*Correlation Degree*	*Decision*
Flexibility Available in Depreciation Methods	*0.536*	*0.65*	*Accept the hypothesis*

Source: Prepared by the researcher using the SPSS 22 program.

The data from Table (04-12) estimate the percentage of procedural achievement for the flexibility available in depreciation methods to be 0.536, which is a medium and achieved rate, while the correlation degree between the quality of accounting information is estimated to be 0.65, which is considered a strong correlation. Based on these results, we accept the hypothesis, which states: "There is a strong correlation between the procedures achieving the flexibility available in depreciation methods and the level of accounting information quality."

2.3 Analysis of the Results of the Third Hypothesis Test:

"There is a strong correlation between the procedures for flexibility available within inventory valuation methods and the level of accounting information quality."

Table (04-13) shows the mean and the correlation degree between the quality of accounting information and the procedures for achieving flexibility within inventory valuation methods and the level of accounting information quality.

Table (04-13): Results of the Third Hypothesis Test

Property	*Percentage of Procedure*	*Correlation*	*Decision*

	Achievement	*Degree*	
Flexibility Available in Inventory Measurement Methods	*0.75*	*0.331-*	*Reject the hypothesis*

Source: Prepared by the researcher using the SPSS 22 program.

The data in Table (04-13) estimate the achievement percentage of the procedures for the flexibility available in inventory measurement methods at 0.331, which is a weak and unachieved percentage. Meanwhile, the correlation degree between accounting information quality is estimated at 0.75, which is considered a strong correlation. Based on these results, we reject this hypothesis, which states: "There is a strong correlation between the procedures achieving the flexibility available in inventory measurement methods and the level of accounting information quality."

2.4 Analysis of the Results of Testing the Fourth Hypothesis:

"There is a strong correlation between the procedures achieving the flexibility available in the remaining accounting policies and the level of accounting information quality."

The table below (Table 04-14) shows the arithmetic mean and the correlation degree between the procedures achieving flexibility in the remaining accounting policies and the level of accounting information quality.

Table 04-14: Results of Testing the Fourth Hypothesis

Property	*Percentage of Procedure Achievement*	*Correlation Coefficient*	*Decision*
Flexibility Available in Other Accounting Policies	*0.14*	*0.32*	*Reject the hypothesis*

Source: Prepared by the researcher using the SPSS 22 program.

Given the data from Table 04-14, the achievement percentage for the flexibility available in other accounting policies is 0.14, which is considered weak and unachieved. The correlation coefficient between accounting information quality is 0.32, which is considered weak. Based on these results, we reject the hypothesis that states: "There is a strong correlation between the procedures achieving flexibility available in the remaining accounting policies and the level of accounting information quality."

5 Conclusions

In this chapter, we aimed to assess the quality of accounting information in Algerian economic institutions and how they utilize the available accounting flexibility in the Algerian accounting environment. This was done by examining the flexibility procedures in economic institutions and their impact on accounting information quality. Based on the results of this chapter and as an overall conclusion, we observed that Algerian institutions do not fully utilize accounting flexibility, and the accounting system does not provide high-quality information.

Below is a summary of the results and hypothesis testing:

First Hypothesis Analysis:

We conclude that Algerian economic institutions do not make full use of the accounting policies available under the financial accounting system, particularly those related to the principles of fixed assets. Moreover, financial statements in the Algerian accounting environment do not exhibit characteristics of high-quality accounting information. As a result, we retain the first hypothesis, which is summarized as: "There is a strong correlation between accounting information quality and the flexibility available in fixed asset measurement principles."

Second Hypothesis Analysis:

We conclude that Algerian economic institutions do not make full use of the accounting policies available under the financial accounting system, particularly those related to depreciation methods. Additionally, financial statements in the Algerian accounting environment do not exhibit characteristics of high-quality accounting information. Therefore, we retain the second hypothesis, summarized as: "There is an impact of accounting information quality on the flexibility available in depreciation methods."

Third Hypothesis Analysis:

We conclude that Algerian economic institutions do not make full use of the accounting policies available under the financial accounting system, particularly those related to inventory measurement methods. Furthermore, financial statements in the Algerian accounting environment do not exhibit characteristics of high-quality accounting information. Hence, we retain the third hypothesis, summarized as: "There is an impact of accounting information quality on the flexibility available in inventory measurement methods."

Fourth Hypothesis Analysis:
We conclude that Algerian economic institutions do not make full use of the accounting policies available under the financial accounting system, particularly those related to other accounting policies. Similarly, financial statements in the Algerian accounting environment do not exhibit characteristics of high-quality accounting information. As a result, we retain the fourth hypothesis, summarized as: "There is an impact of accounting information quality on the flexibility available in other accounting policies."

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